Page Mobile Village, B-13
Fort Myers, Fla.
Feb-7-63

Mr. Albert Ulmer
Ass't Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

While the picture of Ft. Myers is fresh in your mind I want to outline one part of the jig-saw puzzle that represents the triangle formed by Robert Cody-Brown, The Southwest Fla. Community Action Inc., and the LCCHR:

While we were trying to publicize your meeting at the Court House, Geo. S. Morris, Chairman of our program committee told me:"Someone at the Dunbar Elementary School said an outside person had phoned there and told Mrs. Stallsworth to come to the meeting, to get her staff to come and to get word to Rev. Dickens to come".

Morris said:"It sounded strange to me - I don't know if the person knew what he was talking about or not." I asked:"Was it a Dunbar citizen that called or an outsider", and he replied:"It is supposed to have been a white man."

Well, of course, the 3 persons whom Cody-Brown mentioned, and who were present Fri 2/5/65, are the same type Negro with which the biracial committee was packed. Cody-Brown represents no one, nor any organization here except the Democratic party, of which he is Head in Lee County.

Bert Moore, the Ass't Chairman of the School Bd.(the man that drove you to your motel) told me that Cody-Brown frankly states that it is Democratic money being spent by OEO, and that he - Cody-Brown-should be the one to control the purse strings.

Well, Stallsworth is supposed to have gone down the drain with Kreager and here she pops up, attending a Human Relations Council meeting by request of a local politician. This same woman (she is Principal of the Dunbar Elementary School) had a teacher fired for attending the hearing on Civil Rights held here by the Fla. Adv. Committee to the U.S.Commission on Civil Rights. At the teacher's hearing she ~~said:~~said: "I don't want any part of this Civil Rights mess!" Cody-Brown thinks because she has deep roots in Lee County anyone who challenges her "must be contested" as he said that night.

Today I was reliably informed that two (2) School Bd. Members voted to do without Federal Aid to Education, in order to avoid integration. This will help to enable you to realize how hard it is going to be for Mr. Moore to reorganize the "Umbrella Committee" to include Negroes - especially the type Negroes we insist on having included.

Al, I do thank you. Hope you got home OK. Will keep you posted.

Olive

Olive Anderson, Secty LCCHR

June 14, 1963

Dear Jim, Liz and Jimbo, Ann, and Patricia,

Thanks for the letter and the invitation to visit the Fronton. I sent you a letter (carbon copy enclosed) some time ago and the information you asked for is included in the prose.

Among other things I have been doing is courting a young lovely who I knew in the Peace Corps, almost courted her there too successfully and have now edged past the brink and mumbled something about her maybe living with me for seven years in Georgia and eventually being legal and all that way. Well, she was having no truck with that and said so and then said yes I will be your soul-mate etc. and so it will be come July 24th in Michigan. I will bring her (Robin Jean) by for a spell of learning from Liz (First priority - how to be a good handball wife : Second priority- Pinapple upside down cake). I guess I'll try and pick up my socks for awhile anyhow.

My best all the time to all of the Smiths.

Bests,

Algernon

January 18, 1964

Dear Al,

Thanks for the Christmas card. I have been meaning to write but Crossroads has really kept me on the move. Hope you had a nice Xmas. Mine was great. Gayle and I went out to Denver to do a little skiing. We made it with no broken bones.

In a few days time I will be off to Africa for Crossroads. They are sending me forsix and a half weeks to Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Togo, XXXXXX Dahomey and Nigeria. I am really looking foward to getting back to Nigeria. I'll have a couple of Star's for you. I should be back some times in March.

How much longer are you going to be in Atlanta? I expect to be down taht way some times duringXXXX the end of March or the first of April. I will be outlanning a program for the group African students that we will have coming to the States again next summer. If you are still there perhaps you will have some time to talk to them about the work that you are doing in Atlanta. Think about it and we can talk more about this when I get back from Africa.

Did Ann come down to see you? Gayle said that she was planning to. I talked to Dick Huges in Chicago last week and he said that she was in Washington now. Fill me in on the details.

I've got to run now. Let me hear from you soon. Have you heard from Norman? Next time you write him tell him I said hello.

Take it easy,

Jim

February 16, 1964

Dr. Robert Moore
Department of History
Columbia College
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your letter. Your suggestion of March 16th as a date to meet with your International Relations Club appears to be a good one for me at present. Spending the remainder of the afternoon on the campus would be enjoyable and I'll definitely plan to do it.

Thank you again for the invitation. I'm looking forward to being in Columbia on the 16th.

Sincerely,

AU/rh

Al Ulmer

Tallahassee Women's Inter-group Committee

Tallahassee, Florida

Rooms 216-18 Petroleum Building 226 West Pensacola Street Phone 224-9957

August 27, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We are wondering whether it might be possible for you to visit Tallahassee and speak at a meeting of our Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee in September. Our members seem to need reassurance regarding the work we have undertaken in support of orderly compliance with the Civil Rights Law. Some feel that things have gone well in Tallahassee and that perhaps there is no further need for our services.

It is true that an unexpected number of businesses have complied with the law; but in the last week two suits have been filed in Federal Court, one against a barber who operates in the Duval Hotel and one against a restaurant. It also seems to me that service stations which, with few exceptions, have not complied with the law are potential trouble spots.

At any rate, we will set up a meeting for any date you can come to Tallahassee. As you can imagine, our Committee as yet has no funds to pay expenses or fees, but we can certainly arrange for overnight lodging and it is possible that we can raise at least part of your travel expenses.

We are now preparing our second Newsletter for distribution and you will find a copy of the first Newsletter enclosed.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Louise Blackwell

Louise Blackwell
Chairman

TWIC Newsletter

THE TALLAHASSEE WOMEN'S INTER-GROUP COMMITTEE

226 W. Pensacola Street Phone: 224-9957

Vol. 1, No. 1 July 28, 1964

FACTS ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

1) Name: The Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee

2) Organized: June 30, 1964

3) Office: Rooms 216-218 Petroleum Building, 226 W. Pensacola Street (Courtesy of Atty. Leonard H. Pepper

4) Office Hours: 1-4 p.m. Monday through Friday

5) Meetings: General sessions are held in Leon County Court House. (Next meeting data to be announced.)

Steering Committee meetings are held presently each Monday morning at 10:45 a.m. in the Petroleum Building.

PURPOSE AND POLICY

The purpose of TWIC, as stated in Article II, Section 1, By-Laws ADOPTED BY THE ORGANIZATION IS AS FOLLOWS: "Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee shall serve as a coordinating committee of Tallahassee organizations which are primarily women's organizations, or have a large number of women in their membership, and individuals, grouped together to support and encourage orderly compliance with the Civil Rights Law and to influence public opinion to that end."

The policy of the organization, as stated in Article II, Section 2, is as follows: "It shall provide cooperative and coordinated efforts to involve supporting organizations and individuals in activities designed to achieve the stated purpose, and to create a climate of opinion supportive of progress

toward the goals of the Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee."

SUPPORTERS

Any person, organization or agency subscribing to the purpose and policy of TWIC shall be eligible for association.

THE COMMITTEE'S EFFORTS THUS FAR

1) Letters have been mailed

   a) to NEGRO MINISTERS acquainting them with the organization and its purpose and asking them to encourage their members and others to exercise diplomacy, tact, and restraint in testing compliance with Title II of the new Civil Rights Law;

   b) to WHITE MINISTERS asking them to acquaint their congregations with our group and its purpose and soliciting their support of our purpose and policy;

   c) to BUSINESSES commending them for complying with Title II of the new Civil Rights Laws and pledging continued support; and

   d) to MAYOR HUGH WILLIAMS commending his stand for law and order;

2) Three general meetings open to the public have been held in the Leon County Court House. Guest speaker at one of these was Representative Mann of Tampa, recently appointed by President Johnson to serve under Governor LeRoy Collins on the Community Relations Service program. Representative Mann experessed pleasure at finding our committee organized so promptly and described our work as similar, on a local level, to that of the Community Relations Service headed by Governor Collins and to other committees so organized throughout the South.

3) A number of Steering Committee meetings have been held at our office in the Petroleum Building.

4) The office staffed by volunteer workers, has been open each afternoon from 1 to 4 p.m. for the past three weeks.

5) Interviews with several local business managers--some by phone, some in person--to commend their compliance with the law and to encourage their continuing to do so netted most gratifying results in most cases. These interviews will continue until all the businesses have been contacted which are affected by Title II of the Civil Rights Law.

MISCELLANY

1) We are pleased to take this opportunity to commend our Tallahassee police force. Their handling of community problems since the signing of the Civil Rights Bill has been efficient and courteous. This attitude, we believe, is a major factor in the continued maintenance of peace in Tallahassee.

2) Many proprietors of hotels, restaurants, lunch counters and snack bars deserve mention also. Several incidents of unusual courtesy and consideration have been reported by Negro customers.

3) Appreciation for our letters of encouragement has been expressed by several restaurant owners. We shall continue as an organization to recognize those places which comply with the law, and hope that individual members will let the proprietors of these establishments know of their approval.

4) Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota has sent us copies of the Congressional Record pertaining to passage and explanation of the Civil Rights Bill. These are available in our office to anyone wishing copies. We also have other literature pertaining to the law and to groups such as ours in other communities. Please feel free to visit us any weekday afternoon. Why don't you come in to see us one afternoon when you are downtown?

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER

1) TWIC is <u>not</u> a pressure organization; it is concerned only with peaceful and voluntary compliance with the law. It believes that law and order is one of the foundations of our American way of life.

2) TWIC has no national affiliation with any organization. Though many southern cities have groups similar to TWIC, our organization is, as are these other groups, a <u>local one</u> composed of <u>residents of Tallahassee.</u>

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

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September 1, 1964

Mr. Albert Ulmer,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Congratulations on your selection as an Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Intern.

The work and training in which you will be engaged during your Internship are but a continuation of the humane efforts of a noble woman. The name and hopes of Eleanor Roosevelt will be borne by you to the community in which you will spend the next year.

The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials and the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation wish you success and fulfillment in the coming year and in your future career in human relations work.

Adlai E. Stevenson

Adlai E. Stevenson, Chairman
Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial
Foundation

Alexander J. Allen

Alexander J. Allen, President
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

"She would rather light a candle than curse the darkness, and her glow has warmed the world."

September 21, 1964

Mrs. Helen Adams
Executive Director
North Carolina Human Relations Council
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Adams,

Responding with intern eagerness, I have collected the information you asked for concerning foundations in North Carolina. A list of the same is enclosed.

Two of the foundations actually specify race or human relations as one of their goals or activities. These I have denoted with the abbreviation "g-g" short for good guys. The remaining majority list "broad purposes" only with the exception of the Cannon Foundation which I have included because members of the family seem to embrace objectives of the cause.

It was good to see you and Betty Jo this past weekend and I hope you can make these sessions a regular event. If I can be of any use to you in the future please let me know.

Sincerely,

Enclosure: List of Foundations

P.S. to Betty Jo : "Hey girl"

September 21, 1964

Mrs. Claudia Isaacs
4619 29th Avenue North
St. Petersburg, Florida
Pinellas County Council of PTAS

Dear Mrs. Isaacs,

I received a letter from the Peace Corps Speakers Bureau several days ago informing me of a request for a speaker by the Pinellas County Council of PTAs on January 20, 1965. I will be available on this date if you are in agreement.

I worked for two years in Nigeria, West Africa teaching in a secondary. I will be happy to say a few words concerning my experiences and impressions gained there and can also supply a few slides for the few words' clarification.

Thank you and your group for the interest you have expressed. If you need to contact me in the interim period please do so at the following address:

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Sincerely,

Foundations

"g-g" : Babcock (Mary Reynolds) Foundation Incorporated
Reynolds Village
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

"g-g" Blumenthal Foundation for Charity,
Religion, Education and Better Inter-faith Relations
c/o Radiator Specialty Company
Charlotte 1, North Carolina

Cannon (Martin) Foundation, Incorporated
220 West Fourth Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Wayne Foundation, Incorporated
P.O. Box 868
Goldsboro, North Carolina

Myers-Textile Foundation, Incorporated
Gastonia, North Carolina

McCrary-Acme Foundation, Incorporated
North Street
Asheboro, N.C.

Lavitt Foundation Inc.
c/o Wachovia Bank and Trust Company
Wilmington, N.C.

Johnson Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 1040
Salisbury, N.C.

Goodman Foundation, Inc., The
P.O. Box 1040 (may be the same outfit as above)
Salisbury, N.C.

4619-29th Avenue, North
St. Petersburg, Fla.
September 28, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

Thank you for your letter of September 21st accepting our request to appear on our Program, January 20, 1965. When Miss Wells of the Speakers Bureau wrote to me, she gave me your address as 317-10th Avenue in Indian Rocks, Fla. Is this your home, or are you now living in Atlanta?

Miss Wells also gave me two other names of Peace Corp members living in this area. And, the Clearwater newspaper had an article about Tom Kerr, a Peace Corpsman, just returned from a two-year tour of duty in Ecuador.

Now - what I would like to know is Can you alone manage a one hour program or shall I try to reach the others and perhaps arrange a Panel

type program? If you feel, with your slides and telling about the Peace Corps and your experiences, you can carry the program alone — that will be fine. Perhaps, we can have a question and answer period for a few minutes at the end of your talk.

Again, thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. Edward) Claudia Isaacs

PCCPTA - 2nd Vice President
Program Chairman

PEACE CORPS - Speakers Bureau - September 10, 1964

Name Mrs. Claudia Isaacs
Address 4619 29th Avenue North
City St. Petersburg State Florida

Group Pinellas County Council of PTAs
Date January 20, 1965
Request Peace Corps Volunteer speaker

We received a request for a Peace Corps speaker from the above individual, and we suggested that they contact you (plus several other Peace Corps Speakers in the area) directly.

Sept. 29, 1964

Mrs. Edward Isaacs
PCC PTA Vice President
4619 - 29th Avenue North
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dear Mrs. Isaacs,

Thank you for your letter. The answer to the question of whether I can talk an hour or not is a definite yes. However, I am wondering if the program could not be made (more?) interesting by following your panel suggestion. Perhaps a discussion of this type might be preceded by a brief sketch of the country we worked in and our duties there ect.

If you are able to contact John Kerr and/or other Peace Corps Ex's and decide on this method, good. Otherwise, I'll be happy to gab about "my" country, show my most un-professional slides, and try to answer questions in conclusion.

Sinderely,

AL ULMER

P.S. I am now living in Atlanta but must be in Pinellas County during the first of the year and this date is most favorable to me.

September 29, 1964

Dr. Lewis Killian
Dept. of Sociology
Florida State Univ.
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Dr. Killian,

It has been a long time and I doubt if you remember me. The name is Ulmer and I was a freshman counselee of yours way back in 1956. Actually it is not important but because I am going to ask you a favor I thought I'd at least mention it.

I have recently completed 2 years in the Peace Corps and am now working for the Southern Regional Council on an Eleanor Roosevelt grant for one year. I am assisting Paul Anthony in the field work and will be in Florida in the near future. I would very much like to work a while in Tallahassee both with the council there, or what remains of it, and the students. I have contacted my friend, Dr. James Smith in Psychology Dept. and he has agreed to help me arrange meetings in which to at least discuss my experiences in Nigeria and how the South appears from there.

But I need more help. I am sure it is hard not to shrug when someone like me asks for aid from someone who has been working for so long, and who, if your book is an indication, has a pessimistic view of the situation at this time. However, if you can advise me as to what you gauge the present feeling in Tallahassee to be and perhaps later on help me in meeting with the people who are interested in doing something, I would appreciate it greatly.

Thank you for anything you can help me with at this time.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

September 30, 1964

Mr. Ed Lewis
Executive Director
Florida Council of Human Relations
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Ed,

I need your advise. There, now how is that for intern subservience? Actually I am attempting to put together a schedule for the coming months of October and November and would appreciate your comments. Paul is leaving this next Tuesday to be gone for three weeks and during this time has asked me not to be gone from here for more than three or four days at a time. However, after his return stays of two weeks are not out of the question.

Is it possible for you to send me something of a tentative list regarding dates and places where you think I can be of some use to you.

I hope all is well with you and that the council is gaining members and momentum. Thanks Ed for this and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

October 1, 1964

Dr. Hugh Adams
Dean of Men's Office
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Hugh,

Congratulations on the Superintendency position. I'm sure you and your family are happy over the board's decision and are eager to assume the responsibilities of the new job and communitiy. My job is a good one. I have been fortunate once again in having the opportunity to work for a good man. And also, this time the work itself is challenging, calling for all the few abilities I possess to grow to meet the responsibility I am gradually accumulating.

I am working mainly with local councils, appendages of state councils on Human Relations which in turn, though autonomous, are cousins of the Southern Regional Council for whom I work. Programs such as pre-school training, tutorials, equal job opportunity, equal rights in the law, all types of pressure for peace movements in desegregating areas are included in our council's activities. My title is assistant to the Field Director and the duties are both in setting up new councils and in rendering services to those already established.

I would like to come to Tallahassee soon and if possible meet with various civic and church affiliated groups, perhaps only to answer questions concerning my Peace Corps experiences or maybe the Council or areas of the Civil Rights Bill, such as Public Accomodations, Education, and employment. In fact, just to get to know some of the people in Tallahassee who are interested in complying to the Civil Rights Act. If you could be of any aid in this area of locating people who would listen and not lynch I would be much obliged.

I have previously written to Jim Smith and Lewis Killian concerning this idea and I understand that George Lewis of the Lewis State Bank at one time worked quite hard in this area.

Thank you for anything you can do to helpme. I would greatly enjoy the opportunity to speak to the fraternities if this is feasible or with any campus groups you should recommend. Please say howdy to Joyce, Joy and the Tank for me. I am looking forward to hearing from you and later on to seeing you.

Your friend,

October 1, 1964

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman,

I am sorry I missed the opportunity to meet with you all last week but time, money and meetings combined and made it impossible. However, I am in the process of making up a schedule for the present month of October and for November, and would very much appreciate your assistance. Would you send me a list of dates or suggest some times and places where I could be of use to you?

Thank you for doing this and I look forward to seeing you soon.

Yours truly,

801 S. Ft. Harrison Ave.
Clearwater, Florida
October 2, 1964

Dear Al,

Because it has been many years and you've done so much since I've seen you, allow me to reintroduce myself--I was your high school typing teacher. I've followed your college and Peace Corps career with great interest and it is indeed a pleasure to write to you now.

An organization to which I belong would like to extend to you an invitation to speak on Nigeria and its changing economic, sociological, political, and educational patterns. The organization is Kappa Chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma, an honorary teachers' society composed of women from Pinellas, Hillsborough, and Manatee counties. We have 125 members.

The luncheon meeting will be held in Clearwater at noon on November 14. Our guests usually speak about 30-40 minutes.

We know that you have a great deal of knowledge that you could share with us and do hope that you will be able to come. I'm sorry that our limited treasury does not allow for transportation expense and that all we can offer in the way of remuneration is a luncheon.

If it is possible for you to accept, I should appreciate your letting me know by the end of the week.

I had a nice chat with your mother last night when I called for your address. Forgot to ask her about Ann though.

Sincerely,

Amber V. Turner

Miss Amber V. Turner

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
Forsth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

October 2, 1964

Dr. James Smith
Psychology Dept.
Florida State University

Dear Jim,

Thank you for your letter of September 30th and for the effort you are putting forth in arranging groups ect.

November 7, 8, 9, and 10 are most agreeable. I will try and arrange to meet some people in the Tallahassee civic groups in any spare time I have., so if you could give me some time schedule you would have me follow I would appreciate it.

I hope your work is not too hectic and that your leg is shaping up (interiorly, that is). Perhaps a relaxing game of Smith A&E v.s. Ulmer Y&S *"!* fight , kill, tear ect would be good.

Thanks again. I am really looking forward to seeing you all on the 17th.

Your friend,

PA

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

September 30, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

I am trying to set up several places for you to speak and I need to confirm a date. I would like for you to come on November 7 or 8 and stay through the 10. Dr. Robert Spivey, the new chaplain, is going to make an effort to arrange a talk in the New Student Union Building sponsored jointly by the University Religious Council and the Christian Athletes group. Our regular Monday night group would meet with you following that talk. On Tuesday at noon, in a much more informal manner, you would talk to the Science and Life Values Group. I will try to arrange one other talk for the Sunday night. Let me know if this date suits you and I will proceed with firm arrangements.

If you have not written me regarding the Georgia game, please do so.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Smith
Associate Professor

JCS:sg

Sept. 29, 1964

Dear Jim,

Responding with youthful eagerness and ebbing stamina to your invitation I shout an emphatic "YES". This will be my first college game in three years and also will feature me cast in the role of pure spectator for the first time.

No, I don't require travel money. All I require at the time in Tallahassee is a group. The latter defined as two or more. They used to have a council on Human Relations headed by George Lewis of Lewis State Bank, but it has gradually fallen in to an unfunctioning body and there seems to be no wheres to go but up. I am writing Dr. Killian today for his advice in this matter and will hope to have a format at least to talk with you about come Oct. 17th.

I am playing handball several times a week and have thus far split most of the time. Slowly, and ever so painfully, I awaken to the realism that I must work to stay in shape now that I approach my majority.

Glad to hear Hugh got the job in Charlotte County as he seemed to have his heart set on it when we last talked. Have you gotten him off the Goldwater Bandtank yet? I am looking forward to seeing you all on the 17th of this month.

Your friend,

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

September 24, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

It was good to get your letter and to have an address so that we know where to contact you. We will be glad to do anything possible for Pat Knight. Why don't you have her drop us a note confirming the date that she will be here and ask her to stay at our house.

I am quite sure that I will be able to arrange for you to talk in several places in Tallahassee. Unfortunately, they may not be the right places. Do you have to have travel money and a fee or does your organization cover this. Obviously the Smith's would expect you to stay with us when you come. I will write and try to firm up some times in the near future.

Florida State plays Georgia in Athens on October 17, Liz and I have arranged for the children and are planning to drive to Macon, pick up Jean and go to the game. We would return to Macon that night and stay over through Sunday. Could you meet us either in Macon or Athens and go to the game with us? Please respond to this immediately so that I can start arrangements to get four tickets.

Hugh Adams got the superintendent's job in Charlotte County. He will be leaving here in January. Hope to see you soon and try your best to arrange to meet us.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Smith
Associate Professor

JCS:sg

September 21, 1965

Dr. Jim Smith
Dept. of Psychology
Florida State Univ.
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Jim,

Howdy. I am at work, learning on the job so to speak and enjoying it. Jean called last week and has tentatively invited me down to Macon for steak in her back yard with her brother, the dean of men at Mercer as you know. So I have succeeded in adding another host to my list.

My job thus far has enabled me to attend an interesting training session at Tarrytown, N.Y., and has alloted daily time for reading purposes until I am more acquainted with what has happened in the past in the civil rights movement. Also, I have traveled to Nashville, Charlotte, Tuskegee, and Jackson on various and sundry details. All has been informative and some I have felt I have or may have been contributive in some small way. Usually I travel with the Field Director but day after tomorrow I take off on my own for Columbia, S.C. for a meeting with the student group there.

Now, the real purpose of this letter is to inform you that a young woman, Pat Knight, assistant representative for the National Students Assoc. will soon be in Tallahassee to meet with some of the people there concerning bi-racial activities and I gave her your name knowing you would be interested in talking to her and could possibly be of help in getting her started.

I hope to be in tallahassee soon. A definite date is not set, but if you could finagle me a speech or two with say the Methodist and Unitarian congregations or with any other local group you deem acceptable listeners and question askers I can come most any time. Just suggest the dates and I will reply soon. Topic of such speech would be one I have given several times lately: A Peace Corps member telling about (briefly) his various experiences in Nigeria and after they are listening, tell (emphatically) how the south US looks from there.

Thanks for the help I am sure you will give to Pat (she's cute) and for any help you can give me in making inroads down there. If you can get me on the campus I would be happy also. Say hello to all of your family and give my regards to Hugh Adams etc.

Your friend,

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA - 32014

TELEPHONE
255-5881

October 6, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

It's good hearing from you and I am looking forward to our being together.

I hope to be in Atlanta on October 19 and we can make definite plans at that time. In the meantime keep in mind that at present, I have complete open dates the week of October 25, and November 1.

I am completely tied up November 7 through 11th., however, the Clearwater Banquet is scheduled for Thursday, November 12 and the Tampa Banquet is tentatively scheduled for November 20th. Any or all of the times mentioned, you will be most welcome and needed, but as I have not been on the west coast for over a month the week of the 25th particularly appeals to me.

Let me know as soon as possible so that I can firm-up some speaking engagements.

Best to you and all at SRC.

Sincerely,

Ed

Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.,
Executive Director

EEL,Jr./dnt

Mr. Dan Harmeling
The Student Group for Equal Rights
University Of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

October 6, 1964

Dear Dan,

I had the opportunity to talk with Ron Parker, Treasurer of SSOC, last week. I expressed an interest in Florida and a desire to know what was going on there and he suggested I contact you. I understand you have begun a tutorial program and that it has proven successful thus far, that you are working with the NAACP Youth Council, and that your organization is not affiliated with any other state programs at present.

I am working with the Southern Regional Council here in Atlanta in the field department. Whatever that means, which is a variety of things, I will be in Florida a great deal of this Fall, contacting student groups and small community factions interested in active participation in Civil Rights. I'm sure you are as concerned as I am that Florida has little to offer students in the way of an organized, active, "financed" leadership in this area.

Ed Lewis, the Director of the Florida Council on Human Relations, and I will be working together during the coming year in an effort to at least let there be communication between campus groups where there are such organizations, and where there are not, to try and establish at least an interest in having one. Also, I feel there is a need to have a closer working arrangement between any local adult group existing and local campus groups. Mr. Lewis has mentioned that funds might be made available for a Newsletter either at the local or at the state level.

There you have it. I would appreciate your response to the above and would greatly enjoy talking with your group around the end of this month or early November. There are available from the SRC a number of publications which might prove helpful to you if you are proceeding with any type of student education program in civil rights or civil liberities. If we can assist you in this area let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

October 6, 1964

Mr. Mick McGuire
Peace Corps Evaluation
Peace Copps
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mick,

Sorry. Maks I no ever forget for that thing writing again. I'm here in Atlanta, my job has begun, and though at times things don't move fast enough for me, all is well. I hope the Peace Copps is as ever. That it is not burgenning forth too rapidly and that above all they are listening to your advice.

I am assistant field director, assistant to Paul Anthony, assistant to my desk, assistant to NAIRO, aw hell, it seems every damn thing in the world has to have many bureaus. I have gotten to travel some during this first month on the job, training, and have attended many meetings, met many people, and in general haven't really done anything to change the world yet. Later this month I will go to Florida and later still to S. Carolina to work with the Councils on Human Relations there. There is so much to be done and yet it seems you really should know something before you jump in. This latter fact is the one that pains me.

Enclosed is an article I thought you might be interested in. I am still enthused about "forgotten his name" idea concerning migratory workers schools. I thought perhaps he could contact this Committee and see what they can do. I know of a place or rather an organization where books can be obtained, so all he needs find now is the method of travel and the teachers, and perhaps a portable school trailer, though the later could be improvised for, using churches ect.

At any rate, Mick, I am working in something I have a great interest in, that really doesn't seem like work at all and that is something that many men would wish to have. Say hello to Bob and Charlie for me.

Your friend,

October 7, 1964

Mr. Herb Mitchell
Largo High School
Speech Department
Largo, Florida

Dear Herb,

I am sorry that it has been so long since my last letter. I have been at my new job for about one month now and the pace is quick. I have a great amount to learn but the learning is stimulating and therefore goes rapidly. I hope that by now Tammy is completely recovered and that you and Montine are over the effects of such a scare as much as will ever be possible. I also trust that Tammy hasn't been changed too much by it all. Her sincerity is something wonderful in such a small person.

Herb, what is really on my mind is of course something small, but tis this. I have access to a great amount of factual material dealing with the Civil Rights issue and one of my jobs is of course to see that people get it that will use it. Would you have an opportunity to ever discuss anything touchy as this in your speech classes? Could you use information if I sent it? Is there any chance to participate at a community level in such areas for instance as equal emplyment, voter registration, tutorial programs or clarification of misconceptions of the Civil Rights Act? If any of the above is true, and you are interested in becoming invovled at any level or if you already are, holler. If you need anything in connection with your tutorial program out at the prison camp send me a list and perhaps I can get it for you or at least help you in contacting the right people. Things such as films, books, newspaper articles ect., we can very likely be of assistance to you in obtaining.

I have had the opportunity to travel some thus far, going to Charlotte, Nashville, Tuskegee, and Jackson. This month I am headed for S. Carolina and next month I am coming to Florida. I'll be in Tallahassee for three or four days, go to Gainesville and Daytona and finally plan to be in Clearwater about the 13th or 14th of November. Can you find out if there is any group interested, no matter how small, in perhaps forming a bi-racial council in the Largo area? There is a Florida Council on Human Relations that is reviving this year and could be an excellent organization to promote equal rights if it has any backing from local groups. Clearwater has such an organization, as does Dunedin but I think Largo doesn't unless it is a very recent type venture.

I am enjoying the job, but I must get moving faster. Things seem to move slow even though the pace is fast and the days go quick. Georgia doesn't look too damn good for Johnson unless Atlanta votes a fairly big majority his way. We just elected a bad guy for Supreme Court judge and could perhaps make the same mistake in the Presdential elections.

I look forward to hearing from you Herb. Please give my very best to Montine and if Tom P. can use anything or can do or wants to do something out at MH let me hear kindly of it. Hope to see you all next month.

Your friend,

October 7, 1964

Dear Abner, Evelyn, Abner, and Mike,

After the silence. It's been a long time since I tapped out a note to you all and I'll try and see that the interval at least doesn't lengthen in the future. I am now working in and sometimes living in Atlanta, Ga. My job is with the Southern Regional Council an agency similar to the Civil Rights Commission, only a private organsiation. I'm working with state and local councils who in turn are working in communities to make the transition of segregation to integration a smooth one. I'm enjoying the work, learning a great deal and because it is something I believe in don't mind longer hours now and then.

I hope that you all are well and that the football season is going well with you and Hooksy. FSU is surely off to a banner start and I am going down to Athens to see them play Georgia the 17th of this month. Later in November I will go to Tallahassee for a meeting and perhaps have a chance to see them in action again.

Abner, once Evelyn wrote that you were the advisor to the schools Civic Club and sent me a brochure and information concerning it. I am wondering if your are back at that responsibility again this year and if so, I am wondering again, can you use any information regarding the Civil Rights Issues. One of my jobs is to aid in the distribution of printed material regarding employment, education, housing, voting and other areas affected by the Civil Rights Act of 1964. I thought perhaps your club would be interested in this thing as it affects us all so deeply. If so, I would be happy to send you anything that could possibly be of use to you in such a discussion.

It is good to be back in the United States again, though many things appear very different to me after so long away, and it will be good to see you all again one of these days. I will be down your way around Christmas I think and bring you all a lump of coal or something. Say HELLO to Jim and Jo for me and let me hear from you.

Your friend,

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE 32306

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

October 7, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

You may be assured that I remember you quite well from your student days. Moreover, I have followed your subsequent career with great interest. I also know about the internship program under which you are working since Fred Routh of NAIRO and Max Birnbaum of the American Jewish Committee are both friends of mine. I also knew that you were coming to Tallahassee because Jim Smith mentioned it just last week.

The situation here is about as dormant as it could be. Compliance with the public accomodation section of the Civil Rights Act has been remarkably good. Garcia's has been charged for non-compliance. The action groups--CORE and a local, Liberal Forum--have not resumed any activity of a protest nature. Liberal Forum is sponsoring a tutorial program. I checked just today and found that the Tallahassee Council on Human Relations has not met this year and seems to have become dormant. It was not very active anyway. The "power structure" in Tallahassee including the City Commission remains adamant in their belief that Tallahassee can remain immune to any significant changes.

When you come here I can give you the names of individuals, such as George Lewis, II who continued to attempt to promote some change. I believe Jim Smith is trying to arrange for your meeting with some groups and if you will let me know when you plan to be here, I will try to think of some others. In particular, however, I would like for you to spend some time with me, Dr. Charles Grigg, and some of our graduate students in Sociology who have been doing research in the field of race relations. I think it would be mutually profitable for us to compare notes from our observations of community process.

Please let me know when the definite dates for your visit are set. I am really looking forward to seeing you.

Cordially,

Lewis M. Killian

LMK:sm

Lewis M. Killian

October 8, 1964

Mr. Edwyn E. Lewis
Executive Director
Florida Council of Human Relations
356 S. Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Ed,

Thank you for the letter regarding the coming months plans for you and the Florida Council.

I have opportunities to speak in Tallahassee November 8th, 9th, and 10th. A church congregation, a group of college professors, a collection of students, and a gathering of high school teachers will be the endurers. Two of these offers are to speak on my experiences in Nigeria, the others on how the South appears from so far away. The 14th I am scheduled to "entertain" an assortment of 130 teachers in the Pinellas branch of the Kappa something or others.

Considering the above, the week of the 25th sounds good. It would give me a chance to learn something more about the Florida Council and would give you a chance to indoctrinate (speak at) me. The 12th in Clearwater surely is interesting though the backyard bogy hangs over me there.

I look forward to seeing you on the 19th of this month to further consider these plans.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

October 9, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

Pardon my delay in responding to your recent inquiry about working with us. We are delighted that you are to be available and will use as much of your time during the months of October and November as you are willing to share with us. Perhaps plans may best be ~~served~~ laid up in a face-to-face conversation.

For the present, we would like to have you go with George Bowdler and me to Greenville next week, possibly Wednesday or Thursday. I am to hear from Miss Sara Lowrey, the president of the Greenville Council, which of these days is preferable for her. It was my understanding from Paul that you would be available to dig in in the Greenville community and assist there as needed, if this can be worked out on a mutually satisfactory basis.

George Bowdler will be working intensively from now until the end of the year to organize new councils. He and I agree that for the two of you to work as a team would have real merit. Furthermore, it should be easier to start councils out on an updated basis than to reorient some of the old ones who have functioned timidly through the hectic years when there was much fear, intimidation, and numerous reprisals. What say you?

If you care to drive to Greenville with George and me, I would suggest that you come to Columbia on the first flight on Wednesday morning. Even if Miss Lowrey prefers our coming on Thursday, the day spent in this office would not be a loss, we believe.

Transportation costs to Greenville directly may be cheaper than to Columbia. In addition to a good plane schedule, there is also a useful schedule on the Southern railway -- this is doubtless cheaper than the plane and almost as quick.

In enthusiastic anticipation of your work with us,

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

Mary Margaret Hendrix
(Peggy)
Box 28092 Furman U.
Greenville, S.C.

Teacher or Asst Teacher
with Job Corps in
Atlanta, Ga.

Joyce Holfield
Box 28096
Furman University
Greenville, S.C.

Miss Joan Elbourne
Richmond Secretary position

Miss Carolyn Richards
Office college from South Carolina
Miss.

See Hugh
~~Amory~~ Brinson
remember

George Bowden
To
talk about Textile
equal employment

Mr. England
339-6909

3.25
Brkfst - 1.00 A. 1.50
Tips 3.00
Supper - .75

Rev. Francis
Springhill
Baptist
Church

Lawyer Sampson
see Dan Johnson

Lawyer Willie Smith

Dentist Douglas

VEP Mr. ~~Rudolph~~
Bernie Glasoy Rearden

Dick Foster
Lawyer
(Unitarian)

Dr. Winston Babb
Prof. of History
send him B. Baker's
report on Educational
voting for Goldwater

John Culberson
Lawyer. 50 yrs.
old.

420. So. Division St.
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR

October 10

DearAl,

I was surprised and exciting to hear from Joan Muth that you were also a NAIRO fellowship winner and that you were working for the Southern Regional Council. I had heard something about their work from Aubrey Brown when he came through Paris and it must be a very interesting outfit.

Joan and I work for the same outfit in Toledo. Except I don't get a cent for it. Two days a week I go down there for field work as part of my course here in the School of Social Work. I am specializing in the area of community organization, which includes community fund, urban renewal, neighborhood work and intergroup relations. Michigan has supposedly the best CO department in the country and the men are good but the subject is very difficult to teach and the classes are not very stimulating though I enjoy a lot of the reading. The class of about 150 is about 2/3 female, many with rings and many who never got them. A number are ex-PCV's from various points excluding Africa.

We were all disappointed that you never apparently got to Paris while any of us were there. You probably have heard from someone that about 10 different types from the Eastern Region spent varying amounts of time there. Aubrey must have been the last one to come home. He took one horrified look at Paris in May and went bush again. I hung around until the end of June when my mother came overand we traveled together for five weeks. I came home via Iceland where Caroline was chopping fish. She was eventually going back to England to get married.

Heard this week unexpectedly from Hawkins, who was able to pay a back debt from the winnings in a lawsuit resulting from an accident; no comments on injuries but apparently nothing serious. Also from my other ex-roommate who has just arrived home and is going into town planning. You probably know more about what everyone else is doing than I do.

Our trip across Africa and down the Nile was great but happened too long ago to merit details. I am less appalled at being back home than I thought I'd be and undecided whether to feel guilty about this. No special nostalgia for Nigeria, particularly since most good friends there have either left or gotten married.

Marinkovich dropped by a few weeks ago; hoping for a job with the poverty program. Went to see the Vandersteens in Kalamazoo; he's going on in African studies. Saw the 4 Danielsons in Pittsfield; he's one of about 3 in Harvard's school of public health who do

have M.D's.

Drop a line sometime; I'd like to hear about your work. I might swing through the South after school finishes the end of April and will look you up if I do.

Best regards,

Pete Bigham

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

October 12, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

I have the tickets and unless I hear from you otherwise, meet us at the Psychology Department, Mercer University, Macon, Georgia by 10 oclock on Saturday morning. I think Jean wants us to eat with her after the game on Saturday in Macon and she will arrange for a place for you to stay. You probably will want to spend some time with her brother anyway. If there is any change in plans, call me or Jean in Macon. The only address I have for her is Dr. Jean Hendricks, Department of Psychology, Mercer University, Macon, Georgia.

We will be able to discuss your coming visit at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

James C. Smith
Associate Professor

JCS:sg

October 12, 1964

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman,

Thank you for your letter regarding my previous inquiry concerning my coming to South Carolina. Wednesday appears to be out of the question as of today when I received a job to do for Mr. Dunbar that will require me here that day. However, Thursday I can meet you at Greenville early in the morning and stay over night and spend Friday there also.

If this plan is not agreeable to you all please give me a call here in Atlanta. Thank you and I am looking forward to seeing you on Thursday.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

October 13, 1964.
204 N.W. 15th Terr.
Gainesville, Fla.

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al,

Our campus group here at the University of Florida, the Student Group for Equal Rights, had its first meeting of this semester this past Sunday night. It was hard to determine before this what students here would be doing in civil rights since many students graduated and a couple are now working in civil rights full-time. I told those present - twenty-five or thirty, good for the first meeting - about the need for coordinating activities ~~locally~~ through a local or state newsletter which you might be able to help finance. I talked this morning with Mrs. Marshall Jones, president of the Gainesville Women for Equal Rights, and she will be writing ~~for~~ you about the possibility of a speaker coming here to talk about the poverty bill and its applications in local situations.

The Student Group usually meets on Sunday nights so this would be the best time to speak to our group. Let me know when you will be able to come and I will schedule a group meeting for this date, preferably on a Sunday night.

Negro - Student Recruitment - Univ.

There are a couple of things you might be able to help us with. One project we are undertaking is the recruitment of Negro high school and junior college students to the University of Florida. Since I'm sure that the local Negro high school is typical of the situation that exists, there is a total absence of encouragement of Negro students to attend the largely white state universities and in fact the state of Florida appropriates $40,000 per year to send Negro students out of state when courses they want to take are not offered at the Negro University, Florida A & M. So any information that you could send us about how to best go about contacting students at the many schools across the state would be appreciated--I'm pretty sure that just a letter to the particular principal would never get beyond his desk.

Employment Campus

Also we are just beginning to investigate employment discrimination on campus, something we know is wide-spread but few facts are attainable so any suggestions with this would also be appreciated.

Hope to see you late this month or in November.

1. Make scholarships & opportunities known.
2. Contact Univ. administration

Sincerely,
Daniel E. Harmeling
Daniel E. Harmeling

P.S. notice address change.

Nat. Sch. Fund for Negro Students
Service

Richard Plutt

Vent. or Md

FEA
Nat. Conf. Col. T + R
Bish. Hatcher A.M.E. Church
Rev. Steel - Tallahassee

Robert W. Saunders
3903 Palmetto, Tampa, Fla

Mr. Richard L. Plaut
National Scholarship Fund & Service
for Negro Students
6 East 82nd Street
New York, New York (28)

October 19, 1964

Mr. Dan Harmeling
204 N.W. 15th Terrace
Gaiensville, Florida

Dear Dan:

It was good to hear from you and I enjoyed your letter. Your idea involving the recruitment of Negro high school and junior college students is a good one. South Carolina college students have tried this in the past and I have added their ideas to some of my own and present them to you at your request.

What can you and your group do?

1. You can obtain lists of all scholarship opportunities available to Florida students. Details explaining how, when and where should be included. A letter to the state department of education can provide this most likely.

2. College catalogs could be distributed to Negro high schools and junior colleges.

3. Cooperation with such organizations as the National Congress of Colored Teachers and Parentssand the National Scholarship Fund and Service for Negro Students would be helpful. (Addresses included in the list below.)

4. Negro religious leaders could be enlisted to pass on any information you collect.

5. Ed Lewis of the Florida Council on Human Relations might be able to put something like this in his Newsletter.

6. Invitations could be offered to the top ten students of your local high schools to an informal get-together with a broad spectrum of college students.

7. Letters to prospective students from student leaders, encouragement of interested professors to participate in at least the sending of letters, talks with University personnel in charge of

registration, all could be of help to you.

This is a good idea Dan, and one that your group would certainly be in a vantage position to perform. So far it seems Negro organizations have been satisfied with just breaking down the door, not in occupying the room.

Think on some of these thoughts and let me hear yours.

Your investigation of employment discrimination on campus is good. After we talk together some and yourinform me of the atmosphere prevailing at Florida I can "guess" more acurately. At this time I make only one suggestion. This problem involves the administration of the University, of course, and might possibly alienate someone who could prove useful later on. Why not contact the NAACP and tell them of your situation there and offer to assist them in gathering information, etc., and suggest that they do the actual accusing. This type of thing not only often leads to legal cases which your group would be unable to pursue, but this way the NAACP owes you a kudu and youre still in school.

These are just some thoughts. Probably you've thought them already. I think I will be in Gainesville Sunday, November 15th, but will write to you and confirm this before long.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:mm

Addresses

Mr. Richard L. Plant
National Scholarship Fund and Service for Negro Students
6 East 82nd Street
New York, New York (28)

Robert W. Saunders
Field Secretary
Florida State Conference
705 E. Harrison
Tampa, Florida

File

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

October 20, 1964

Mr. Sargent Shriver
Director
Economic Opportunity Office
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sargent Shriver:

I hope this letter can receive your personal attention as it is meant to serve a dual function. Firstly, to congratulate the Peace Corps on its continued success and secondly (of course) to ask a favor of you in your capacity as director of the Poverty Program.

I am an ex-PCV, having served in the Nigeria III group. I am now working with the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, Georgia. My work with the Council enables me to work with local affiliates of state Councils on Human Relations on a broad spectrum of community problems. Presently, I am working with a group of people in Greenville, South Carolina who are concerned over the local educational level of their community. These people are representative of the various religious, racial, and to an extent, economic factions in Greenville. A pre-school and in-school tutorial program was administered last summer successfully and is being continued this fall though at a financially limited pace.

A program is being developed at present to expand this previously mentioned program and we are interested in obtaining assistance from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The projected program will call for (1) after school centers, (2) after school tutoring and (3) after school academic classes. Interest in the need of programs for pre-school children is acute. Reduction of adult illiteracy, and counseling and guidance services both are commanding the attention of a growing group of concerned citizens.

But we need help. Technical assistance in developing our basic program is required. Consultation is needed with someone completely informed on the Act itself to advise us in making application for financial assistance.

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Would this help be available? If so, please advise me on the dates possible so that we may take full advantage of the assistance. Of course, the earliest date is the most agreeable to us.

Thank you for helping me with this matter. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:mm

Miss Sara Lowrey
23 WEST HILLCREST DRIVE
Greenville, South Carolina 29609

Oct. 21, 1964

Dear Al,

It was thrilling to hear your brief discussion of your philosophy based on Peace Corps experiences - I had come to similar attitudes through other routes.

We are happy that you will come to us on Nov. 4 and be here the rest of the week. As I understand it we are to use you to meet with and talk to various groups in Greenville -

I need to know when and how you expect to arrive and depart - also, data for the press. Please get these data to me at earliest convenience -

Also - what ideas do you have of how you should be used here - How did things work out at Furman?

We can meet your plane, bus or train - will the Southern Regional Council care for all expenses including hotel?

Cordy

Be frank and clear –
Best wishes, Sara Lowrey

?

2108 Fulton Drive, N. W.
Huntsville, Alabama 35810
October 22, 1964

10/30 written

Mr. Al Ullmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

I probably didn't spell your name right. Forgive me.

By placing a person-to-person call to Paul the other day, I found out (freeof charge) that he won't be back until the first of November. I need some information, and thought you might be able to find it for me.

(1) ?First, when is "Human Rights Week" this year? Last year the Alabama Council conducted an essay contest for high school students in connection with Human Rights Week. It was early in December. They voted to do so again this year, but darned if I know when it is exactly -- or how to find out. I have persuaded Harry Golden to be final judge (which means that we will have somebody cull the entries and send him only a dozen). So I have to have the exact week before proceeding with an announcement, etc.

(2) Second, I need contact persons for a special purpose in the MDTA program, the poverty program, and the higher education facilities act program. We have the idea of trying to convene the appropriate officials and leaders from all over Alabama for a one-or-two-day conference and have someone from each of these government programs explain what the provisions are, how the program can benefit a community, how the community may obtain the benefits available, and so forth. Dr. Pitts thinks that if we can draw up a suitable scheme we can get some foundation money to carry it out. At any rate, I would like to find out if any such program is feasible, and I need the names of some appropriate officials .

There has been an unexpected delay in moving our office. I had expected to move it last weekend. The space is ready. But an official of the company which owns the building didn't want to "accept the responsibility" of signing our lease. He was afraid his new building might get bombed. He is supposed to be submitting it to the company's board of directors today. I agreed to wait another ten days to keep the leasing agent out of trouble. (He had gone ahead and fixed the office to my specifications.)

The leasing agent assures me that they have no choice and will have to sign, since NASA is the chief tenant and they can't avoid a discrimination rap. (The whole thing is over some trouble we had in Birmingham about our Negro secretary's use of the toilet facilities!) He doesn't know how right he is. I have already contacted some NASA people, via Milton Cummings (President, Brown Engineering), and I believe they sent a man to talk to the leasing agent.

The last two paragraphs are just by way of letting you know what fun we have in human relations work in Alabama. Do you think I felt silly when I was calling the President of Brown Engineering to get him to ask someone from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to reassure their landlord that it was all right for us to have a Negro secretary who uses the bathroom? You're right. I did.

I hope you or Barbara or Sue or somebody can dig up the names and dates I need in the near future. And thanks.

Regards,

Ed

Edwin Stanfield

October 22, 1964

10/30

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Send EOC material
Written 10/30

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I received your name from Dan Harmeling whom you have contacted with regard to the Student Group for Equal Rights and its possible affiliation with the Southern Student Organization.

I am writing this letter in order to acquaint you with another rights organization here and on its behalf solicit your help and the help of the Southern Regional Council. The organization I refer to is the Gainesville Woman for Equal Rights.

You will find enclosed copies of all of our newsletters as well as many of our reports. Though most of our reports are out-of-date they tend to round out the information contained in the newsletters and may be of help to you in understanding our orgainzation.

Our Newsletter is sent to almost all public officials, the Gainesville Sun, and approximately 375 women. We have a paid membership of 167 women and anticipate that at least another 50 women presently on our mailing list will officially join the orgainzation in the next month.

My husband was the first faculty advisor to the Student Group for Equal Rights and our organization was actually begun as a sort of faculty wives adjunct to that group. However, we have since broadened our membership, our activity, and our title. We have worked closely with the city appointed Bi-Racial Committee and have fairly good rapport with most of the other governmental bodies.

At present our Job Opportunities Committee is working toward the establishment here of a Job Opportunities Center. At this center we hope to be able to test people, take employment histories, indicate to people jobs for which they may be qualified, and guide them toward educational courses which may help them to qualify for jobs that interest them. Our education committee is in the process of setting up nursery schools in Negro neighborhoods.

Our committees have projects other than the two which I have mentioned but I have singled these out as typical of many for which we feel aid might be obtained under the Opportunities Act of 1964 (the Anti-Poverty Bill). We are, however, bewildered as to how to go about obtaining aid under the bill and are in hopes that the Southern Regional Council may be able to help. Specifically, does the Council have anyone knowledgeable in this area who might be willing to consult with us or any written information, other than the bill, which might be of help to us?

Though we are particularly intent on pursuing this matter of funding, we would also be interested in receiving other types of reports or studies from the Council that might be instructive or otherwise useful to us here.

I look forward to meeting you on your trip to Gainesville and hope that, if time permits, you might be willing to meet with our board as well as with the Student Group.

Sincerely,

Beverly Jones (Mrs. Marshall B.)

Beverly Jones (Mrs. Marshall B.)
President
Gainesville Women for Equal Rights

3955 S.W. 3rd. Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

BJ/jh

enclosures - 10

Southern Student Organizing Committee
P. O. Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

GENE GUERRERO, JR., *Chairman*
SUE THRASHER, *Executive Secretary*
RON PARKER, *Treasurer*
ARCHIE ALLEN, *Field Secretary*

October 22, 1964

10/30/64

Mr. Al Ullmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

It was good to see you last Monday. I'm sorry we rushed away without a civil goodbye.

As you know our fall conference is scheduled for November 13-15 at the old Gammon campus. I need two favors from you: one, your presence at the conference as a resource person and discussion leader, and two, materials from SRC that we can distribute.

I still have not received the materials you referred to on Monday, but suppose they are on the way.

I do hope you will be able to come to the conference. We need to know as soon as possible.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

For a New South,

Sue

Sue Thrasher
Executive Secretary

Hope hell,
You had better be there — else I'll be very disappointed!
Beware of the Zeiten
Ron

October 23, 1964

Miss Sara Lowrey
23 West Hillcrest Drive
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Miss Lowrey:

I received your letter today and thank you for your comments.

I will, in all probability, fly to Greenville on the morning of the fourth, arriving approximately 8 a.m. I appreciate your offer to meet me at the airport, but considering past experiences in waiting for people, I suggest my taking the limousine and calling you after getting to Greenville proper.

My previous letter and the enclosures accompanying it suggests some of the ideas I have been entertaining.

Dean Harrill of Furman arranged for me to speak with a YWCA group the evening I spent there. Several students are very interested in contributing time in some area of the Civil Rights Movement. However, too often it seems people are stimulated to act and then disappointed. I hope the Council can find an <u>active</u> project to utilize these people.

The Southern Regional Council will defray my expenses for this trip. I look forward to seeing you and having a

chance to talk about what your group has planned in the way of projects and programs for the coming months.

Sincerely,

AA Ulmer, Assistant to
Field Director

AU/mp

THE MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES BENEFIT BOARD
of the
AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION
475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027

J. MARTIN ENGLAND
Southern Representative
P. O. Box 10201
Greenville, South Carolina 29603

Area Code 803
239-6909

10/30/64

ROBERT G. MIDDLETON
President
CHARLES C. TILLINGHAST, JR.
Vice President
DEAN R. WRIGHT
Executive Director
MALCOLM R. CARY
Treasurer
CHARLES N. FORSBERG
Director of Field Services

October 24, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al,

Thank you for your good letter with copies of your letter to Sargent Shriver and David Francis.

Miss Frances Nichol said last night they are looking forward to having you at Furman when you come back. She will keep in touch with Miss Lowrey for news about your schedule.

We look forward to seeing you soon.

Cordially,

Martin

J. Martin England
Southern Rperesentative

P. S. You may be interested in this enclosure from the Seabreeze Church, Daytona.

ALABAMA ARKANSAS FLORIDA GEORGIA KENTUCKY LOUISIANA MARYLAND MISSISSIPPI
NORTH CAROLINA PUERTO RICO SOUTH CAROLINA TENNESSEE TEXAS VIRGINIA

AU ✓
VJ ✓ NO

Bethlehem Center

970 E. Humbolt Street
Fort Worth 4, Texas

October 27, 1964

Know of anyone?

Mr. Al Ulmer
% Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

This note is a follow-up of our conversation at the recent meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned regarding our need in Fort Worth fof a young man to work with our boys some of whom are delinquents, border-line delinquents, drop-outs and problems in other areas. You will note in our Brochure that we have many activities for younger children and a limited number for youth. However, the group about which I am now concerned is not being reached by anyone-actually-there is no existing agency, other than our Center, serving all ages (except pre-school) in the Negro community.

We need a special king of trained, dedicated person with good skills in the ability to relate to youth, some of whom may be quite hostile; an interest in planning a program that would include recreation, job training resources, help-to secure employment and if need to stimulate social action processes to help reach some of our goals. This sounds like a large order. It is not a short-term venture. It is not an impossible task. The staff person would give almost full time to such project.

We realize that such responsibility merits a better salary than we can now offer. We are working to increase all salaries. I perhaps mentioned that we have been accepted in the United Fund. If there is a worth-while project to be demonstrated it may be possible that funds from other resources would be available. At the moment the salary is $5000.00 with the possibility of $5200.

Your interest is sincerely appreciated and if you can give any suggestions to us we will be deeply grateful. A note from Peace Corps about ten days ago indicated that they had no knowledge of any one available.

Yours Truly;
Josephine Beckwith
Josephine Beckwith, ASSW
Director

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

October 27, 1964

10/30

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Sorry to be so long in getting this letter to you but I have been unable to complete the arrangements for your visit. As it stands you are definitely to speak to the YMARCO Class, Presbyterian Church on Sunday at 11:00 A.M. There is yet the possibility of an evening talk and I will let you know if one materializes. On Monday evening, you will give a formal address probably in the new Student Union Building sponsered by the Fellowship of Christian Athletes. After that meeting you will meet with the group probably at my house. On Tuesday morning I have scheduled a talk for the Science and Life Values Group at 11:30 A.M. in the Bamboo Room of the Faculty Club.

Dr. Spivey is trying to arrange a meeting for you on Tuesday evening with the Executive Council of the Tallahassee Human Relations group. I have signed you up to talk to one of Killian's groups at a 7:30 A.M. breakfast meeting on Wednesday morning.

We will look for you some time on Saturday evening. Let us know when your plans have firmed up, and please send me all the material you promised.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

James C. Smith
Associate Professor

JCS:sg

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

October 28, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thanks so much for your help in making our conference a success. I really appreciated your leading one of the discussion groups.

The conference went much smoother because of your willingness to help us with details like volunteering to go to the bus station.

I especially enjoyed your Sunday concert. Thanks again for everything.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley,
Executive Director

FP/es

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM, CHAIRMAN
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. A. J. MCCLUNG, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

October 30, 1964

Mrs. Marshall B. Jones
President
Gainesville Women for Equal Rights
3955 S.W. Third Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Jones:

Thank you for your letter of October 22. I have contacted Dan Harmeling but this correspondence was not concerned with the possible affiliation of the Student Group for Equal Rights with the Southern Student Organization. I did suggest the possibility of the Florida Council on Human Raghtions sponsoring a Newsletter enabling communication between various Florida Student groups concerned with Human Relations.

The two projects you described are good ones. Job Opportunity Centers are certainly needed throughout the South. Training, of course, is even more necessary in many cases. You mentioned guiding people into Educational courses. This could perhaps be supplemented.

Do you have a Manpower Development Training Act Program in Gainesville? Perhaps one could be applied for. Training programs are also listed as a purpose of the Equal Opportunity Act.

In fact, both of your ideas are projects for which funds are being made available for by the EOA.

I am working with two groups at present trying to obtain funds for Pre-school programs under the EOA. I will be glad to pass on to you the information we have

gathered in this area thus far.

I am placing you on our mailing list and sending your group a collection of our recent publications.

I hope to see you sometime during the coming months and would enjoy meeting with your board at that time.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/mp

October 30, 1964

Mr. Ed. Stanfield
2108 Fulton Drive, N. W.
Huntsville, Alabama 35810

Dear Ed:

You didn't spell my name right; you are forgiven. I apologize for the delay in answering your letter. I've been in Florida the last four days pontificating at c various functions and prior to that attended the Georgia Council's annual meeting at Jekyll Island.

"Human Rights Week," December 10th-17th was so dedicated last year. Enclosed is the sole remembrance of the occasion we have on record. This year's celebration dates presents a problem. I presume they will be the same as 1963 in accord with the anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. If any more information is found I'll send it on.

Do you think it presumptous of me to suggest that this year we add one day to the festivities? I anticipate your affirmative answer. Can't you just visualize the results of such a precedent? In only 364 years "Human Rights Year" could be deliberately sped into being.

MDTA, Poverty Program, Higher Education Facilities Act; People for a conference. The program sound feasible to me. I'm trying to do approximately the same thing up in Greenville, S. C. The people to write to are:

Director
Office of Manpower Automation
and Training
U. S. Dept. of Labor
Washington, D. C. 20009

Mr. Sargent Shriver
Director of the Office of
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

Director - Higher Education Facilities Act
U.S. Department of HEW
Office of Education
Washington, D. C. 20202

Sorry about the delay concerning this. My answers to your questions as to the people to contact are, I realize, a bit pushy, but these are the folks I wrote last week for the same purpose, with the exceptions of HEW.

I hope you are settled in your new office by now and that life is reasonably hectic for you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/p

October 31, 1964

Sport und Speilwarenhaus
Josef Muhlhauser Nachf.
Wein 1, Karntnerstrasse 28
Ruf 52 53 36, 52 34 94

Bear Sir,

Thank you for your letter concerning the long awaited sweater. I have returned to the United States now and am residing at :

443 Ponce de Leon Avenue
Apartment A-5
Atlanta , Georgia
U.S.A.

I am enclosing a check for three dollars and look forward to receiving the sweater in the very near future as it is beginning to get cold here.

Thank you for your continued interest in a purchase of so long ago.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

Box 28092
Furman University
Greenville, S.C.
October 31, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Joyce and I were glad to hear from you and to see some of the results of your first trip to Greenville.

We are looking forward to talking with you this week about the tutoring program. This week is mid-term and many people have tests, etc. Therefore, we thought another supper get-together would draw the best attendance. Let me suggest Thursday night, November 5 at 5:30 in the dining hall as the best time. If this is not convenient with you, let us know and we will try to make other plans.

Also, Al, I feel from talking with some of my friends that most agree with your idea of the tutoring program as a good reason for being for an integrated group of tutors. However, most of the people here are more interested in the tutoring program first and the fact that the tutors form an integrated group is decidedly secondary.

If our plans won't fit your schedule, call either Joyce or me at school. The number is 246-3350. Ask for the Women's Dorm and for either Joyce Holfeld or me by name.

We look forward to hearing from you this week.

Sincerely,

Peggy Hendrix

November 2, 1964

Miss Sue Thrasher
Southern Student Organizing Committee
P.O. Box 6403
Nashtille, Tennessee 37212

Dear Sue,

Good to hear from you. I'm sorry not to have answered this earlier but have been traveling and pontificating all over the place since I last saw you.

I would enjoy being a resource person for you Friday, the 13th, but will be in Florida the 14th and 15th unless I can change something mighty quick. I will be able to get you much the same type of materials that we supplied the Georgia Students. I made a couple of their sessions and Pat Watters' talk and enjoyed 'em. I think about 75 students attended and the discussions I sat in on were good.

I have placed you on the mailing list and something should happen soon. If you haven't received anything by the time of the conference You and I will just mosey back into the leaflet room and load up.

Please tell Ron Parker hello for me. I llok forward to seeing you all on the 13th if not before.

Happy Election, i hope. Halloween was hell for me. All night long and I never got to see Him.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

November 2nd, 1964

Mr. Jim Smith
1210 Domingo
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Jim and Liz,

Silently, the Great Pumpkin has slipped into the patch, preached, and parted. Gone until next year, his heritage lives on for you and I, in pie. Subtlef I have been out of town all but two days since I last saw you and have failed to send you the material promised. I will now just bring some of the better "writings" and hope you have not been too wanting for this type vindictive.

Thank you for doing all this arranging for me. I will be in Tallahassee either late Saturday night or early Sunday morning. I will be in South Carolina earlier Saturday and may have some difficulty scheduling planes on through.

I spoke to several groups of students this last week in southern Florida and some of the questions were excellent. Sometimes I find myself seemingly surrounded by hell-hungry folks, but I haven't smiled again at an accusation of being brainwashed. I work and make mistakes and learn a little bit now and then.

I have voted. I can now remain a loud-mouth. I'm glad it is coming to a counting of hands tomorrow as the methods are getting worser and badder around here as time wanes. This morning a full page add stated, " A vote for Goldwater is a vote against Communism ". And then added several innuendos to the effect that a vote for Johnson was.

I look forward to seeing you all in Tallahassee.

Sincerely yours,

NOVEMBER 3, 1964

Miss Amber Turner
801 S. Ft. Harrison Ave.
Clearwater, Florida

Dear Miss Turner,

Thank you for your letter. I will try to briefly answer your request concerning vital statistics.

CHS - 1956
FSU - 1956-60 B.S. Biology
FSU - 1960-61 M.S. Science Education
Captain - football team; Who's Who in College
Peace Corps - Sept. 1961 - Dec. 1963
Travel - West coast of Africa (all); Israel (worked in a kibbutz and at an ~~archae~~ archaeological dig - 2 months); Turkey, Greece, Yugoslovia, Czechoslovakia, and western Europe.
Job Title - Assistant field representative for Southern Regional Council- an independent research and educational organization in the area of race relations.

Thank you for your guide. I have some material prepared at present but this information will prove extremely helpful in expanding and sharpening what already exists.

You were very kind to rest me at ease by purposively "creating" errors for my benefit. I am looking forward to seeing you and many other old friends this coming 14th.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

204 N.W. 15th Terrace
Gainesville, Florida
November 9, 1964.

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al;

Although I have not received an official confirmation that you will be here on Sunday, November 15th, specifically at 8:00 P.M. to speak at our Student Group for Equal Rights meeting, I did hear indirectly from Judy Benninger (a good friend of Pat Due), that you do plan on being here this coming Sunday. If I hear nothing to the contrary I will assume you will be able to make it.

When you get to Gainesville you can come directly to where I live, an apartment at my mailing address, and please do so unless you have made other plans previously. I will ~~be~~ not be in Gainesville this coming weekend and possibly including Sunday night because I will be attending the Southern Student Organizing Committee conference in Atlanta with four other University of Florida students. But my brother, Jim, the president, newly elected, of the Student Group for Equal Rights, rooms with me and will be here.

I just read in today's St. Petersburg Times an article about your background, and your FSU football and Peace Corp activities will certainly give a "drawing card" appeal to your talk Sunday night. We are looking forward to hearing you speak and discussing ways the Southern Regional Council can aid our campus civil rights group.

Sincerely,

Dan Harmeling

Dan Harmeling

P.S. The phone number in case you want to make any final arrangements by phone: 372-4432.

Also, thank you for the information concerning student recruitment and employment discrimination. We can show you what we have done so far on the student recruitment program and how best to start on investigating employment discrimination this coming Sunday.

Encl. - The latest issue of the local civil rights newsletter, November, 1964.

Southern Student Organizing Committee
P. O. Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

GENE GUERRERO, JR., *Chairman*
SUE THRASHER, *Executive Secretary*
RON PARKER, *Treasurer*
ARCHIE ALLEN, *Field Secretary*

November 10, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Sorry halloween was such a disappointment. Maybe its because it turned out to be Goldwater on Halloween instead of the 3rd.

I'm glad you'll be at the conference on Friday night. I'm not sure how many people will be there by that time, but we will devote the first session to talking about SSOC and how it can relate to local campus groups. Ron will be in charge of the discussion that night.

The conference is shaping up in the good SSOC tradition. We have one controversial speaker, one cook--no dishwasher, a very tight time schedule, and an uknown number of students coming. Being the naive optimist that I am, I think its going to be a good conference.

See you on Friday night.

Sincerely,

Sue

Sue Thrasher
Executive Secretary

Enclosure

Box 28092, Furman University
Greenville, South Carolina 29613
November 14, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgie 30303

Dear Al:

We were quite pleased with the interest shown by the students who signed up as tutors the other night. We will all be anxious to hear from you what the next move will be.

I'm sure that you've been quite busy in your travels to other campuses. However, I would appreciate it if you could send me the address of the person with the Office of Economic Opportunity in Atlanta. I am most anxious to talk with this person during Thanksgiving holidays if possible.

Thank you for time and help. Good luck in everything.

Sincerely,

Peg Hendrix

(Miss) Mary Margaret Hendrix

November 16, 1964

Miss Peggy Hendrix
Box 28092
Furman University
Greenville, South Carolina 29613

Dear Peggy:

I apologize for the delay. The address is:

Mr. Luke Trasley, Director
Economic Opportunity Act
Board of Industry and Trade
Capitol Building
Atlanta, Georgia

I called last Saturday but could not reach any of you all.

Miss Lowrey, the local Council on Human Relations president, will help you with information on the tutorial. If she moves "with all deliberate" speed call Rev. David Francis at the Springfield Baptist Church.

Good luck to you all as a tutorial group and to you personally in your job search.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer,
Assistant to the
Field Director

/u

November 17, 1964

Mr. and Mrs. Gil Rowland
35 Mountain View
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Gil and Clay:

Thank you all for the real fine stay I enjoyed in your home. My only regret is that we didn't have a chance to talk.

I'm sending you a packet of our past publications. I hope you find some of them interesting. If you could use more of one, say, for a discussion with your Unitarian Fellowship group, let me know.

I'm looking forward to seeing you all again. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

AU/rh

Al Ulmer

November 17, 1964

Mrs. Josephine Beckwith
Director
Bethlehem Center
970 E. Humbolt Street
Fort Worth 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Beckwith:

This is a response to your letter of October 27 regarding the need for a young man to work at the Center with boys of various backgrounds.

Our conversation recently was centered on an ex-PCV for this job. A Mr. Charles Fager has expressed interest in the position. He has been selected for the Peace Corps but feels he would prefer to remain in the United States if a job is available.

I spoke with him this morning and was impressed. Mr. Fager is a Liberal Arts major from Colorado State University, married, with no children. At present he is residing at 2055 East Roxborough Road, Atlanta, Georgia, 30324.

I do not know Mr. Fager beyond our recent interview. He is young, quietly mature, and I believe someone you would perhaps want to consider for this job.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Assistant to the
Field Director

AU:mp

November 17, 1964

Dr. and Mrs. James Smith
1210 Domingo
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Jim and Liz:

Thank you all for your kind hospitality, for the work involved in preparation for my coming, and for the good goodies, especially the lemon pie.

I hope Dr. Ice has gone on with his plans for a December meeting of the Council on Human Relations.

The trend the meeting with the Science and Life Values group followed was interesting. I surely hope Bob Spivey only thought it this, also.

Thank you again Jim and Liz. I hope to see you all soon.

Your friend,

AU/rh

Al Ulmer

November 18, 1964

Mrs. T. J. Ledeen
Program Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ledeen:

Thank you for your letter and your invitation to the Student Conference, December 4-6.

I am, at present, trying to change a previous committment to enable my attendance.

The tutorial session interests me the most of the two you mentioned.

The names of the Furman students are:

Perky McKim — Joyce Holfeld
Mary Radcliffe — Jeanne Paterson
Faye Moore — Peggy Hendrix
Susan Angul — Roy Talbert
Margaret Marks

They can be reached in care of: Peggy Hendrix, Box 28092, Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

Thank you again for your invitation. I hope to be able to confirm my coming in the very near future.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

November 18, 1964

Atlanta University
Department of Testing
223 Chestnut Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am attempting to facilitate a program in which emphasis will be centered about interview readiness of the job applicant. In order for this job to be inclusive certain types of tests are needed, especially those concerned primarily with measurement of job aptitudes and personality adjustment.

Would you be able to supply information and/of tests for such a program? It is hoped by giving the trainee practical testing experiences, mock interviews, hints on dress, remedial training in speech and writing technique that the applicant will be better prepared for initial contact with possible employers.

Thank you for any assistance you can give me in making tests available for this program or in suggesting where such tests can be obtained.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Assistant to
the Field Director

AL:p

November 18, 1964

Dear Hedy,

Many thanks are in order for your supreme response to my plight last Sunday night and Monday morning. In no way did my troubles end at the airport however. I entered a sweepingly styled jet at 5:05 A.M. scarcely after your tail-lights faded (going down the wrong road) and swooped towards home, Atlanta. We made it but didn't stop. Nope, just kept right on going and there I was at 7 A.M. in Cincinnati, Ohio. They said the field was just too foggy for a landing but I am assured by informed sources that it was just another subtle communistic plot to harass me and my fellow Americans on board. I finally got back to Atlanta at 1 P.M. via Chatanooga, Tenn. and was welcomed with rebukes from my fellow workers for having vacationed the entire morning long.

It was very nice to see you and I hope you forgive me for inviting you for a coke and then disappointing you with scotch and a party. I am sure you failed your test and for this I gladly take the blame as I know that you have already given it to me at any rate.

Thank you again Hedy. One-hundred and forty miles is a long way to go out for an old friend. I hope to see around Christmas if not before. I'm sure dinner could not repay, but a drink and dinner might let you forget : one flat tire, one night without sleep, and one haggard morning of test.

Sincerely,

Columbia College

Columbia, South Carolina

November 18, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al,

I hope you remember our conversation at the S. C. State Council Meeting concerning speaking to the Columbia College International Relations Club on the work of the Peace Corps and the "image" of America in the underdeveloped nations. We would like very much for you to come Tuesday, December 8, at 1:30 p.m.

Then we would like for you to be able to stay for the afternoon, if possible, for informal talks with girls interested specifically in the possibility of going into the Peace Corps. Also, my wife and I would be delighted if you would have dinner with us on Tuesday evening and spend the night in our home, if you can spare the time.

Mrs. Ledeen informs me that she hopes you will be coming to the Student Council's Conference at Camp Gravatt December 4-6. If that is the case maybe you can combine the two trips.

I hope you will be able to come at that time.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Moore
Chairman, Department of History

(1) Dec. 4-6 - S.C. Student

(2) Ed Stansfield - letter

(3) Tuesday - Interns!
Wednesday
Morning

November 18, 1964

Mrs. T. J. Ledeen
Program Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ledeen:

Thank you for your letter and your invitation to the Student Conference, December 4-6.

I am, at present, trying to change a previous committment to enable my attendance.

The tutorial session interests me the most of the two you mentioned.

The names of the Furman students are:

Perky McKim
Mary Radcliffe
Faye Moore
Susan Angul
Joyce Holfeld
Jeanne Paterson
Peggy Hendrix
Roy Talbert
Margaret Marks

They can be reached in care of: Peggy Hendrix, Box 28092, Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

Thank you again for your invitation. I hope to be able to confirm my coming in the very near future.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

November 18, 1964

Miss Mary E. Shull
110 Cammer Avenue
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mary,

With the ease of world tensions and the general betterment of men's attitudes towards one another it is evident that the "WorlddFriends" is achieving success. Way back two weeks ago you mentioned your groupswould be interested in names of pen pals in Nigeria. I am suggesting you write my very good friend, Jheosophat Aniji, at St. Patrick's Secondary School, Emene via Enugu, Eastern Nigeria. He will supply you with a list of names of which his will most surely be one, that your girls can exchange letters with.

The book I mentioned to you is, Understanding Other Cultures, by Ina Brown. I am not sure where it can be obtained but I do know it is now in paper-back and not too expensive. I do not know the publisher, Sorry.

I hope that all goes well with the YWCA and that your future decision is made with the future in mind. Please tell Peggy and Clay hello for me and let me once again express my thanks for all you did to make my stay in Greenville enjoyable, and I hope, in a small way profitable.

Your friend,

Al Ulmer

November 18, 1964

Atlanta University
Department of Testing
223 Chestnut Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am attempting to facilitate a program in which emphasis will be centered about interview readiness of the job applicant. In order for this job to be inclusive certain types of tests are needed, especially those concerned primarily with measurement of job aptitudes and personality adjustment.

Would you be able to supply information and/of tests for such a program? It is hoped by giving the trainee practical testing experiences, mock interviews, hints on dress, remedial training in speech and writing technique that the applicant will be better prepared for initial contact with possible employers.

Thank you for any assistance you can give me in making tests available for this program or in suggesting where such tests can be obtained.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Assistant to
the Field Director

AL:p

Tallahassee Women's Inter-group Committee

AC ~~413~~ 305

Tallahassee, Florida

Rooms 216-18 Petroleum Building 226 West Pensacola Street Phone 224-9957

October 1, 1964

Called 10/5/64 Kind of cool

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to you of August 27, 1964, to which I have not received a reply.

We are, indeed, most anxious to have you speak to our Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee at a general meeting which would be open to all interested persons in this area. We would like for you to speak in October, if possible.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Louise Blackwell

Louise Blackwell
Chairman

Letter
Nov
Ed
Me 7-10

August 27, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We are wondering whether it might be possible for you to visit Tallahassee and speak at a meeting of our Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee in September. Our members seem to need reassurance regarding the work we have undertaken in support of orderly compliance with the Civil Rights Law. Some feel that things have gone well in Tallahassee and that perhaps there is no further need for our services.

It is true that an unexpected number of businesses have complied with the law; but in the last week two suits have been filed in Federal Court, one against a barber who operates in the Duval Hotel and one against a restaurant. It also seems to me that service stations which, with few exceptions, have not complied with the law are potential trouble spots.

At any rate, we will set up a meeting for any date you can come to Tallahassee. As you can imagine, our Committee as yet has no funds to pay expenses or fees, but we can certainly arrange for overnight lodging and it is possible that we can raise at least part of your travel expenses.

We are now preparing our second Newsletter for distribution and you will find a copy of the first Newsletter enclosed.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Louise Blackwell
Chairman

TWIGN NEWSLETTER

THE TALLAHASSEE WOMEN'S INTER-GROUP COMMITTEE
226 W. Pensacola Street Phone: 224-9957
Vol. I, No. 2 August, 1964

ABOUT THIS COMMITTEE

"I think your work there is most important and I am so proud of your group."
-- LEROY COLLINS

"It is heartening to know that there is an organization such as yours that believes in, and fights for, the fundamental principles of law and order, and is working towards the goal of making and keeping Tallahassee a community in which all of us can take pride."
-- a local business man

The presence of this Bi-Racial, Inter-Group Committee of Tallahassee Women, working for harmonious race relations in this time of transition, has been a significant factor in our progress to date.

ORDERLY COMPLIANCE IN TALLAHASSEE

Progress is the key word in all reports coming to the offices of the Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee. Since the Civil Rights Law was signed on July 2, 1964, one business after another has complied with the law in our orderly and peaceful community. Supporters of this committee readily understand that in a few instances some businesses may have suffered temporary losses of business because they complied with the law and we have made every effort to give patronage and moral support to these establishments. In most cases, however, the reports coming to us have been either "business as usual" or increased business.

While we like to tell of the fine progress in Tallahassee, we must remind ourselves that there are still some businesses covered by Title II which have not complied with the law. Such businesses are potential trouble spots in our community, and we urge them, in the interest of peaceful community relations, to comply with the law. We also urge community minded citizens to use their influence in every way possible to bring about orderly compliance with the law throughout the Tallahassee area. A summary of Title II of the Civil Rights Law is included in this NEWSLETTER for the convenience of readers who may not know exactly what public facilities are

are covered. In order to encourage compliance, all citizens should be familiar with the provisions of Title II.

A glimpse at the list of public facilities covered by Title II will reveal that the transition is not complete. The work of this Committee is not finished. We need more civic-minded women to join our ranks.

INVITATION TO THE WOMEN OF TALLAHASSEE

This Committee is presently engaged in gathering information regarding the progress of orderly compliance with Title II and in supporting the establishments which have complied with the law. As stated above, the ranks of this Committee are not full. Individuals and organizations are invited to join with us to support the cause of law and order as a foundation of our community. We remind you again that we are not a pressure group. If you believe in law and order, why not join us?

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

There are no membership dues for supporters of the Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee. The Committee is supported by voluntary contributions. Any individual or women's organization may send financial contributions, in any amount, to the offices of the Committee. Those desiring to make contributions through a tax-exempt depository may get information regarding procedure from the Chairman of TWIC, Miss Louise Blackwell, 385-2208.

Since the TWIC's offices are provided free of charge, the funds of this Committee are used for costs of a telephone, postage, and office supplies. These costs are small, but they must be met if our work is to continue to be successful. So help us, won't you?

A BRIDGE TO BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Art-literature, painting, sculpture, drama, music--does many things besides giving aesthetic pleasure to the beholder. Among other things, it forms a bridge for better understanding and elevated human relationships. Since art is concerned with the interpretation of human values and universal truths, one can readily see why it promotes understanding and opens lines of communication between person and person, group and group, nation and nation. In the experience of great art, whatever its form, who can afford to think small?

The "cultural explosion" in Tallahassee and throughout the state of Florida is evidence that the arts are helping us on our way towards greatness.

THE LAW

The Civil Rights Law of 1964 contains eleven Titles embodying its various provisions. Because of space limitations, Titles I and II only are summarized below. The remaining nine titles will be summarized in later issues of this NEWSLETTER.

THE LAW

TITLE I. Voting Rights. This title strengthens the voting provisions of the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts by adding features which have to do with (1) establishment of uniform qualifications for voting, (2) barring the use of immaterial errors or omissions in forms to deny the right to vote, (3) requiring that literacy tests, if given, be given in writing and the results made available to the applicant, and (4) providing that in any court proceeding where literacy is involved, a person who has completed the sixth grade is presumed to be literate unless proved otherwise.

TITLE II. Public Accommodations. The Law provides that all persons shall have "full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation. . .without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin" if the operations of such places affect commerce or if discrimination is imposed by community or State law or custom.

The Law covers:

1. Hotels, motels, and other places affording lodging to transient guests, other than owner-occupied buildings renting five rooms or less.

2. Restaurants, lunchrooms, lunch counters or similar eating places, including those located in retail establishments.

3. Gasoline stations (rest rooms).

4. Movie houses, theaters, sports stadiums or other places of exhibiting or entertainment.

5. Any establishment located in, or containing, an otherwise covered establishment, e. g., a barber shop or tavern in a hotel, or a department store with a lunch counter.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

Look for the date of our next meeting. We shall have some interesting reports to make.

Even if it is inconvenient to join TWIC, support our effort in the Tallahassee community.

November 18, 1964

Florida State University
Department of Testing
School of Education
Tallahassee, Florida

ATTENTION: Dr. Tully

Dear Dr. Tully:

I am attempting to facilitate a program in which emphasis will be centered about interview readiness of the job applicant. In order for this program to inclusive certain types of tests are needed, especially those concerned primarily with measurement of job aptitudes and personality adjustment.

Would you be able to supply information and/or tests for such a program? It is hoped by giving the trainee practical testing experiences, mock interviews, hints on dress, remedial training in speech and writing technique that the applicant will be better prepared for initial contact with possible employers.

Thank you for any assistance you can give in making tests available for this program or in suggesting where such tests can be obtained.

Sincerely,

Assistant to the
Director

P.S. Doubt if you remember me Dr. Tully. I once took a course from you. Sure would appreciate any help in this matter.

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Thank you for any assistance you can give in making tests available for this program or in suggesting where such tests can be obtained.

Sincerely,

Assistant to the
Alfred Director

P.S. Doubt if you remember me Dr. Tully. I once took a course from you. Sure would appreciate any help in this matter.

AU
PA

November 21, 1964

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

Enclosed is the material you so kindly left with us. We are hard at work trying to draw up a proposal and find people who we hope will become program chairman and members of the board of directors. As we indicated to you we feel our chances of success with this project would be increased if we could pattern different phases of it after programs already existing and successful elsewhere. Therefore, if you have any Peace Corp materials on community development or materials gathered from any source on tutoring, teacher retraining, youth centers, counseling, lighted school houses, medical clinics, programs for the aged, etc., we would be most eager to receive them.

We are working under considerable time pressure here since we understand that at least two proposals for day care centers are being submitted by other groups - one by the University. It is our hope to be able to incorporate the University proposal with our own and we are looking for the right people to send as emissaries. We also hope that by keeping ourselves in the background and involving enough of the "right" people we may be able to work through the school board.

With regard to nursery schools, we would, of course, still be interested in receiving a grant or loan to get outs started since all of this paper work may come to nothing. And, actually, I think it would be more beneficial to us to receive a six-month loan of $300 than an outright grant of $150. I know we can pay the money back and the larger the sum the more milage we can get from our connection with the Council. If it would be of any help I feel sure we could get the Human Relations Council to co-sponsor the school with us - and that might work out best anyway.

I can't tell you how much we enjoyed your visit. We certainly look forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely,

Beverly Jones

Beverly Jones

P.S. I have not yet received any material from the Council.

GWER

Gainesville Women for Equal Rights

Georgia Students for Human Rights
Box 326
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia 30030

November 22, 1964

Southern Regoinal Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sirs:

The Georgia Students for Human Rights heartily thanks you for your contribution to our first state-wide conference October 30 - November 1.

Your materials were foundto be invaluable not only to students initiating programs on their campuses and in their respective communities, but also to those who are educating themselves to the ways and means of the human relations and welfare movements.

Our conference was quite successful. We were fortunate in contacting students from all parts of the state, and now that they are acquanited with GSHR and understand our aims, we are well on our way to becoming an effective channel for constructive student participation in the politics, education and economic activites throughout the state.

If for any reason you need tha aid of a student group and our resources, please do not hesitate to call on us. We are eager to return the favor. We are looking forward to working with you in the future.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Deirdre La Pin

Deirdre La Pin,
Secretary, GSHR

PA

5 Overbrook Circle
Greenville, So. C.
29607

Nov. 22, '64

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

Thank you for spending some time with us during your stay in Greenville. We hope to be able to accomplish something of value in improvement of school facilities here. We look forward to your next visit.

(The Bahá'í Assembly)

We are planning a program for Human Rights Day on Sun. Dec. 13, 4:00 p.m. here & hope that you might be one of the speakers. We are asking a student from Furman University here & a first negro student at U.S.C. & one other speaker. The general subject will be the concerning the right to an education

the importance of this right, effects ~~of~~ individual & society when such a right is denied & specific conditions existing in other countries (Nigeria) ~~&~~ and in our own city & state ___.

You might wish to say something on several of these points or narrow it more to one, drawing especially from your experience in Nigeria & perhaps comparing it to here — Whatever seems most appropriate. The program itself is intended to be educational & a stimulus to local awareness & action.

Please let us know soon if you can come. We would be delighted if you could come Sat. & stay over with us. Perhaps someone else will be coming from Atlanta too. We will help with your travel expenses.

Hope you are well & that your worthy efforts are being rewarded!

Sincerely, Dick & Joy Benson

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

November 23, 1964

Done
11/25

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Paul:

We are in the process of preparing a packet of material on the Church and Race for student panelists who will be in a special workshop at the student conference December 4-6. I find that the old SRC publication "The Church in Areas of Racial Tension," by Tarplee is still valuable, even though somewhat out of date. If these are still available from SRC, we shall appreciate having 50 copies.

I should also like the same number of copies of "This I Believe"

For such a purpose, doesn't SRC make this material available without charge?

I shall appreciate very much your seeing that this is sent to us as soon as possible.

Our appreciation and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Libby

Elizabeth C. Ledeen
(Mrs. T. J.)
Program Director

ECL/ft

Thought you might want a copy of this

COMMITTEE FOR STUDENT RECRUITMENT
November 23, 1964

Dear Sir:

The Committee for Student Recruitment, a group of Negro and white University of Florida students interested in recruiting Negro students to our school, is now in the process of carrying on a Florida-wide recruitment program among Negro high schools and junior colleges.

The idea of a student recruitment program was first suggested by the response of local Lincoln High School students to the Gainesville Tutorial Program and the subsequent application and admission to the University of four of the top students in Lincoln's graduating class this past June. Because these students had personal contact with University of Florida students, they were able to find out about the academic and social life of a Negro student on campus, the unique experience of being one of thirty or forty Negroes among more than fifteen thousand whites. With the information these Lincoln High School students gained through direct acquaintance with Negro and white University students, they were able to dispel much of the inevitable apprehension about coming to a Southern university which was segregated less than three years ago.

Besides bringing to Negro students candid descriptions of University life, the Committee for Student Recruitment hopes to help eliminate the need for the "Out-of-State Scholarship Aid to Negroes" program begun in 1953 and run by the Board of Control. This program is still strong with a $40,000 budget for the year 1964-65. (A report by the Student Group for Equal Rights of this program is enclosed.)

Any past segregation promotes continued segregation. Negro school teachers are not alumni of the U. of F. and thus in no position to inform their students about the University. And it must be granted that local alumni associations are not likely to be recruiting for their alma mater at Negro high schools.

We are optimistic that many more qualified Negroes can attend the University of Florida, and point particularly to the good record made by those Negro students, many with a background of inferior schooling, who are now at the University. Only one student of more than forty who have attended over the past two years has had to drop out—this is well below the drop-out rate for the University as a whole.

Because you either endorsed the efforts of the Student Group for Equal Rights to end racial discrimination in local public accommodations last fall or are otherwise known to support integration activities, we are asking you to aid us in our Florida-wide student recruitment program. You can play an important part in making this recruitment program successful with a financial contribution.

Money is needed to pay for mailings to and correspondence with potential students, phone calls to arrange meetings, and travel to Negro high schools and junior colleges throughout the state. Checks may be made out to "Committee for Student Recruitment" and sent to us in the addressed envelope that is enclosed.

Approximately twenty students, about an equal number of Negroes and whites, have volunteered to go in integrated teams to as many of the over 120 Negro high schools and about 6 junior colleges throughout the state as time and money will permit. We appreciate your assistance in this program.

Sincerely yours,

THE COMMITTEE FOR STUDENT RECRUITMENT

For further information contact any of the following Committee members or advisors:

<u>Student Members</u>
Daniel Harmeling - chairman of the Committee for Student Recruitment.
James Gloster - former president of the Gainesville NAACP Youth Council.
Rick Rivenbark - former president of the Student Group for Equal Rights (SGER).
<u>Faculty Advisors</u>
Dr. Marshall B. Jones - Asst. Prof. of Psychology and former faculty advisor of SGER.
Dr. Austin B. Creel - Asst. Prof. of Religion and former faculty advisor of SGER.

STUDENT GROUP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS
October 23, 1964

The following is taken from the Florida Budget Commission - Report to the Legislature 1963-65, a book on reference in the social sciences reading room of the main library, call number: 336.759/F63r/1963/65.

page 242:

Scholarships - General Revenue Fund - Out-of-State Scholarship Aid - Negroes

	1961-2	1962-3		1963-4	1964-5
Appropriations General Revenue Fund	$60,000	$60,000	Requested All Funds	$45,000	$45,000
Expenditures All Funds	$34,106	$40,000 (estimated)	Recommended All Funds	$40,000	$40,000

page 244:

"General Revenue Fund - Out-of-State Scholarship Aid to Negroes:

Since 1953 appropriations have been made for scholarships to be granted to Negroes to attend universities outside of the State of Florida to pursue courses which are offered at the University of Florida or Florida State University but are not offered at Florida A. and M. University. Successful applicants are paid the difference between resident registration fees of the institution attended plus one round-trip railroad coach fare to the institution attended during the regular school year of two semesters or three quarters. The total of any grant, including transportation, may not exceed $175.00 for one semester, $116.67 for one quarter, $150 for one eight-weeks summer session, or $125.00 for one summer session of less than eight weeks. Applications are submitted to the Board of Control and approved or denied by the Board."

Actual expenditures for recent years are compared with the Board's request for 1963-65 below;

1957-58	Actual	$44,976
1958-59	"	44,954
1959-60	"	41,343
1960-61	"	34,972
1961-62	"	34,106
1962-63	Estimated by Board	$40,000
1963-64	Requested	45,000
1964-65	Requested	45,000

Recommended (by the Budget Commission State of Florida) at $40,000 per year.

Bethlehem Center
970 E. Humbolt Street
Fort Worth 4, Texas

November 23, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
5 Forsyth St.,N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

We appreciate your letter concerning Charles Fager. I have also received a communication from him expressing interest in the position and have mailed an application blank to him.

It appears that he has had limited experience and is young, however, you indicated that he impressed you as being mature. This and an ability to grow on the job will be meaningful to him and to us. The fact that he was selected for the Peace Corps is much in his favor.

Thanks for your interest in our work and I shall keep in touch with you.

Sincerely yours;

Josephine Beckwith

Josephine Beckwith
Director

November 24, 1964

Reverend David Francis
Springfield Baptist Church
Greenville
South Carolina

Dear Rev. Francis,

Enclosed is the material concerning the "job readiness" program which is being carried out in Florida at present. I am in the process of collecting various tests from several universities in this area and will pass them on to you as soon as possible.

I hope that all is going well with you in Greenville. Please give my best to Mr. Smith and Mr. Rearden. I hope to see you sometime next month, at which time I expect to have most of the information necessary to complete the application proposal for your perusal of the Economic Opportunity Act.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

November 24, 1964

Mr. Marion Shambaugh
Assistant Principal
Largo High School
Largo, Florida

Dear Mr. Shambaugh,

Thank you very much for your invitation to speak at the Largo Kiwanis Club meeting of November 30th. I am trying to fill as many engagements of this sort as I can possibly justify in regarg to my work at this time. I will not be in the Pinellas area on the 30th and I can't see my way clear to fly down for just one day. I will be home over the Thanksgiving Holidays however and would enjoy talking with you or a group of people sometime between Thursday and Sunday.

Thank you again for asking me and I apologize for having to refuse at this time. Please give my best to Mr Pfost, and tell Herb howdy for me.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

November 25

Mrs. Beverly Jones
3955 S.W. 3rd Ave.
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Jones,

I'm glad to hear you all are beginning work on the proposal for Poverty Funds. Definite advantage is gained when programs are worked out within existing programs. I've talked with two "Poverty Men" and the talks been poor, (sorry, couldn't help myself) but out of it has come approximately what we talked about at your home. That school programs are considered more favorably when either given birth directly from school boards or when at least mid-wifed by them. Independent programs are riskier (word?) but with the backing of a University acceptable.

I'm sending you a packet of things today. Waiting for procedure is downright maddening at times. Included are some community programs I was given by Dr. Hardeman from Community Service Foundation in Largo, Florida. I'd appreciate it if you could read through them, perhaps Xeroxing what you want or deciding what to ask for from him, and then returning them as they are the only copies I have at present.

I have talked with our director about the possiblity of the 300 dollars. What we need now is this: A brief summary of the program involved; number of volunteers and staff; number of children to participate; plans for the future; and any other particulars that sound nice and optimistic. Your suggestion of co-sponsorship with the local council On Human Relations sounds fine. Anything to invovle more folk working instead of just talking. Chances for the money seem good at this time.

Please say hello to Dan and Jim and your husband for me. I enjoyed the evening spent at your home very much. I apologize for the lack of brain, hand, eye coordination evident in this typing. Our secretaries are determined that the Great Turkey will not sneak in and catch them as unawares as the Great Pumkin did. Happy Thanksgiving.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

801 S. Ft. Harrison Ave.
Clearwater, Florida
November 29, 1964

Dear Al,

Thank you so much for coming to speak to Kappa members at our meeting on Saturday, November 14. I'm sure that we all felt that Nigeria was no longer just the name of a country in Africa, but a reality because you pictured its problems, its customs and its people so ably.

The comments after the meeting were just as complimentary and as enthusiastic as those you received

from members who stopped you on the way out to tell you how much they enjoyed your speech. One member remarked that she could have listened to you for another hour.

Your speech was so well organized, your delivery so easy, your words so well chosen and used — all this combined with dedication, sincerity and personal charm — made the day a memorable one for everyone of us. Thank you for your time, your effort and your message.

I feel that you are well on your way to a successful and rewarding career of service — and long may it last.

Thanks again, Al, for coming.

Sincerely,

Carter V. Turner

P.S. It was so nice to see and visit with you after all these years. Hope it won't be quite so long next time.

MORALE BOOSTER

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND TESTING
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

November 30, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Assistant to the Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

It seems to me that various companies have developed check sheets that a job applicant may use in getting ready for an employment interview. I believe that the placement office at Georgia Tech there in Atlanta could supply you with some of these check sheets or would suggest to you where you can obtain these.

The best test for assessing the full range of aptitudes that are related to employment is the General Aptitude Test Battery. I am sure that any representative of the local Georgia State Employment Service could describe the GATB to you in detail.

I hardly know what to suggest concerning the measurement of personality adjustment. As you know, the results of a personality test are often ego-threatening to the individual. However, a safe instrument to use would be the Mooney Problem Check List.

It is good to hear from you. I wish you well in your work. Although I have the feeling that I have not been too helpful in this response I do hope you will write me in the future if I can be of service.

Very truly yours,

G. Emerson Tully

G. Emerson Tully
Director, University Test Service

GET/bc

November 30, 1964

Mrs. T.J. Ledeen
Program Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ledden,

The very near future has finally arrived, just a couple of days late. I hope that I haven't inconvenienced you by the delay. I will be able to attend the student conference December 4-6 and will probably bum a ride with Hayes Mizell arriving Friday night.

Thank you again for the invitation. I am looking forward to seeing you again and in participating in the conference to-be.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

PA

Box 13137
University Station
Gainesville, Florida
November 30,1964

Dear Al,

In case you hadn't seen this, I thought you might enjoy it. I don't know if you met Ann Waldron, but she's really great, as you can see from this article.

We enjoyed hearing you speak. People have been talking about your speech here - using it in arguments to prove various points. The Negro students who heard it were especially impressed. I sort of got the impression that you thought your sp eech wasn't polished enough, or something like that. But it was very good, memorable. It was different from so many speakers we hear - much more sincere, and something we could all understand and appreciate. I hope that you realize what a strong impression you left; we got some converts that evening, too.

Our student recruitment program is going strong. We have been to two high schools and a junior college so far, and funds are beginning to come in from professors to help with travel. In this connection, I am sure that somewhere at the Council office is a list or booklet containing names of agencies and foundations which provide scholarship aid to Negro students attending predominantly white schools. Could you send me one? We could get this information to prospective students in order to encourage them to come here to school.

My regards to Dues if you see them.

For brotherhood and peace,

Judy

Judy Benninger

'WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT BROTHERHOOD?'

It Was A Lovely Morning Until...

By ANN WALDRON

Times Bureau

Tallygram from Ann Waldron

TALLAHASSEE — I felt pretty complacent as we started out for church that brilliant Sunday morning.

The sun shone. The children looked sweet in their Sunday clothes. I felt good. The car started on the first try.

In Sunday school that morning, the speaker in our class was Al Ulmer, a young man who used to be captain of the Florida State University football team. Later he worked for two years with the Peace Corps in Nigeria as a high school teacher. He now works for the Southern Regional Council.

THE GIST of what he had to say is this: People are starving in Nigeria. And in this country, black people yearn for freedom. What are you doing about brotherhood? Nothing.

He was a young man who felt strongly and spoke well. He stirred us, the middle-aged, the middle class, the complacent.

Outside in the sunshine, I shook myself and looked around and saw Miriam Wilson.

Miriam, one of my favorite people, is the Presbyterian student counselor at FSU. The college kids call her "Saint," and tease her unmercifully. She loves them, befriends them, and teases them back. She has been especially kind to a number of foreign students on the FSU campus.

"Come to lunch," I said to Miriam. "Do." She hesitated, and then introduced me to the young man with her. His name was Sung La Boo. He was, she said, a graduate student from Korea. He knew little English. "Come too," I said, and he looked at Miriam for help.

They both came, and at lunch, in his halting English, he told us the story of his work during the Korean War. He rescued war orphans from the streets of the city where he lived.

"They were living under bridges," he said slowly and carefully. "They were eating out of garbage cans."

HE GOT hold of a tent and gathered up 30 homeless children to live in it with him. He took the money his family sent him for his school tuition and used it f

Times Art by Edna Pearson

dren. Sometimes he begged for money to feed them.

His family found out what he was doing and cut off the money.

Eventually, Sung finished training in social work and went to work in an orphanage. He worked with older boys who were strong and fierce after a life spent without homes and families. His Judo, he said, came in handy.

After he completes his work here in social welfare, Sung will go back to Korea to work.

"Eat your lunch," I said. "We won't make you talk any more for a while."

SO MIRIAM talked. A young man from India had studied at FSU a few years ago, and she had come to know him here. He was now back in India, teaching in a university there. Last week, he wrote Miriam and told her that his nephew, who is 14 years old, had had to drop out of school because he was deaf. The doctor in India said that if the boy had a hearing aid, he could go back to school. Could Miriam get a hearing aid for the boy?

"I can't buy a hearing aid," said Miriam. "They cost hundreds of dollars. So I'm looking for someone who has a hearing aid who isn't using it. When mother died, she had just bought a new hearing aid. We gave it away. So you see, it's not so crazy. If anybody knows of a transistor hearing aid, let me know. . ."

When they left, I went in the kitchen and cut myself a generous piece of orange cake.

Millions of people in Nigeria. Millions of Negroes here. Thousands of orphans in Korea. A teen-age boy in India.

I certainly did not feel as good as I had felt that morning. I may never feel that good again.

Rec'd 12/4/64

AV - pleasingly

470 Lenox Avenue
New York, New York 10037
December 2, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I am a member of the Voter Education Committee of the Adult Volunteer Service Corps, one of the branches of Associated Community Teams, Inc., the other being the Harlem Domestic Peace Corps. I know you are familiar with the HARYOU-ACT Community Development Program.

At our last Voter Education meeting, the Committee decided to better equip ourselves through an in-service program to familiarize ourselves with the legislative and city processes so that we would be well-informed before moving out into the Harlem area, as part of a general non-partisan, political and social education of our residents towards self-help.

Before being able to utilize this training, we felt we should know more about what methods other organizations have used to successfully stimulate activity at the community level. Knowing that the Southern Regional Council is effective in many areas, would it be imposing to ask you to send me any materials about your program that you feel we may be able to utilize in our own program. During our last voter registration drive, we were successful in getting out the largest number of registrants in the City of New York, percentage wise. May I also ask if there are any organizations or people you feel are knowledgeable in working at the grass roots level whose political or social expertise you feel we could use, that you send me your suggestions.

I am appreciative of any and all materials you would care to send, and any suggestions you could make.

Sincerely,

Alma Armstrong

(Miss)Alma Armstrong

Materials for Programs & Projects - Organizing Part of a Slingky could advise a

December 3, 1964

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Benson
5 Overbrook Circle
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Dick and Joy,

Thank you for your invitation to participate in your Human Right's Program on December 13th. I am sorry that I have already committed myself for that date here in Atlanta.

I have been traveling some in Florida and Georgia of late and in general, keeping busy. I have not compiled all the school information yet. I am waiting for a publication of a more recent date to come out and when it is completed will send you all a copy.

Thank you again and again my regrets. I hope to see you soon. Have a happy Holiday Season.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

December 3, 1964

Atlanta University
School of Journalism
223 Chesnut SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

A letter from the Vicksburg Citizens' Appeal, a newspaper struggling to survive in Vicksburg, Mississippi, asks if we here at SNC know of anyone interested in filling the post of managing editor for them. The person, "preferably a Negro with some journalistic experience and writing ability", is needed in January.

If you know of someone interested would you please have them contact David Riley, Managing Editor, Vicksburg Citizens' Appeal, P.O. Box 1112, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Thank you for you r help.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer
Assistant to the Field Director

PA

GREENVILLE COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS

December 3, 1964

Dear Council Member,

The December meeting of the Greenville Council on Human Relations is cancelled due to pressures of the Christmas Season.

The January meeting is scheduled for the Birnie Street YWCA, 424 Birnie Street, on Monday, January 11 at 8:00 P.M.

The speaker will be Mr. Al Ulmer who was associated with the Peace Corps in Nigeria. Be sure to put this event on your calendar and come ready to ask questions as well as to receive answers to some of our problems in human relations.

MAN, I'M A has-been

Best wishes for a happy Christmas and a promising New Year.

Sincerely,

Sara Lowrey

Sara Lowrey, Chairman
Harnitha Smith, Secretary pro-tem

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

PUBLICITY OFFICE

December 4, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer, Assistant to the Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Your letter addressed to the School of Journalism has come to my desk. We do not have a school of Journalism here at AU. Our graduate and professional schools are Arts and Sciences, Education, Library Service, Social Work and Library Service.

However, I have taken note of the vacancy in Vicksburg and have sent the information to the Placement Officers at Atlanta University, Morehouse, Clark and Morris Brown Colleges.

Yours sincerely,

Norah McNiven

(Miss) Norah McNiven, Director
Public Relations & Publicity

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

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December 7, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

This is a long overdue letter to thank you for your briefing to the delegation of foreign students on October 21st.

The background you gave on the history of the civil rights movement was most important in trying to give the group some understanding of the problems involved in this area, and I appreciate your taking the time to do this (particularly in view of your running the conference for church women during that week).

My best wishes for the success of your internship.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Higgins

Barbara A. Higgins
International Student Visitor Service

BAH:kmc

ASSOCIATED WITH: American Council on Education • International Student Conference • U. S. Commission for UNESCO • World University Service
Council on Student Travel • U. S. Youth Council • National Citizens Committee for UN Day • National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students

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Rev. T. M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., *President*, University of Notre Dame
Russell Kirk, *Editor*, The University Bookman
Robert H. Shaffer, *Dean of Students*, Indiana University
Milton Shapp, *President*, Jerrold Electronics Corp.

2073 N. Overbrook Ave.
Largo, Florida
December 8, 1964

Mr. Albert Ulmer
Southern Regional Conference
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

We of the Women's Association of Christ Presbyterian Church, Largo, Florida, would like to have you speak to us at our meeting April 27, 1965, 1:00 P.M. at the church, regarding your experiences and activities as a member of the Peace Corps in Africa. Our organization has a membership of approximately 280 women.

Mrs. Eugene Halmi, President of the Council on Human Relations, Clearwater Branch, has requested that I extend to you an invitation to appear before their group April 28, 1965 - an evening meeting.

We of the two organizations would defray your travel expenses.

Please let us know at your earliest convenience whether or not you will be able to come so that we may properly publicize your appearance.

We are looking forward to an early answer in the affirmative.

Sincerely,

Margaret White (Mrs. Guy H.)

President, Women's Association
Christ Presbyterian Church

Route 1, Box 63-A

Taylors, South Carolina

December 7, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al,

It was certainly good to see you on Saturday.

You will find enclosed a copy of the Greenville Council on Human Relations' notice stating that you are to be our guest speaker on January 11. Please confirm the date by writing Miss Sara Lowrey, 23 W. Hillcrest Drive, Greenville, South Carolina, of your acceptance.

We look forward to seeing you in January. In the meantime, have a happy holiday season!

Sincerely,

Harnitha Smith

Harnitha Smith

Enclosure

CC: Miss Sara Lowrey

Bethlehem Center
970 E. Humbolt Street
Fort Worth 4, Texas

December 7, 1964

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

We have been concerned that we have not heard from Mr. Sager in spite of his expressed interest in the position. We stopped our contacts because of his favorable attitude toward the opening. However, since he has not returned our application blank I assume that he has other plans; therefore, we would appreciate your continuing your efforts in helping us secure this much needed staff person.

Thanks for your concern.

Josephine Beckwith

Alabama Council on Human Relations
2809 Governors Drive West
Huntsville, Alabama
December 8, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Many thanks for your letter of December 2nd. It took me just a few minutes to figure it out, but when I finally caught on, I found it very interesting.

In particular, I could not tell whether you were serious or not about journeying westward. If you were -- if Paul and Les really do want to get rid of you for a time -- I'm interested. Write me more details about how long I could have you with me and for how little cost!

You understand, of course, that you cannot expect to learn anything about the business from me, because I don't know what I'm doing myself. But come January I am going to be yo-yoing around the state in an attempt to build fires under membership and financial campaigns. Sure could use a good and cheap idea man. (Pay no attention to my foolishness, Al -- I know your ideas are no good.)

Just let me know if you were serious, then we can talk about dates.

Cordially,

Ed

Ed Stanfield

December 8, 1964

Miss Alma Armstrong
470 Lenox Avenue
New York, New York 10037

Dear Miss Armstrong:

Your letter requesting information concerning community development techniques has been referred to me by Dr. Dunbar.

As you know, most of our information is particularly centered on southern situations. A handbook printed recently, "Transition Without Tragedy," may prove os some help to you.

Dr. Dunbar will write a book this spring evaluating our Voter Education Project of the past two years. Perhaps a copy of this will be of interest to your group. However, talking with VEP workers in the past has led me to believe that HARYOU's program is the model of excellence for all to try and achieve.

The only name that comes to mind immediately of persons knowledgeable in "grass roots" level organization is Saul Alinsky. I am sure you have heard of his Woodlawn Project in Chicago. Perhaps he can advise on specific situations you have in mind.

Enclosed is a list of our publications. Please request any you feel will be of help to you. Sent under separate cover is a copy of "Transition Without Tragedy". If I can be of any further assistance let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh
Enc.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

8 December, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al,

Why so improbable. Of course it is I, Phyllis of Aro fame or infamy, which ever. So good to hear from You. We knew that you had a Roosevelt stipend and heard you were working in Atlanta, but we heard with Martin Luther King. So. Regional Council is not his out fit is it ?

This place where I work is within the Office of Education to implement Title IV of the Civil Rights Act, the educational provisions. We can do basically three things in the area of school desegregation: 1) give grants to local school systems to hire advisory specialists to consult on problems re school desegregation; 2) contract with institutions of higher learning to run training institutes for school personnel on educational problems occasioned by desegregation; 3) give technical assistance in the form of trained specialists or printed or filmed information on specific educational problems re school desegregation. The last slot is where I fit in, although I am working with institutes as well as other maters which come up. There are 68 positions, mainly specialists, scheduled and so far there are only 10 people hired.

John is emersed in physics and is finding it very hard to get back to the grind of being a student. Also he is discovering a lot of physics he never knew existed. If you are ever in Washington, we have a couch which makes into a bed and you are most welcome to take advantage of it anytime if you have no other place to stay. Even if you do have another place to stay, we would be insulted if you did not at least phone and we could get together for a beer.

Haven't heard from George Clarke, except through his mother whom I talked to on the phone last August. George is a traveling inspector for the food and drug administration operating in the middle west. Joan Franklin was with us some two weeks ago; she is with NAACP in NYC doing legal research; she was active in the Springfield, Mass. school case. She is doing quite well and evidently loves what she is doing.
We saw Bob Teller just about a week before he left for France; he said to tell you that he tried in vain to reach you at some telephone number, but he didn't know whether he could get through to you in the time remaining. He is teaching English in G renoble on a French Govt. scholarship.

That's the only news I can think of at the moment. Do keep writing, since I am sure to answer if I can write here at the office. I never seem to get any letters answered at home and here it is really all part of my job even though I am constantly busy.

fondly,

Phyllis

P.S. I will see what I can find out about scholarships and let you know as soon as possible. But I didn't want to delay telling you that you ~~fin~~ found me.

HOME: 7209 Cedar Ave. Apt. 2
Takoma Park, Md.
585-0781

just spitting distance from the district line

OFFICE: Equal Educational Opportunities Program
GSA Bldg.
7th and D. St. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202
WOrth 2-2149

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LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

December 8, 1964

Miss Alma Armstrong
470 Lenox Avenue
New York, New York 10037

Dear Miss Armstrong:

Your letter requesting information concerning community development techniques has been referred to me by Dr. Dunbar.

As you know, most of our information is particularly centered on southern situations. A handbook printed recently, "Transition Without Tragedy," may prove os some help to you.

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The only name that comes to mind immediately of persons knowledgeable in "grass roots" level organization is Saul Alinsky. I am sure you have heard of his Woodlawn Project in Chicago. Perhaps he can advise on specific situations you have in mind.

Enclosed is a list of our publications. Please request any you feel will be of help to you. Sent under separate cover is a copy of "Transition Without Tragedy". If I can be of any further assistance let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh
Enc.

9, December, 1964

Dear Betty Jo,

Just a note to say I missed seeing you at the South Carolina Council (Student) joyful gathering last weekend. I did meet your friend from Winthrop though and she mentioned some bad luck press-release wise you have suffered.

So, having been misquoted myself (other prominent folks have claimed this distinction, I believe) I send my best wishes and hope you get well soon.

I did not appreciate your unique distortion of the word you inappropriately sent to my address. But then to the pure all is pure.

Yours for better flavors,

George

December 9,1964

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue S.W.
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton,

It's good to hear you are in Tennessee. I expect problems there will soon be shrinking and struggling to survive. Paul tells me you are working with a group in Sewannee interested in making application for a grant from the Economic Opportunity Office for a tutorial program. I know a wee bit about doing this and have enclosed a copy of a letter to a man heading a group making a similar proposal in South Carolina, and a brief summary of the Community Action Program done by the Community Relations Service. I hope they may be of some use to you.

My best regards to you and your family. I enjoyed our conversation into the dim hours at the annual convention.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

December 10, 1964

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Director
Alabama Council on Human Relations
2809 Governors Drive West
Huntsville, Alabama

Dear Ed:

I was serious. After the first of the year I will be on a slightly different system as far as financing is concerned and will be traveling quite a bit. I will cost you nothing. I can stay for 3 or 4 days or maybe even a week. My thought is: if you are going to take a week's tour of the state maybe I could accompany you, kinda Chester style.

I liked your single sheet, fill in the blank idea for local council reports.

Merry Christmas.

Seriously,

AU/rh

Al Ulmer

December 14, 1964

Miss Mary Jane Eaddy
Benedict College
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mary Jane:

Hayes Mizell called yesterday to tell me you have applied for a NAIRO internship and to ask if I would tell you a little about the interview and selection nonsense.

First of all, I'm glad to hear you are considering this noble and distinguished field. Second of all, did you know that NAIRO was not having a program this February but decided to hold one in early summer instead? And last of all, the interview: Usually six people from various organizations concerned with human relations do the job. In the South Paul Anthony, my leader, held forth as chairman at the last session. I was just as fortunate and talked with Fred Routh and three other very nice men and one woman for about 15 minutes. It was very relaxed and easy. Other people with other people said other things. They asked questions like your name, why you wanted to be a do-gooder, and in what part of the country did you think you could best contribute to the good.

I'm sure this is of little or no help but if you can think of any specific questions you suspect I should know the answer to maybe I won't disappoint you.

The student conference was enjoyable. I'm glad to hear you and others have begun work on the compulsory school law.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

December 14, 1964

Mrs. Guy H. White, President
Women's Association
Christ Presbyterian Church
2073 N. Overbrook Avenue
Largo, Florida

Dear Mrs. White:

Thank you for your letter inviting me to speak at your April 27, 1965 meeting of the Women's Association of Christ Presbyterian Church.

I am looking forward to the opportunity to reminisce about the Peace Corps and as always it is good to come home to the Clearwater area.

Thank you for your early invitation and for your offer to defray my expenses with assistance from the Clearwater Council on Human Relations.

Have a happy holiday season.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

December 14, 1964

Dr. James Smith
1210 Domingo
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Jim,

Thanksgiving came, I went, did you go? I'd hoped for a game of four wall over in Tampa but instead I turkeyed-up and played touch football with my sister's team. Thouroughly exhausted I returned to Atlanta and calm city life with the exception of one tour of action spent briefly in South Carolina making presence at a Southern Student Human Relations meeting. It was a good meeting, in fact gooder than expected cause I learned On the Wings of a Great Speckled Bird.

I hoped you and Liz had a good time in Washington over the holidays. Me, I'm going tomorrow if the Government gives me a security clearance to visit the hallowed halls of the Community Relations Service. I am going to be sort of a consultant and trouble-sniper on the side if I pass. Naturally I am highly qualified for this post being mainly noted up thar in Washington as a fair line-backer in the older days. Anyhow it is a nice trip at you tax-payers expense and I get to say howdy to an exceptionally nice woman creature while doing-good.

I enjoyed reading Steves account of their trip. I remember that weekend as one of the finest ever attended by yours truly. Thanks for sending it to me.

My work is going along. This month has been most unspectacular as funds for traveling have been at low tide. Next month I go on a slightly different pay scale and will have a set amount to fritter on transporting my head and body about. In a way I feel a slowness about what I am doing. Attempting to interest others in what you yourself are so very keenly interested in is sometimes most frustrating. I talk a great deal, I've been published now (in the December issue of The New South), but I do so very little. I am finding I am living Civil Rights, that most of my friends are civil rights workers, that I talk about civil rights a majority of my time, and that so much of the way I view things is shaded by persons relations with other persons. The work is interesting because people are. I am learning, because I have so much to learn. But, I am also a person who must do something besides write and talk a good game. If it was all writing and talking I suppose I would be the champion of the 3-wall fronton (especially if it was just talking). The changes are so slight, just a faintly perceptable breeze of differentness and most of it is word and whisper and the people grass scarcely move at all. Schools, less than 2 per cent of all southern Negro students in integrated situations,. Housing- practically nil and an increase of the use of the term ghetto. Employment - slight improvement, but critically hinged to the school-house door. And the vicious ring is strong. I don't mention churches. They could do so much, if only they would. Sometime, and I say this to include maybe even a 20 year period, sometime, perhaps you and I could sit down and stay sat and talk about all the many questions that are in my mind and some of them even got there via the Science and Life Values discussion afternoon.

I hope your work is not too hectic and that you will perhaps be down Clearwater way come Christmas holiday time. I will be there from the 23rd to the 27th at least with the chance of staying one or two days extree. Please give my best to Liz and Jimbo and Ann and Tricia and the Ices and the Shorts and to Dober reincarnate.

December 15, 1964

Miss Sara Lowry
23 W. Hillcrest Drive
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Miss Lowry:

Mrs. Smith sent me a copy of your program for January 11th, 1965, stating I would be the guest speaker at this meeting.

Checking back through some notes made during my past stay in Greenville I find I've given about six or seven talks and at least five of them have included some of my past experiences as a Peace Corps Volunteer. Therefore, I am wondering about the need for giving a somewhat similar talk at this time.

Please let me know how you feel about this. I am glad to come but I fear I'll be saying much the same things to many of the same people.

Best wishes for the Holiday Season.

Sincerely,

AU/rh

Al Ulmer

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

December 16, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Al:

My apologies for the delay in this letter of thanks. I had every intention of writing immediately following our conference, but became "bogged down" with many matters.

All of us are indeed grateful for your very helpful participation in our student conference program. It seems that a good bit of ferment was created which, hopefully, will lead to action. Our Committee for the Compulsory School Attendance Law has organized and is beginning its work.

It is our hope that you will be able to give a block of time to South Carolina after Christmas and that possibly this may include some college visits. Maybe Alice knows of your projected plans. We have not had an opportunity to confer about this, but I do feel that it would be most helpful in the development of our student program on the local campus for you to visit a number of places.

By the way, did you receive a letter from Bob Moore, (Dr. Robert J.) of Columbia College asking you to come to the college here? He wrote shortly after our annual meeting in November, but wonders if you received the letter since he has had no reply from you. He is very eager to have you come to Columbia College.

Again our appreciation to you and the best of wishes for the Christmas season.

Cordially,

Libby

Elizabeth C. Ledeen (Mrs. T. J.)

GSHR
Box 326
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia 30030

December 16, 1964

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thank you for your letter. I sure will keep you informed of our "progress". As yet, we haven't had an Atlanta meeting since the conference - it seems to be pretty hard to wind people back up after they feel as though they've "accomplished" something. What we need is a short range project of some sort to get us started. Your suggestion about a systematic testing study may be just the thing.

I am hoping that we can have a meeting within the first two weeks after vacation. First we need an Executive Committee meeting, which I think will be held in Macon at Mercer. We would like very much to have you come with us. I'll call you when I get back to Atlanta.

Thanks for keeping in touch, and I hope we can work something out in the way of a systematic study.

Best regards,

Deirdre

Deirdre La Pin

December 18, 1964

Miss Louise Blackwell
Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee
Petroleum Building
226 West Pensacola Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Miss Blackwell:

In regard to our conversation last month concerning Southern Regional Council making a small grant to aid in your program I will need some information. If you could make up a proposal listing the amount required and to what use the money would be put, I could take it from there.

I spoke with Governor Collins this past week and he mentioned how much he enjoyed speaking to your group. I hope that your work is going well and that you are well and prepared to enjoy a happy holiday season.

Best regards,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

December 18, 1964

Mr. Edwyn Lewis, Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Ed:

I am invited to speak at the annual meeting of the Pinellas County PTA this coming January 20th. I know you would love to come hear another soul stirring delivery, but if you cannot I will try and understand.

Do you have any business that I might be of assistance on in the area around this date? The Clearwater Council is cooperating with a Largo Church and paying my way down in April to pontificate there.

All is well here in Atlanta. I just returned from a trip to Washington. Can't say exactly how I feel about that, but I know a very nice woman creature up there and that certainly made the trip a partial success at least.

I hope Roger, You and Shirley have a happy Hanukka.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

December 18, 1964

Mrs. Ann Rhea
1809 Carter Avenue
Columbus, Georgia 31906

Dear Mrs. Rhea:

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter.

I have several excuses but will save you the pain and just say I'm looking forward to being at the meeting December 30th.

My varied background moves me dangerously close to being a master of none but thank you for the invitation.

Have a happy holiday season.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

December 18, 1964

Mr. Robert Moore
Chairman, Department of History
Columbia College
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Bob,

I am sorry about the delay in responding to your letter. I asked someone at the Student Conference to relay my apologies for not being able to attend on the 8th.

Beginning January I will be on a different travel budget and I hope to be in South Carolina from time to time then. Perhaps we can get together during the early part of the year.

I hope you and your family have a Merry Christmas and a good new year.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

December 21, 1964

Mr. Phil Sherburn
National Student Association
3457 Chesnut Street
Philadelphis 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Phil:

Merry Christmas! Isn't that a happy jolly wat to begin? Anyhow, Pat Knight asked if I would send you my opinion and scattered ideas on the Florida Students' situation.

I'm sure Pat has given you detailed reports so I'll just give you straight opinion--no facts to muddle the picture.

Gainesville has good student participation and Florida State could have with some work. The Junior Colleges are sources untapped with many good people eager to do good. Florida desperately needs a full-time person--as does most every state--to keep fires lit and in many cases to light them.

A conference would need to be well planned and heavily recruited for if it was to succeed. And what is the purpose of a conference anyhow? Almost all of them I've been to so far have dissipated energy rather than increased it, given opinions and generalities when how-to-does are asked for.

How about giving the money it takes to run one conference and letting each campus hold its own, with their professors, their students, their townspeople, and you and me added for pomp, etc.

The Florida Council has offered money for a newsletter but some loose federation needs to be established first between the campuses, if it is just finding a reporter on every campus.

Tutorials are something most of the students want to do. Can you hold a tutorial seminar, similar to the one you all did in N. C., in Florida? Student recruiting is another project some have started. Can you supply lists of available scholarships for students entering integrated college situations? Or include methods used in recruiting at a tutorial session.

I worry that most of us just talk and write. I sure would appreciate your thoughts on the Florida deal and hope you plan to have somebody down there traveling about and at least contacting the student groups in operation at present.

Have a nice holiday season.

Yours truly,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA - 32014

TELEPHONE
255-5881

December 22, 1964

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
Five Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

Although it pains me greatly, I cannot be in Clearwater on January 20, although I will be much in need of your sterling thoughts and sincere approach.

On January 22, my state convention opens in Orlando and I would very much like to have you available for a seminar on "Choosing and Promoting Local Projects."

My unusual talents are beginning to be appreciated in the entire state, despite this, I will not leave. Best holiday wishes from Roger, Shirley, and me.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Executive Director

EEL:srt

Come to learn how far we've infiltrated?

22 Dec. 1964 Monday

Answered 1/29/65

Dear Al,

Greetings for the holidays. Sorry I missed you during your brief visit to Washington. I gather that you were in great demand on a short schedule. And Gwina Frank, your liaison with untold numbers as a shining example of post Peace Corps success in the right place, forgot to cue me in.

To move to the heart of the matter, the Peace Corps Division of Training will very likely have one or two training programs for teachers in West Africa at the Atlanta University Center this summer. And I am likely to be the administrative officer from Washington responsible for those programs —— due to a week's visit I made to Atlanta U. Center to head up a recruiting team, to the fact that I pushed hard to get one of our Summer programs located there, and due to my PC teaching in Nigeria.

One of these programs will be for Ghana. The other is the last 6 wks. of an advanced training program for Nigeria/Ghana/Sierra Leone. One will

be at Atlanta U — one at Morehouse.

I would like to get in an early bid for a bit of your time to address one or both groups. And I would like to solicit your advice on how to bring a program into that City — publicity, community relations, etc. This is of course the first program in Atlanta, the first in the Deep South, & the first in the South at a Negro College. Although the primary reasons for bringing trainees there are practical — student teaching, African resources — the advantages of the Atlanta environment to Volunteers going to Africa, and the picture of the larger purposes of the Peace Corps, should be self evident to you.

It will be very important to the success of the program to exploit the opportunities inherent in the Atlanta setting but also important to tread lightly and well. You're a superb resource from my point of view, as an ex-Volunteer and an expert on the City and its race & community relations. Can I call on you when I start program planning with officials of Atlanta U. + Morehouse?

Hope all is well. Went to an African-sponsored Highlife party Sat. with A. Brown + Donna. Sunday eve. Dottie Hassler, Dave Hubbard, Donna & some other Western Region Volunteers went caroling with talking drums in Georgetown. It's a wild life.

Yours,
Roger Landrum

Dec. 28, 1964

Dear Al,

Christmas rush for me is not quite over but I must answer your good letter of Dec. 15.

Mrs. Smith and I would like for you to help us to carry into action some project probably in connection with the Gov. Sec. Act.

I'll talk with Mr. Altman and all back

what he thinks and if he can be present - Perhaps he is not essential but I think it well to consult him -

So, plan to talk about or discuss action and how to bring it about - - Mr. James made a superb talk on

this subject at the last meeting. I hope you will hold upon rather than repeating his — He was crystal clear — Others had seemed fuzzy!

Mrs. Dunlap was pleased with you — I haven't talked with Peggy Davis

(over)

since you were here - I'll try to do so this week -

I expect you on Jan - 8 - and plan for you to stay in my guest room - I'll be glad for you to have breakfast here each morning and to take your chances with us at other meals

if and when you wish -

Perhaps you were aware that you did not get off to a good start with Mr. Altman - I mention it because I think you want to be able to adjust to various personalities - I'd like to know negative as well as positive

reactions to negey-
He thought you
were too relaxed
& think you knew
all the answers.
He also suggested
that your grooming
could have been
better - I mention
these things not be-
cause they made
much of an impression

on me but as a hint concerning the reaction of one person which could characterize others in "touchy" situations -

We look forward to having you here. I told Dr. Miller he could probably have you on Sunday (over)

evening - I'll
look into other
opportunities soon -
Best wishes -

Sincerely

Sara Lowney

Let me know when
& where to meet
you — or drive
up and park, next
to my house.

S. L -

Tallahassee Women's Inter-group Committee

Tallahassee, Florida

Rooms 216-18 Petroleum Building 226 West Pensacola Street Phone 224-9957

January 4, 1965 PA

$300

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I regret this long delay in answering your letter of December 18, but I was out of town when it arrived and I have just returned from my holiday trip.

Certainly we appreciate your interest in presenting our financial situation to the Southern Regional Council. We have been existing on a bare minimum of funds and at times we have actually been in the red. Right now, however, we have on hand $73.55.

If we could have enough money to cover paper, mimeographing, and postage, we could easily enlarge our mailing list to 1,000. For several months we have kept our mailing list to about 425 because of lack of money. We would also like to do some extra mailing in connection with Brotherhood Week, which comes in February. We also need a little extra money for our efforts in behalf of getting the swimming pools in Tallahassee opened for next summer, for getting action on integration of a new technical high school which is being constructed, and for action to halt segregation of exhibits and attendance days at the North Florida State Fair.

By careful planning and spacing of our various efforts, which will be in addition to our monthly newsletter, we think we can more than double our effectiveness if we can be certain of $100.00 per month. We also have extra mailings when we have a prominent speaker, such as Governor Collins, who spoke under our sponsorship in November.

Our office is rent free; and we have had our telephone removed because we could not meet the expense of it. Actually we do not need it now as much as we did last summer in the rush of early activity after passage of the Civil Rights Law.

Write letter regarding grant
Special fund for Educ. Projects

We will, of course, continue to solicit funds, but we do not foresee that we can raise an average of $100.00 per month. Since our organization was formed June 30, 1964, it seems to me a good idea for us to evaluate our work at the end of one year, and then make plans for the future. I, therefore, suggest that if the Southern Regional Council could supplement our income each month for the next six months, so that we could be certain of a minimum of $100.00 per month, we should be able to work effectively and show a substantial record of achievement at the end of our first year. In other words, since we now have on hand $73.55, a supplement of $26.45 would meet our needs for January 1965.

We would keep a record of contributions which may come in after the date of this letter and submit the amount to Southern Regional Council for supplement each month. If this is not a plausible plan, I can roughly estimate that we will need between $400.00 and $500.00 in the next six months, in addition to contributions, in order to do what we think we should be doing in the community.

Our proposed monthly expenditures are as follows:

Postage	$ 50.00
Stationery and supplies . . . . . (Letterheads, envelopes, typewriter ribbons, and miscellaneous office supplies)	25.00
Mimeographing . . . . . (Mimeograph paper, stencils, and labor - we do not own a mimeograph machine)	25.00
TOTAL . . .	$ 100.00

If you need any additional information, please let me know.

With best wishes for the New Year!

Sincerely yours,

Louise

Louise Blackwell
Chairman

TWIC NEWSLETTER

The Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee

Room 211 Petroleum Building
226 West Pensacola Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Vol. 1, No. 5 November, 1964

NOVEMBER MEETING

Former Governor LeRoy Collins, Director of the Community Relations Service of the U. S. Commerce Department, was guest speaker at a public meeting of the Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee on November 24, 1964. An over-flow crowd attended the meeting which was held at 8:00 P.M. in Court Room No. 3 of the Leon County Court House.

Several points discussed by Governor Collins need to be repeated for the benefit of readers who did not hear him and as reminders for those who did hear him. He praised the work of this Committee, saying that bi-racial groups, working in their own communities, can and should be instruments for peaceful implementation of the Civil Rights Law. He expressed regret that officials in some communities have not seen fit to organize Civil Rights Commissions and/or official Bi-Racial Committees to work for harmonious race relations.

Upon request from the floor, Governor Collins reaffirmed what he had said in a recent speech in Atlanta that the South has shown a remarkable record of peaceful compliance with the Civil Rights Law in the last five months, that the South has had long experience in bi-racial living, that the South is dedicated to the ethical, religious and moral principles upon which our society rests, and that the South can and should set an example for the country in the solution of racial problems. The Civil Rights Law of 1964, he pointed out, is giving leaders in the South who may have been well-meaning but passive a new opportunity to adjust racial inequities.

Governor Collins also took note of the new census figures which show that there are 74,000 people in the Tallahassee metropolitan area. In this connection, he reminded the audience that Civil Rights problems should be solved so that the community can move toward the solution of problems concerning education, employment, and health for these 74,000 individual human beings. The implication was that various other problems go unsolved as long as a community is obsessed with fighting the Civil Rights Law.

When asked what he thought about the closing of Tallahassee's swimming pools last summer, he made the following comment, which is quoted from the account of the meeting in the Tallahassee Democrat:

> I certainly think they should be opened. It's a blight on the city to have the swimming pools that the children need and can't use. This seems completely indefensible.
>
> I think that Tallahassee should be able to do this as easily as other cities in the South. Perhaps . . . the City Commissioners could be asked to go take a look at these other cities. We've found, generally speaking, that the horrible fears about civil rights do not materialize.

In discussing his work with the Community Relations Service, Governor Collins said that a request for service from his office does not have to be made by officials or by any large group in a community. Anybody can call upon his office for assistance in solving racial problems of any kind, but he said, according to a report of his talk by Robert W. Delaney in the Orlando Sentinel:

> We judge whether or not to go into a community on the sole basis of whether we think we can be helpful.
>
> There is nothing we want more than for communities to handle their own problems, but we are not going to ignore places where nothing is being done on the local level.

At the end of his talk and lengthy question period, Governor Collins received a standing ovation from a very enthusiastic audience of Tallahasseeans. Mrs. Collins was also present, to the great pleasure of her friends in the audience.

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL

After several months of inactivity, the Tallahassee Human Relations Council has been reactivated and new officers elected. All interested persons should watch for an announcement of a meeting early in January 1965. Members of TWIC hope to find ways in which they can cooperate with the Human Relations Council for continued improvement in race relations in Tallahassee.

FLORIDA SCHOOL INTEGRATION

According to the 1964 Staff Report on Public Education, submitted to the United States Commission on Civil Rights, the following is a general summary of the situation with regard to public school integration in Florida:

> By the end of the 1963-64 school year, 16 of Florida's 67 school districts were at least partly desegregated. Three thousand six hundred and fifty Negro pupils were attending biracial schools in these districts, or 1.5 percent of the total Negro public school enrollment in the State.

The report also states that as of September 1964, certain schools in Alachua, Bay, and Brevard Counties were integrated.

Readers of this Newsletter are reminded, again, that under Title IV of the Civil Rights Law of 1964, provision is made for:

1. A program for technical assistance, training and grants administered by the U. S. Commissioner of Education to aid in the solution of school desegregation problems.

2. The establishment of institutes for teachers and other school personnel for training in dealing with desegregation problems.

3. Grants to local school authorities, upon their request for similar training purposes and for the employment of consultant

It is to be hoped that officials of Leon County will take advantage of the provisions of Title IV in order to facilitate further peaceful integration of the County's schools.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

This is the Christmas season. Christmas is a religious holiday. But it is not just one day; it is a season. This is the season when Americans radiate warmth and brotherly love. It is a good season in which to remove Tallahassee's Wall. The Tallahassee Wall, unlike the Berlin Wall, is invisible; but the Tallahassee Wall, which serves to divide good Americans because of race, is a blot on a Christian community. In Berlin, people die trying to cross over the Wall; in Tallahassee, we can, if we wish, just walk through the Wall. The Christmas season is a good time for walking and thinking upon our invisible Walls.

January 4, 1965

Mrs. Marshall Jones
3955 S. W. 3rd Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Jones:

Just a note to say I will be in Gainesville on the 19th of this month. If you could possibly send me the information about the pre-school plan this week there is a chance I could be the bearer of good tidings.

If there is anything I can do for you or the Harmelings on the 18th or evening of the 19th please let me know.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

AU/rh

Al Ulmer

January 4, 1965

MEMO To: State Directors of Councils on Human Relations

From : Al Ulmer

A request was made recently for a model charter for local affiliates to state councils. Enclosed is the first-draft effort. I would appreciate any comments you might have concerning these proposed by-laws.

This is from a past program, but gives idea of what we plan —

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations enacted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This document was enacted "as a common standard of achievement", as it states in the preamble. Its importance, in one respect, lies in the large number of nations supporting it, and in this light may well rank as a world wide successor to the Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights. The principal reason for the enactment of the Declaration was the belief that universal respect for the rights it embraces is a foundation of world peace.

Since the date of its enactment events of magnitude have occurred throughout the world, which, if viewed by this Declaration's standards, constitute either major departures or observances of the goals endorsed therein. Such a document is only important to the degree that it is understood, supported, and adhered to.

In this spirit, the purpose of the program outlined below is to understand and evaluate more fully the Declaration. The program is so arranged as to permit the widest possible participation consistent with an organized presentation. The program is that of a workshop, with the major portion of the time being given to discussion of each of the 4 principal divisions of the Declaration by 4 groups.

Program

I. Opening Prayer.

II. Opening Statement. (Background, scope, importance, influence, etc.) 12 minutes

III. ~~Dispersal to Groups~~ Panel discussion 4 speakers. 45 minutes

Group 1. Personal Rights. 1. Al ulmer
Group 2. Economic Rights. 2. Robt. Anderson
Group 3. Political and Social Rights. 3. Furman Student
Group 4. Certain All-Embracing Rights. 4 Baha'i speaker

The group leaders may gather the knowledge and views of their respective groups in the following areas:

1. Historical perspective of their particular area of human rights.
2. Importance and effect when member nations adhere to or depart from the Declaration in regard to the goal of world peace.
3. Status of adherence in the world and in Greenville.
4. Outlook, plans, and progress of this area of human rights as far as the world's and/or Greenville's adherence is concerned.

IV. Intermission 20 minutes

V. Presentation by each group leader of his group's statement of problems and/or conclusions. 12 minutes each

VI. Summation 8 minutes

Total Time: 2 hours, 13 minutes

The Bahai's of Greenville have arranged for this presentation and cordially invite you to take part. The program is to be held at the Phillis Wheatley Center at 4:00 P. M., Sunday, December 14, 1958. It is planned so as to be as fruitful, stimulating, and enjoyable as is possible. We hope that you can attend.

January 4, 1965

Mrs. Fletcher Baldwin
1804 S. W. 43rd Street
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Baldwin:

It was good to talk with you and settle on the date for my visit to Gainesville. The 19th is much better for me as I can include it into a week of travel in North Florida.

I have enclosed some biographical data on myself which I hope can be of some use to you.

Looking forward to seeing you in two weeks time.

Sincerely,

AU/rh
Encl.

Al Ulmer

C

O CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

P

January 4, 1965

Y

Miss Louise Blackwell, Chairman
Tallahassee Women's Inter-group Committee
226 West Pensacola Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Miss Blackwell:

Reference is to your correspondence of December 28, 1964, requesting information regarding Tallahassee's public swimming pools.

There have been no new developments regarding these swimming pools. The problems which influenced the Commission to close the pools are still under study.

If there are any changes relative to the operation of the pools, there will be adequate publicity regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

/s/ HUGH E. WILLIAMS, JR.
Hugh E. Williams, Jr., Mayor
City of Tallahassee, Florida

HW/gth

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

Other Scholarship Sources

January 5, 1965

Mr. Allan Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

It has taken me a long time to get around to answering your questions in your letter of December 4, 1964. You requested information on financial aid for Negro students preparing to enter college.

Having looked into the information in our files and having made a few phone inquiries, it appears that students may apply either indirectly to a scholarship fund or directly to institutions of higher learning, many of which receive special money earmarked for scholarships for Negro students.

Scholarship Sources:

1. The United Negro College Fund - 22 East 54th St. New York, 22. This is a central fund-raising organization.

2. National Achievement Scholarship Program
990 Grove Street
Evanston, Illinois 60201
Candidates for these scholarships are nominated by secondary school principals. Students, parents or others cannot submit names. Principals must write on school stationary.

3. National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students
6 East 82nd Street
New York, New York 10028

4. Dr. A. J. Blackburn, Dean of Students
Howard University
Washington, D.C.
Howard has 100 or more scholarships every academic year.

Foundation Sources:

5. The Ford Foundation, 477 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y. Ford gives grants to Negro colleges which include money earmarked for scholarships.

6. Fund for the Advancement of Education
477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

I am confident a letter to any one of the first three organizations would provide complete information on their respective functions and procedures for securing scholarships. From Howard University and the Foundations, I suggest the letter of inquiry ask what colleges have funds under their program. The student should then apply directly to the university or college. As you no doubt know the large, mid-western and northeastern colleges are bending over backward to attrack Negro secondary school students with good academic backgrounds.

One further suggestion: I am told but have not had a chance to see, the December 6, 1963 edition of Scholastic Teacher, page 9, which contains an interview of the head of the United Negro College Fund. If you have ready access to educational periodicals, you might ferret this out to see what information it contains.

I hope this information is of some help to you. Let me know if I interpreted your questions correctly, and by all means let me know if you need more information on the subject or on any other subject.

Do write when you have a chance. Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Phyllis

~~(Mrs.)~~ Phyllis McClure
~~Institutes Management Branch~~
Equal Educational
Opportunities Program

January 3, 1965

Mr. Irving M. Zeitlin
Assistant Professor
Indiana University
Ballantine Hall
Bloomington, Indiana 47405

Dear Mr. Zeitlin:

Mr. David Baird of the Economic Research Division of the Georgia Department of Industry and Trade has asked us to respond to your letter requesting information about Cooperatives in the state of Georgia.

Enclosed is a list naming the cooperative efforts we know of in Georgia at this time.

In the near future the Southern Regional Council will have a more comprehensive listing of cooperatives over the South. We will be glad to share this information at that time.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh
Encl.

January 6, 1965

Mr. Dan Harmeling
204 N.W. 15th Terrace
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Dan and Jim:

Sometime ago I wrote to the Health, Education and Welfare Department concerning financial aid to Negro students about to enter college. At long last an answer has arrived and enclosed is a copy of it. I hope you are having success with your recruitment program and with your neighborhood idea.

I will be in Gainesville this month on the 19th for a meeting with some faculty wives headed by Mrs. Fletcher Baldwin. Do you know anything about this group? I will look forward to seeing you all then.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer
Assistant to the
Field Director

AU:p

Enclosure

January 11, 1965

Miss Ginna Frank
1501 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ginna:

I have no twin brother. My father often remarked, "had there been two of ya, I'd a drowned one." So, I'm fairly sure I have no twin brother.

Two possible candidates I know of are:

Wayman B. Shiver, Jr.
2274 Ballard Drive
Macon, Georgia

and

Miss Ann Frances Taylor
2152 General Gorgas Drive
Mobile, Alabama.

Shriver is an ex-PCV; Miss Taylor is presently teaching English in Mobile. I recommend both.

Perhaps we will have an opportunity to talk about the regional laboratory during your next stop in Atlanta.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

January 18, 1965

The Civil Rights Commission
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

My name is Al Ulmer. I am employed as an Eleanor Roosevelt intern in the field of human relations with the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia. On the evening of January 15th, 1965, accompanied by Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, I witnessed the proceedings of the Birmingham, Alabama Recorder's Court in Birmingham, Alabama.

During the evening a Mr. James Eddie Steele was called before the court to answer charges of being drunk and of disorderly conduct at the Greyhound Bus station some days before. The following is an account of what happened:

> Mr. Steele was asked to take the chair and was asked basic questions by his attorney, Mr. Hall. He was asked his name, occupation, arrest record, and then asked to give his account of the happenings preceeding the arrest. He said he had taken the bus from Montgomery, Alabama at approximately 1:10 P.M. and feeling sleepy, had asked the couple behind him to wake him at Birmingham as he was going to try and sleep some. They said they would do this. He then went to sleep, and remained asleep until the bus arrived in Birmingham. On leaving the bus he was called to by two policemen who then arrested him on the charges previously stated, though Mr. Steele denied both and pleaded not guilty during the trial.

The policeman's testimony of the procedure involved in Mr. Steele's arrest varies somewhat. He says he received a call from the bus station to come and remove a man from a bus there and when he arrived he found Mr. Steele asleep on the seat in the bus. He said the bus driver had filed a complaint against Steele of disorderly conduct and that Steele had been drinking. The bus driver was not present at the proceedings and the policeman had not taken his name.

The policeman interrupted Steele once during the questioning to ask him if he realized he was under oath. Steele answered saying he realized this, answering the policeman by name. At the conclusion of the trial the Judge asked the arresting officer if the defendant had been polite. The police officer replied, "Yes sir, he was real polite," looking over his shoulder at the policemen seated behind him with a smile. The Judge had to call order to curb the laughter of the policemen.

Mr. Steele is a Negro. He had been arrested previously on May 24, 1964. He had been arrested by the same policemen, and had been brutally beaten requiring a two week period in the hospital for recovery. Mr. Steele was found guilty of the charges filed against him last Friday night.

Enclosed is an affidavit signed by James Steele concerning his first arrest. I am sending it with the articles it appeared with in New South. I am certain your department will want to investigate this further. If I can be of any further help please contact me.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Assistant to the
Director of Field Activities

AUsp

Enclosure

January 20, 1965

2/1/65 Wrote

Dear Al--

Before I get completely wrapped up in my last exam I thought I'd let you know I'm interested in finding out any possibilities for me to get involved with some Council activities. Since I'm rather ignorant of the sort of things you arrange, I'm afraid I can't be more explicit than that. If you'll tell me about or send me some information on what the Council does, I'll try to be more intelligent and definite the next time I write or talk to you.

You mentioned that something was going on at Easter. Tell me more. Also, our spring vacation is March 27-April 4; is anything happening then? When I get some information from you, I'll spread it around and will talk to some of my friends. Perhaps they will be interested. I have one friend in the college in my hometown (Mary Washington College) who is very interested in human relations--she plans to work with juvenile delinquents when she graduates. So whatever you send me, I'll pass on to her.

The next time you have a chance to come to Furman, I hope you get to talk about the Council more. You must be getting a little tired of talking about what is past when what is present is equally as important. I'll be there the next time you appear, loaded with questions, so prepare yourself!

By the way, I saw Peggy Hendrix and told her to write to you if she has a chance. If she doesn't, maybe she'll get in touch with you when she gets to Atlanta.

Sincerely

Marie Deere

Box 28049
Furman Univ.
Greenville, S.C.

PA ✓
AU

1/20/65

Dear Sir,

I am writing on behalf of a newly formed Student-Faculty committee on Civil Rights and Human Relations. We are not at this time officially connected with the University of Kentucky. However, the Campus Committee on Human Rights (CCHR), as our organization is called, is attempting to orient the student body toward thinking upon the social problem of racial prejudice. We would welcome program suggestions. Also we are attacking discrimination in off campus housing. We appreciate any tips in approaching this problem area. Any comments and/or suggestions you think pertinent to our group would be welcomed.

Thank you

Keith Burchett

Larison

Upper Pinellas Council on Human Relations

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THE REV. SAMUEL BLACKSHEAR, First Vice-President
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DR. J. MARSHALL TAXAY
MRS. NOEL VESTER
THE REV. MAC JAMES WILLIAMS

January 20, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

I want to tell you that we are delighted to know that you will come to Clearwater and will speak to our Council on April 28. We all are looking forward to this occassion with real pleasure.

We understand that we shall pay half of your expenses and the Christ Presbyterian Church, half.

Please let me know if I might be of any service to you, such as meeting you at the plane,--or offering you lodging at my home. But, I presume that you would like to stay at your own home, while you are here, in Clearwater.

Do you have slides of Nigeria that you might want to show?? If so, I can arrange for a screen and projector.

Sincerely,

Sarah Louise Halmi

Mrs. E. N. Halmi
4II Orangeview Ave.
Clearwater, Florida

ALABAMA STATEWIDE CONFERENCE
ON GOVERNMENTAL ANTI-POVERTY AND OTHER
PROGRAMS TO AID LOW-INCOME RURAL PEOPLE

Alabama State College
Montgomery, Alabama
January 21 and 22, 1965

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21

Morning

8:00 - 10:00 Registration

10:00 Morning Session - Chairman: Lewis W. Black, Chairman, Alabama Rural Areas Council

Greetings --Levi Watkins, President, Alabama State College, Montgomery

"The Challenge" (brief opening remarks) - Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary, National Sharecroppers Fund

Keynote Address: "Massive Rural Readjustments in the South" - Leland N. Fryer, Assistant to the Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, USDA

"The Public's Responsibility for Rural Poverty in the South: Programs and Remedies Under the Office of Economic Opportunity" - Emanuel Boasberg, Interagency Relations, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D.C.

11:15 Questions and Discussion

Afternoon

12:30 Lunch

2:00 Panels on Federal Programs for Farm and Rural People in Alabama, with Emphasis on Increasing the Capacity of Public Agencies to Serve the Needs of the Disadvantaged - Chairman: Joseph Bradford, Rural Task Force, OEO

Farmers Home Administration
Leland N. Fryer, Assistant to the Administrator, FHA, Washington, D.C.
Robert C. Bamberg, Alabama State Director, FHA, Montgomery
Mrs. Rachel Brown, Social Worker, FHA, Washington, D.C.

Federal Extension Service
Raymond C. Scott, Assistant Administrator, FES, Washington, D.C.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
John B. Vance, Assistant Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, ASCS, Washington, D.C.
B. L. Collins, Alabama State Director, ASCS, Montgomery
Victor B. Phillips, Assistant to the Administrator, ASCS, Washington, D.C.

Office of Economic Opportunity (Community Action Programs)
Earl Redwine, Regional Director, C.A.P., Atlanta, Georgia
Orville O'Shields, Economic Opportunity Officer for Farmers Home Administration in Alabama
Representative of the Alabama Technical Assistance Corporation

3:15 Response from Rural Panel

J. B. Newman (farmer), Clopton, Alabama
Ernest Essex (farmer), Demopolis, Alabama
Rev. S. S. Seay (minister and farmer), A.M.E. Zion Church, Montgomery, Ala.
Mrs. Lillian S. McGill (community leader), Haynesville, Alabama

4:00 Questions and Discussion

6:00 Dinner

Evening
8:00 Evening Meeting - Chairman: Joe L. Reed, Executive Secretary, Alabama State Teachers Association, Montgomery

"The Courts and Economic Security for Rural People" - Charles Morgan, Jr., Director, Southern Regional Office, American Civil Liberties Union

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22

Morning
8:00 "Cooperatives and Credit Unions" - Chairman: G. W. Taylor, Director, Agricultural Education, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

"What a Cooperative Is and How It Can Help Rural People" (with slides) - Speaker from Farmers Cooperative Service, USDA, Washington

"What a Credit Union Is and How It Can Serve Rural People" - William E. Jordan, Senior Field Representative, Alabama Credit Union League

Film on Credit Unions - "The People of Kolevu"

"Training for Cooperative and Credit Union Leadership in Rural Areas" - G. T. Dowdy, Director, Agricultural Economics, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
Sam F. Parigi, Director, Southern Rural Training Project

10:00 Questions and Discussion

11:00 Organizational meeting to establish state organization and multi-county organizations of farm and rural people

12:30 Evaluation and Conclusion - Jac Wasserman, Field Director, National Sharecroppers Fund

12:45 Adjournment

- - - - -

NOTE: There will be a special afternoon program from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. to discuss the crisis in rural America. Interested persons are invited to remain for this session.

****

Sponsored by the National Sharecroppers Fund's Rural Advancement Project
in cooperation with Alabama Rural Areas Council
and concerned religious, community, and government agencies

Tallahassee Women's Inter-group Committee

Tallahassee, Florida

Rooms 216-18 Petroleum Building 226 West Pensacola Street Phone 224-9957

January 23, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Will you let us know by return mail, if possible, what cities in the southeast and particularly in Florida have desegregated community swimming pools. As you know, the pools in Tallahassee were closed last summer and various inquiries recently indicate that the city does not plan to open them. There may even be a move underway to sell them.

In response to a letter which I wrote the mayor, I received the enclosed letter. Probably the city commission is going say there is no money for operation of the pools. If so, they will do this before March 1, when the new budget will be approved.

If, therefore, we are to avoid a court battle over the pools, we must use all the pressure we can between now and March 1. Any help or suggestions you can give us will be greatly appreciated.

We thought it would be well to tell our city officials of other cities where the pools have been desegregated without difficulty and try to use this to persuade them. But we do not have any facts to go on.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Louise

Louise Blackwell

January 24, 1965

Mr. H. J. Beans
P. O. Box 282
Marion, Alabama

Dear Mr. Burns:

The Department of Agriculture has supplied me with materials on raising and marketing truck crops. I am sending these pamphlets to you under separate cover.

I am planning to be in Alabama later this month and would enjoy meeting with you and Mr. Avery at that time.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

S.P.S.S;
Emene - Enugu
25th Jan. 1965.

Dear Master,

I thank you very much for introducing me to Mary Shull, the director of Young women's Christian Association. She has written me and today I have replied her letter due to my long abscence from home. Please do not be displeased with me for my not sending you my annual report Card in time. This was sent to me and Rev. Fr. Corcoran asked me to bring that to him while coming on holidays. I spent almost two weeks with him for I left Emene on 26th December.

The Regional Government has paid the £50 due to my own Scholarship award. I am happy to to tell you that my father has paid the last year's remaining School fees. He has bought me the books against this year but the School fees still remains unpaid yet. Here is my last — years final examination report card. My letter to you while in Israel was returned to me recently. That was in the month of March when you told me of how you have travelled for the past months then. I hope that you are fit and well. I have recently got the Season's greeting Card from Mr. Robert Teller. I have replied him today too thanking him for that. I hope to hear from you as soon as you can. I wish you the best of the Season. Thanks.

your boy,
Israphat Chiji.

ST. PATRICK'S SECONDARY SCHOOL,

EMENE.

Name... Aniji Josaphat ..... Number in Class... 64 .....

Term..... 3 ..... Place in Class..... 1ST .....

Class..... 1 ..... Result..... Pass .....

SUBJECT	%	PLACE	PRINCIPAL'S REMARKS
Religion	90	1 ST	DEPORTMENT:
Scripture	—	—	Good
English	75	3 RD	CONDUCT:
English Literature	75	1 ST	Good
~~Latin~~ FRENCH	82	2 ND	
History	82	7 TH	STUDIES:
Geography	74	2 ND	V Good
Maths 1.			
Maths 2			
Maths.Average	61	11 TH	
Biology	87	1 ST	
Chemistry	—	—	
Physis	80	4 TH	
Science	—	—	

Days Absent.....College Reopens... 22nd January .....

Bookshop Credit / Debit..... Fees For..... Term.....

Book Deposit For 19.....

..... Principal,

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE DATE..... EMENE VIA ENUGU

January 25, 1965

Miss Louise Blackwell
Tallahassee Women's Inter-group
Committee
Rooms 216-18, Petroleum Building
226 West Pensacola Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Miss Blackwell:

Thank you for your letter. Enclosed is the information concerning swimming pools you requested.

I will be in Tallahassee February 8 and hope to see you at that time.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Assistant
to the Field Director

A
U
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p

Enclosures

January 25, 1965

Mr. Nate Green
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Nate:

Enclosed please find the field memos (I refuse to call them reports) to Paul for the last three weeks. Needless to say I am traveling and being exposed, perhaps even accomplishing something.

Give my best to your leader, leader. I've asked Paul to take me to him come February. Keymo sabe?

Yours,

Al Ulmer

AU:p

Enclosures

January 26, 1965

Miss Sara Lowery
23 West Hillcrest Drive
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Miss Lowery:

The last two weeks have been very full with travel to Alabama and Florida following my trip to Greenville. Alabama especially, is a most discouraging place to be a visitor in.

I enjoyed my short stay in Greenville and thank you for your hospitality. Please express to your mother how very much a young man appreciates speaking and listening to someone, who though several generations removed, seems to share the present and its problems with such interest.

I hope the coming months will not find you too busy and that the council enjoys success in its program endeavors.

Yours truly,

Al Ulmer, Assistant to
Field Director

AU:p

January 27, 1965

Miss Jeanie Williamson
231 East Fifth Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Jeanie:

I am sorry I missed seeing you the last time I was in Tallahassee but time seemed to limit everything that weekend. However, return I will, and this 7th, 8th and 9th of February are the dates.

I hope we can get together sometime for a talk one of these days. As Pat Knight might have mentioned to you, I am very interested in establishing spme sort of meeting ground for the Student Councils of Florida State and A. and M. Hope you can be of help in this.

Just call Dr. Jim Smith, 1210 Domingo Street, in Tallahassee and leave a message for me. I will be staying there.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Assistant
to the Field Director

AU:p

January 27, 1965

Miss Mary Ann Eaddy
Stuart Hall
Benedict College
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mary Ann:

Paul Anthony asked me to answer your letter to him of December 13 inquiring into chances for employment in the area of Human Relations.

I have written to NAIRO asking them to please respond to your letter of last September. I suggest you write again, this time to Mr. Nate Green, Director of the Intern Program. A program is scheduled for this coming spring, but the date is not certain as yet. Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation has guaranteed the money though and that is certain.

I am sorry there is nothing else to report to you in reference to job opportunities at this time. But if we hear of anything we will let you know. If there is anything else I can do, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Assistant to the
Field Director

AU:p

January 27, 1965

Miss Mary Ann Eaddy
Stuart Hall
Benedict College
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mary Ann:

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I am sorry there is nothing else to report to you in reference to job opportunities at this time. But if we hear of anything we will let you know. If there is anything else I can do, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Assistant to the
Field Director

AU:p

January 27, 1965

Mr. Tony Skiff
3224 North Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Tony:

I am sorry I missed you my last pause in Tallahassee and hope that this time you won't be so hard to locate. Pat Knight gave me your name several months ago to contact but I failed.

February 7, 8, and will be in town to meet with the local Council on Human Relations. During this time I hope it will be possible for us to get together. If so, please contact me at the home of Dr. Jim Smith, 1210 Domingo Street.

Thank you and I'll be looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Assistant to
the Field Director

AU:p

January 28, 1965

Dr. Jim Smith
1210 Domingo Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Jim, Liz, Jimbo, Ann, and Patricia:

Can I stay with you come February 7th, and 8th or is Smith a myth?

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

/
a
u

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

January 28, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

I was glad to know that you were speaking to the Greenville council on January 11 and sorry I was not able to be present. I noted with keen interest your statement about wanting the group to move ahead into action. As you will note from the enclosure from Miss Lowry, you had evidently communicated this idea to her.

Obviously there are many jobs; fact findings, interpretations, contacting and recruiting, which are urgently needed that can be undertaken at once. Unfortunately there are some roadblocks, primarily political in nature, I fear, which are presently stalemated because of programs stemming from the Government office.

I hope you will attend some of the sessions of Fay Bennett's meeting at the Dinkler-Plaza in Atlanta this weekend and that I may give you some first-hand information about this. Otherwise, if you are to be in town and will leave your telephone number at the desk in my name -- I have a reservation there -- perhaps we can talk about this over the telephone.

I look forward to seeing you and planning further assistance from you in South Carolina.

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

517 East Paces Ferry Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30305
January 28, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Assistant to the Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

I am sorry that I missed seeing you at school a few weeks ago. Lack of publicity and exams kept me from the meeting.

I wanted to let you know that the group of tutors at Furman has heard nothing from Miss Lowrey. Most of the kids who volunteered will be practice teaching this semester and may have a little extra time and would be able to help out still.

Also I heard from the S. C. Council on Human Relations at Columbia about a conference this coming weekend. I wrote them to let them know that I was graduating and would no longer be in Greenville. Also I gave the information about the conference to Betty Grant, the president of the YWCA.

I have a job here in Atlanta and will begin February 1. I will be teaching at the Georgia Training School for Girls out in SW Atlanta on Bakers Ferry Road. For the time being I'll be living at home. I'm getting excited, and a little scared, about the job but at least it won't be a dull humdrum affair!

Thanks again for helping me about the other job with the Economic Opportunity Act. When I inquired, they weren't far enough along to let me know much for sure. Let me hear how things are going and how you are getting along.

Sincerely,

Peg Hendrix

Peggy Hendrix

January 29, 1965

Mr. Roger Landrum
Peace Corps
Division of Training
Washington, D. C.

Dear Roger:

Thank you for your letter of last month inquiring into the Atlanta situation in regards to the Peace Corps program planned for this summer.

Firstly, your bid for some of my time to address one or both groups honors me. I'm happy to accept but feel it necessary to tell you I don't know very much and that you can probably find a better qualified person.

Secondly, as to publicity, community relations, etc. you sounded in your letter slightly hesitant or a bit defensive. I see no reason to use any different technique in Atlanta than in New York City. This is something, however, we can talk of better later. Please feel free to call me any time.

I hope your work is going well. I hear from several ex-PCV's occasionally, Norm Gary, Jim Gross and Julian Martin, among them.

It was good to hear from you. I hope we can get together soon.

Yours,

AU/rh

Al Ulmer

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE 32306

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

January 29, 1965

Mr. Albert Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

It was a real pleasure to see you in Orlando, to hear your report Saturday morning and to discuss with you the theme of your talk to the Tallahassee Council on Human Relations on February 8. We are looking forward to having you with us, and the steering committee seemed quite receptive to the idea that the EOP might provide the major theme for our programs and activities for the next few years. No definite decision on this yet, but you will find us very much interested.

One fact which complicates the picture a bit is that a Community Resources Council has been organized here in the last few weeks to work specifically in the EO area. Their president (David Levine, FSU Social Welfare--you may know him) and I agree that (a) there is enough work to be done in this area to provide both of our groups with possible programs, but (b) we shall have to plan together to secure maximum coordination and minimum duplication or conflict. I expect that this coordination can be achieved, but as I said it makes our planning somewhat more complicated. Your suggestions will be most welcome.

The steering committee plans to have dinner together on Monday evening, Feb. 8, before the 8 o'clock meeting, and we would like to have you with us as our guest. I'll leave word with the Smiths as to time and place, and will ask Jack Ice to provide you with transportation.

Judy checked with her American Studies teacher (Mr. Marion Brady) about having you speak to that class. He said that he would be pleased to have you do so either Monday or Tuesday morning. The class meets at 8:10. Which date would suit you better? Would you please send us a note on this to assist Mr. Brady's planning for that class?

Sincerely yours,

Maurice

Maurice M. Vance

P.S. Please bring along any leaflets etc that you have that you think would be appropriate. Sam Hand's office seems to have a limited supply.

1316 Avon Ave., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
January 31, 1965

Dear Mr. Ulman,

Thank you for being with us at Park Street Church last Wednesday evening and speaking to us about the Peace Corps. We feel that our study of the New Nations was most successful and that much good will come from it.

This is a small token of our appreciation for your part.

Sincerely,
Mrs. D. C. Starnes

February 1, 1965

Dr. M. M. Vance
Department of History
The Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida 32306

Dear Dr. Vance:

I will be in Tallahassee Sunday evening, February 6th. Therefore, Monday morning with the American Studies Class will be fine.

The Community Resources Council could prove to be an asset to your work rather than a complication. As I said at the Orlando meeting, I have a very real apprehension of Councils making their work entirely centered about the Economic Opportunity plan.

I look forward to seeing you on Monday.

Sincerely,

AU/rh

Al Ulmer

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA - 32014

TELEPHONE
255-5881

February 1, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

Just a note to thank you for your help at the Convention . I ain't mushey, but I am appreciative.

I have a top coat which I found in my closet in Orlando that I hope belongs to you. At any rate, I will bring it to Atlanta. If it is yours, I will recognize you by the lovely blue color you have turned from being without a coat in your Yankee weather.

Would you steal three to five hundred of the SRC brochures and send them to me.

Regarding the request for funds for the University of Florida, Miami, etc., please make no commitments until we can discuss it at length in Atlanta.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Ed

Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.

EEL:sal

February 1, 1965

Miss Marie Deere
Box 28049
Furman University
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Marie:

Thank you for your letter. You are so very right in regard to speaking of the past. However, I really don't do this as often as a Furman student might suspect. My job is mainly concerned with the local councils on human relations, suggesting programs, coordinating projects, and giving encouragement.

Here are some ideas students can do. I hope you and your group consider them and try to do one or more.

1. Study Groups - Perhaps in joint programs with high school students.
2. Forums - Sponsor speakers on various interesting topics.
3. Recruit students from varied backgrounds. Contact all the State's Negro high schools, telling of the opportunities available at Furman to receive a good education.
4. Tutorials, etc.
5. Demonstrate your beliefs by talking and doing. And this means with other people than yourselves.

These are just a few of the many ways students can help.

Spring projects:
Write: SSOC - Southern Student Organizing Committees
P. O. Box 6403, Nashville, Tenn. 37212.
They are having an Easter Project.

If I can be of any help in the future, please write.

Sincerely,

AU/rh

Al Ulmer

Columbia College

Columbia, South Carolina

February 1, 1965

Dear Al,

I am still interested in having you speak to our International Relations Club concerning the Peace Corps or your experience in the Peace Corps or the image of America in the eyes of people in the underdeveloped lands or a similar topic.

Could you come on March 16th for a 1:30 speaking engagement? We would also hope that you would be able to spend some time on campus that day to simply talk informally with individual students or with groups.

We certainly hope you can come. Please let us know as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Moore

Robert J. Moore, Chairman
Department of History

?

2-6-65

Dear Al:

Many Many thanks.

Just a reminder to send me the material re Economic Opportunity Act. Subject: Community Action Program Grants that gives the 9 points to be covered. Kind regards to Paul and again thanks. If anything of interest develops I'll let you know.

Olive W. Anderson

B-13
Page Mobile Village
Ft. Myers, Fla.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Albert Ulmer
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

February 10, 1965

Miss Olive Anderson
Page Mobile Village, B-13
Fort Myers, Florida

Dear Miss Anderson:

Thank you for your thank you. Here is the information you requested. I enjoyed my stay in Fort Myers and the opportunity to meet with you all. Please extend to the Bishops my thanks for their hospitality

If there is anything else I can do or can send you, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer
Assistant to the
Field Director

AU/p

February 10, 1965

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human
Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

It was good to see you again Saturday evening and to hear of your plans for South Carolina during the coming months.

I have sent under separate cover the books and pamphlets you requested on Poverty.

If there is anything further I can do, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer
Assistant to the
Field Director

AU/p

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
ROOM 301 — TELEPHONE 376-6833
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 11, 1965

Dear Al,

Mrs. Furman just handed me your "Home Again" article in New South. I'm sort of at a loss in expressing my reaction to the things you said--the way you wrote; except, perhaps, to say it was like my soul talking. The actually not-so-amazing thing is that Africa is the Philippines in so many respects; in so many of the ways and feelings you wrote so well of. And, though I'm inclined to doubt that I'll ever be able to set it down on paper--to ever verbalize much of it at all, I, too, have known and truly felt the warmth as well as the cold.

And being -- whether I like it or not -- once again a part of the shoeward-lookers, this letter is beginning to embarrass me a little tho' realizing full well that it shouldn't. So, I'll close too hastily and feel awkward. But I had to tell you that I'm so very glad there are Al Ulmers in this world -- and Mr. Nnajis. And maybe someday...

Take care --

Ja

"To strive to improve the educational, economic and civic conditions of all people of North Carolina; to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to strive to attain equal opportunity for all the people of the state as provided by the Constitution of the United States."

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February 15, 1965

Mr. Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Florida Council on Human Relations
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is a letter to TWIC explaining the basis upon which we gave them three hundred dollars. I had previously talked with the Tallahassee Council on Human Relations about giving TWIC such a grant and had been assured that this would have no effect on good human relations between our two homes.

I was in Ft. Myers and spoke to a group of approximately 75 people concerning the OEO act. Aside from near riots and spontaneous applause in gargantuan proportions the situation is no worse then when I found it. Lord knows the area needs the money, but just how they make application will affect coming months of tensions considerably.

Tallahassee's chapter of about 90 heard me tell Paul's joke and Michael Harrington's facts along with several expansions of one or two of Nigerian and Israelian anecdotes. So, now you know where your work is cut out for you. Some say repair work is harder than original construction.

Hello to Roger and Shirley for me. Having not me Roger yet Shirley is my favorite. Looking forward to seeing you later this month.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh
Encl.

February 16, 1965

Miss Mary Ann Johnson
313-A Washington Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mary Ann:

The hubbub was great as you suggested in your letter but I took it as a sign of people doing things and talking excitedly, something the whole meeting reflected.

To answer your question; the only job corps center I know of in operation at present is one in Maryland. We will have a center in Atlanta but the plans are not completed as yet. I suggest you consider doing a story on someone connected with the MDTA program right there in Montgomery. Perhaps you could interview several people and use the general impressions you gained to build a story. By just using the names and not pictures I don't see why it would be necessary to identify people by race, only by what they are doing in the program and their impressions of it thus far.

Thank you for your letter. If you write a story I would enjoy having a copy if it is convenient.

Sincerely,

AU/rh

Al Ulmer

one in Maryland
Suggest MDTA in Montgomery

313-A Washington Street
Montgomery, Alabama
February 4, 1965

?

Dear Al:

It was good to see you again in Birmingham--and I had something particularly important (to me, as a newspaper writer) to ask you. But in all the hubbub I forgot all about it.

Do any of the job corps centers operate near Montgomery? You see, what I'd like to do is to interview a young woman who is taking part in the training centers. Even if there is one slightly further away, near Atlanta, perhaps its directors would let a young trainee off for a weekend to visit Montgomery so I could interview her about life in the Job Corps camps.

There is only one hitch as far as I can see. And that is, for the Woman's Page, the young woman I interviewed would have to be white. The Advertiser hasn't come very far in helping people accept integration by accepting it itself.

I hope to be hearing from you soon about this.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann

Mary Ann Johnson

February 16, 1965

Mr. Keith Burchett
425 Columbia Avenue
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Keith:

Your letter of last month has been referred to me and I apologize for the delay in responding to the questions you raised. I have had some contact with campus groups and several of the programs I have encountered are exciting: Student tutorials are helping to fill a need here in the deeper South; Bi-racial teams of students visiting high schools to explain the benefits of the University they represent, have increased enrollment of Negroes at previously tokenly integrated colleges in several states; educational type seminars perhaps featuring Negro history and maybe a bus tour through parts of the city and country many of the students have never really seen.

I don't think I can offer anything in the way of an answer to your question about discrimination in off-campus housing. I would appreciate knowing what you all do, though, and what you feel is successful.

There is certainly a need for groups such as yours and I enjoy hearing of the formation of them whenever they come to life. However, I fear too many are interested in talking and discussing rather than doing. I think (and I would enjoy having your opinion on this) that it is very important for a group to accomplish something, even something small, such as having worked with 10 students, rather than, just to be another organization on campus that meets, talks, bores and eventually loses its good people.

If I can be of any help to you in the future please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh
Encl. Student Leadership in
Race Relations - Workable Programs

Dear Sally
Phyllis McClure

1005 S. W. 8TH AVENUE
GAINESVILLE
FLORIDA

Feb 23, 1965

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Thrs!

Dear Sirs:

I have just received a request for material to help in desegregation of Leon High School in Tallahassee, from the principal, via one of his first Negro students. Will you please send appropriate literature to Marilyn Hollifield
110 Lincoln St.
Tallahassee, Fla.

I will be glad to pay for it - within reason - bill me.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Is there some tactful way to let the principal know about and use the federal gov. for help — in the Civil Rights Bill?

From an old list of yours and having some things myself, I would suggest sending the following, or similar up-to-date publications:

L-15 "Types of Desegregation Plans," 1960;
~~L-16~~ "Action Patterns in School Desegregations: A Guidebook" by Way and Corey; "The Louisville Story" by Carmichael and James; ... any studies of desegregation in the schools.

Marilyn says "there have been many unpleasant situations. My principal, Mrs. Robert P. Stivers, has asked me for suggestions..."

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. J. M. Trimmer

February 25, 1965

Mr. Marion Brady
Florida High Demonstration School
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Marion:

Thank you for the enjoyable question and answer session you made possible several weeks ago.

Under seperate cover I'm mailing you some samples of materials that we have on Civil Rights.

Sincerely,

AU/rh

Al Ulmer

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
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JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

"Seeking to build the design and practice of equal opportunity for all people in the South"

February 26, 1965

Mrs. J. M. Trinimer
1005 S. W. 8th Avenue
Gainesville, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Trinimer:

I am mailing today a packet of materials to Miss Marilyn Hollifield, 110 Lincoln St., Tallahassee, Fla., the first Negro student in the Leon High School in Tallahassee. Listed below is what I have sent her. Unfortunately, we no longer have any copies of The Louisville Story which you requested.

Also, your letter has been discussed with a staff member, and you may wish to tell Miss Hollifield that Mr. Al Ulmer, who is from Florida and who knows Principal Stevens personally, will be getting in touch with him to let him know that he is at his disposal. Mr. Ulmer also has over connections with federal civil rights people about which I will not go into detail. But you may rest assured that we are not just sending the materials and forgetting the problem.

Thank you for writing to us.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed to Miss Hollifield:
Action Patterns in School Desegregation
Desegregation: Baltimore
Guide to School Integration, Public Affairs Pamphlet
Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study
Southern School Desegregation: Token and Beyond
New South: Coles, "Two Boys of Conscience & Courage"
L-16

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

March 1, 1965

Mrs. Luesta Knox
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Luesta:

With all our big talk we again failed to get the dimensions of the room divider. Am I right in stating that the plywood board is 4'x 8'x 5/8" thickness? All along we have guessed that the two supporting boards were an inch thick, 12 feet wide, but do not know the height? Hate to put this on you but will certainly appreciate it if you can answer these questions for us.

Even the sight of you is good for sore eyes and for warming the cockles of one's heart. However, I confess that a good, long gabfest would be even better -- and since we shall be coming over again before too long, I shall continue to hope for just that.

Fondly yours,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N.Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. Al Ulmer
Assistant to the Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Mrs. Spearman has asked me to answer this letter for her. She says that she was glad to see you again on Saturday evening and hear of your plans for South Carolina during the coming months. She shall see you in Atlanta again, between February 23 and 24.

She received the books she requested on poverty. Thank you for the books on poverty sent to her.

She is sending a check to pay the total cost of the books. Would she send it to you or the SRC?*

Sincerely Yours,

PETER HUGHES

Al - Written by a physically and/or emotionally handicapped volunteer.

* The question should be: To whom should the check be made - to you or to SRC? Thanks!

Al S.

Memorandum AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated, 160 NORTH 15TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

To: Al Ulmer

Date: March 1, 1965

From: Constance Curry (Miss Kitty)

Subject: Nothing

Dear Mr. Ulmer -

Enclosed please find check of $39.99 for services rendered on train trip. I assume you will split this with my ex-manager, Mr. Paul Anthony, at whatever rate you feel is fair.

This letter is also to inform you and Mr. Anthony that you are both fired. I have not gotten one booking since our last appearance, and it seems that you are both more interested in other things.

My spirit and heart are completely broken now, but don't think that I will harbor any grudges. I only cry once a day, every day, all night long.

Yours in the struggle
and goodbye forever,
Miss Kitty

P.S. I'm keeping my bar, but don't come in there any more, because you won't get any drinks, comfort, tea, sympathy or anything else from me!

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

915 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
PHONE 256-6058

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SUE THRASHER

CHAIRMAN
GENE GUERRERO, JR.

TREASURER
RON K. PARKER

FIELD SECRETARY
KATHY BARRETT
ED HAMLETT

March 2, 1965

Sent March 3rd

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Geordia

Dear Al:

As you may know, SSOC is sponsoring a spring conference in Atlanta on the weekend of March 19-21. (See enclosed agenda.).

We are preparing workshop folders for each of the conference seminars. Could you help me again! I would like to have a few good things pertaining to the civil rights bill -- do you have a resume, and also the pamphlet SRC has which analyzes the War on Poverty. Again, I think we will need approximately 200 copies of all materials.

We can pick up the supplies in Atlanta just before the conference, but I'd appreciate it if you would send me samples of the materials you think SRC can furnish. This will give me an idea of other things we will need in the folders.

Will you be able to come to the conference? I hope so!

Regards,

Sue

Sue Thrasher

March 2, 1965

Mr. Robert P. Stevens
Principal
Leon High School
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Stevens:

Writing a letter to a person known under very different circumstances several years ago invariably presents the problem of where to begin.

My name is Al Ulmer and during the fall semester of 1959 I taught as an intern teacher under Mrs. Lowrey. After graduate school and service with the Peace Corps in Nigeria I returned to the United States. I now work for the Southern Regional Council, an independent Research and Education organization in the field of civil rights. It is in this latter capacity that this letter is concerned.

A week ago a letter came to my attention requesting material to serve as a guideline in the continued desegregation of Leon High School.

The letter said that Miss Marilyn Hollifield had had several unpleasant experiences at Leon High and that you had asked her for suggestions.

We have mailed several pamphlets to Miss Hollifield representing a variety of experiences in school desegregation.

If I can be of any help to you in the future, please call on me.

Give my regards to Mrs. Lowrey.

Sincerely,

AU/rh

Al Ulmer

March 3, 1965

Mr. J. McCann
Principal
Phyllis Wheatley High School
Childersburg, Alabama

Dear Mr. McCann:

Mr. John Henegan, Industrial Employment Policy Specialist for the Department of the Navy, requested that I send you the enclosed information about the Community Action Program of the Economic Opportunity Act.

If I can be of any other help to you please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh
Encl.

March 3, 1965

Mayor Robert Linbaugh
Childersburg, Alabama

Dear Mr. Linbaugh:

Mr. John Henegan, Industrial Employment Policy Specialist for the Department of the Navy, requested that I send you the enclosed information about the Community Action Program of the Economic Opportunity Act.

If I can be of any other help to you please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh
Encl.

March 3, 1965

Mr. William Strickland
Strickland Funeral Home
Talledega, Alabama

Dear Mr. Strickland:

Mr. John Henegan, Industrial Employment Policy Specialist for the Department of the Navy, requested that I send you the enclosed information about the Community Action Program of the Economic Opportunity Act.

If I can be of any other help to you please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh
Encl.

March 3, 1965

Science Research Associates, Inc.
259 East Erie Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Dear Sirs:

I read with interest the advance publicity of your "Reading in High Gear" program.

Please send us fifteen (15) copies of the total program.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

March 3, 1965

Mr. J. L. Taylor
Assistant Superintendent
of Schools
Talledega, Alabama

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Mr. John Henegan, Industrial Employment Policy Specialist for the Department of the Navy, requested that I send you the enclosed information about the Community Action Program of the Economic Opportunity Act.

If I can be of any other help to you please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh
Encl.

March 3, 1965

Miss Betty Jo McMakin
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Betty Jo:

Paul has asked me to answer the letter you wrote inquiring into the possibility of state directors buying the film series. The idea is a good one and I hope you have success with it. The prospect of SRC buying a series is doubtful. In the past SRC has tried not to get involved in distributing films, and it is unlikely we will begin now.

I'd like for us to get a set just to show in the Atlanta area, however, and that possibility remains. Perhaps we can talk about all this this weekend in Washington.

Please thank Roberta for me for finding out the OEO information last week.

I am pleased you learned quite a bit at the meeting -- Clyde Kluckhorn says that the hope of mankind lies with the degree of success we have in educating the women of the world.

Hopefully,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

March 3, 1965

Mr. J. L. Taylor
Assistant Superintendent
of Schools
Talledega, Alabama

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Mr. John Henegan, Industrial Employment Policy Specialist for the Department of the Navy, requested that I send you the enclosed information about the Community Action Program of the Economic Opportunity Act.

If I can be of any other help to you please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh
Encl.

CHARLES LONGSTREET WELTNER
FIFTH DISTRICT, GEORGIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
ROOM 218 CANNON BUILDING
TELEPHONE: 225-3801

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

COMMITTEES:
BANKING AND CURRENCY
UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES

DISTRICT OFFICE:
327 OLD POST OFFICE
ATLANTA 30303
TELEPHONE: 523-5041

March 6, 1965

Eugene Gundy

Big Deal!

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

My Administrative Assistant, Mr. Wyche Fowler, has told me of meeting you and of your work with the Peace Corps. He has spoken highly of you, and I look forward to having the opportunity to meet you in the near future.

I have received a letter from Miss Daisy M. Elzey, Room 101 Fulton County Court House, Atlanta, regarding a meeting of the Altrusa Club March 25. This is a service club of Atlanta women, and they are interested in having someone to speak to them on the work of the Peace Corps. They want, of course, a member of the Peace Corps.

I am wondering if you would be available to speak to this group. I do not know the time the group meets, or where they meet; however further information can be obtained from Miss Elzey.

I would appreciate your advising me if you can assist us personally, or suggest a speaker.

Sincerely,

Charles Longstreet Weltner
Member of Congress

CLW:jwh

NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

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Box 60
Shaw University
Raleigh, N. C.
Telephone: TE 3-7956

LEON SPENCER, *1st Vice President*
6408 Reynolda Station
Wake Forest College
Winston-Salem, N. C.
Telephone: PA 5-0898

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ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Administrative Office
Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina
Telephone: 376-6833

March 8, 1965

Dear Whatever-your-name--

I only received your letter this morning. I'm sorry we did not have any time to talk about the films (or anything else for that matter) at our special, unique Conference.

As I explained in my letter to Paul, Ed Lewis mentioned the difficulty he sometimes has in finding projects to keep the local councils busy and interested. Mike Lawler and I talked about this, and felt that we should use it as a point of departure in our attempt to sell the films (tho' not using Ed's statement directly).

If you're going to be at any of the Challenge '65 sessions we could(hopefully)discuss this then; you could "approve" the letter, etc. If not, please let me know, and I'll get the proposed letter to you right away.

Regards from 'Bert.

Take care.

Ja

P. S. The noted sociologist, Miss Gran E. Grunt, repudiates your Mr. Kluckhorn: The brilliant Miss Grunt contends that if there is one thing the women of the world do <u>not</u> need it's education.

CAMP HIGHLAND, R. F. D. NO. 1, SMYRNA, GA.

PHYLLIS WHEATLEY BRANCH, 599 TATNALL ST., S. W.

Young Women's Christian Association

72 EDGEWOOD AVENUE, NORTHEAST ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Y.W.C.A.

March 9, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Al:

Without a doubt the program last Wednesday was one of the most interesting which "Operation Understanding" has had. All of us who heard you want you to know how very much we appreciated the opportunity, and your fascinating presentation of your experiences.

I thought you brought out particularly well the basic philosophy behind the Peace Corps and some of the problems faced by members of the Corps which are not immediately apparent.

Sincerely,

Janet Boyte

Mrs. Janet C. Boyte
Youth Director

CHARLES LONGSTREET WELTNER
FIFTH DISTRICT, GEORGIA

BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

March 10, 1965

COPY

Miss Daisy M. Elzey
Room 101
Fulton County Court House
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Daisy:

Mr. Al Ulmer, a former Peace Corps volunteer to Nigeria, has agreed to speak to the Altrusa Club on Tuesday, March 23. Mr. Ulmer is presently employed by the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia. A man of high caliber, I am sure that Mr. Ulmer will prove to be an excellent speaker for your club.

I would appreciate your contacting him at the Southern Regional Council, Inc. to provide additional information on your meeting. I have not been able to give him the time or place.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance to you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Charles Longstreet Weltner
Member of Congress

CLW: jwh

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

March 10, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Reacting to the list of local council projects, copies of which you distributed at the last meeting we attended there, could we have some 25 copies for use in our state with local council officers?

In one instance already a local council president overwhelmed by the number of projects listed, asked if the listing could be arranged under each subject in some sort of priority. Perhaps what is suggested is a progressive listing, starting with the most attainable projects and working on up the line. This may give an idea for future organization of the material.

May vary with the state

Thanks for your efforts in helping us in the state councils.

Sincerely,

George

George A. Bowdler

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

915 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
PHONE 256-6058

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TREASURER
RON K. PARKER

FIELD SECRETARY
KATHY BARRETT
ED HAMLETT

March 10, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Thanks a heap! You sent exactly the materials that I was thinking of. Can we pick these up--say about the 18th.

Connie Curry tells me that you will be able to help out in the workshop on poverty. Good! That workshop will be led by Earl Redwine of the regional office of the OEO. Jesse Morris, who is in charge of federal programs for COFO, will also be one of the resource persons.

If you are going to be out of the office on the 18th, let me know who to contact in regard to the materials.

See you soon.

Regards,

Sue

Sue Thrasher

Columbia College

Columbia, South Carolina

March 10, 1965

Dear Al,

We are looking forward to your speaking to our International Relations Club on Tuesday at 1:30 on "The Peace Corps and America's Image Abroad."

I hope you will plan to spend the night with us either Monday night or Tuesday night (or both) and be on campus some Tuesday to talk with individuals about the Peace Corps.

Drop us a post card and let us know. See you soon.

Sincerely,

B Moore

Arrange Sat. 13th March

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : State Directors March 11, 1965

FROM: Al Ulmer

RE : NAIRO Interns

NAIRO has announced it will hold its third training program in July. Agencies considering making applications for interns should do so immediately, as there is an April deadline.

Send your application to Mr. Nate Green, Intern Program Coordinator, 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., and please, if you will, a copy to us. Making an application is not formally committing yourself to accept an intern, but it is a necessity if you are considering the joy of owning one in the future.

AU

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

Established
1828

CARMAGE WALLS
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•
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THE ADVERTISER COMPANY
Montgomery, Alabama 36102
Publishers
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MORNING • EVENING • SUNDAY

PA ✓
MM ✓
BP

Dear Al:

Here's the clipping you requested of my "Job Corps story."

Other information you might be interested in: I've enrolled in Tuskegee Institute as a part-time graduate student in the School of Education. I'M taking a course under Paul Wall, called "The Culturally Deprived Child." Our class discussions are just like a light has flashed on "in my brain." They are marvelously stimulating--and the readings we discuss make mention of so many aspects and results of segregation which had never occured to me. It's a wonderfully enriching experience for me. I've never before had the opportunity to go to school with persons of other races.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann

Mary Ann Johnson

MRS. DAISY HARRIS SERVES COFFEE AT INFORMAL PLANNING MEET
To Mrs. Matt Piel, Mrs. Paul Pfuetze, Field Representative

'WICS' Prepare To Interview Job Corps Women Applicants

By MARY ANN JOHNSON
Women's Staff Writer

The small red brochures saying "Step Up to Job Corps" have heralded the coming of an organization to interview young women applicants and decide their eligibility for the Corps.

"Women In Community Service," (WICS), has its office at 43 Wilkerson St., Montgomery, and on Monday morning will begin interviewing applicants for the Women Division of Job Corps.

The Job Corps, a project of the United States government, is a program of basic education, skill training and useful work experience for young women between the ages of 16 and 21. It is directed at youth who need a change of environment and individual help to develop talents, self-confidence and motivation to help themselves.

Montgomery volunteers began working to develop a screening office last week when silver-haired Mrs. Paul Pfuetze of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., arrived in town. She is a field representative for WICS.

Mrs. Rudy Hill was elected project director for the screening center. Mrs. S. T. Mancuso is co-director. Plans were made to recruit more volunteer workers.

Volunteers will be working in the areas of recruitment of applicants (Mrs. Matt Piel and Mrs. Joe Moore Jr. are recruitment chairmen); as "visitors" (doing pre-screening of applicants, visiting their homes); as screening counselors, data assistants, and assisting young women in transportation to the office if help is needed.

As recruitment chairmen, Mrs. Piel and Mrs. Moore, have contacted schools, employment agencies, state, city and county offices and even a radio station, in their efforts at recruitment.

"Every Job Corps Center will not train in the same areas," Mrs. Pfuetze said. "Which Center the girls will go to will be decided in Washington, with reference to what skill the young woman wants to be trained in."

There are now three Job Corps Centers established — in Cleveland, Los Angeles and St. Petersburg, Fla. "We expect about three more to be announced momentarily," Mrs. Pfuetze said.

Young women will be trained for work in three areas: homemaking, employed workers, and as participants in citizenship affairs. There will be training in marketable job skills, in home and family life and in the development of values and attitudes that will contribute to stable family relationships, and in health and recreation.

Specifically, the 20 skills taught will include those which may help the girls to be employed as: typists, telephone operators, secretaries, office machine operators, sales clerks, florists' assistants, beauty operators, cooks, child care assistants, dental assistants, cashiers, photographers' assistants, library assistants, teachers' assistants, recreation assistants, dressmakers or practical nurses.

The Corps cannot guarantee a job upon graduation from the Center, but the training provided will increase chances of obtaining a job. Counseling will be provided on the best employment opportunities.

The 100 Montgomery women who will begin working Monday in the WICS office expect to have 16 young girls to go to one of the three Centers by April 1.

Job Corps is separate from the Community Youth Corps, and from "Vista" (Volunteers in Service to America), also projects of the federal government.

March 15, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al,

Thanks for the memorandum relating to NAIRO interns. Like many other related matters I am ignorant as to the particulars of this program. I understand its general purpose and structure, but I have this question. Is the Mississippi Council eligible to have an intern at the expense of the NAIRO funds? In other words, ought I make application?

Thanks, take care, and keep an evil eye on Sir Paul.

Yours,

Ken

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:kh

March 15, 1965

Mr. Nate Green
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Nate:

This is a prod. Not to be mistaken for a push or a shove, as there is implied in the latter two words a transfer of action, whereas a prod connotes only a calling forth -- in a way it's a type of inspiration.

This is therefore a prod to write Miss Billie Jean Barnes, 108 Kenan Dorm, Chapel Hill, N. C. in regard to the intern program if you haven't done so already.

Yours,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

PA -

708 Kenan Dormitory
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
March 8, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

In early February I wrote you concerning training programs in inter-group relations and you suggested that I contact Mr. Nate Green of the National association of Inter-Group Relations Officials. I wrote to them explaining my interest in their program. Since I have not yet heard from them, I would appreicate it very much if you would do what you could to prod them towards action.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Billie Jean Barnes

Billie Jean Barnes

February 15, 1965

Miss Billie Jean Barnes
108 Kenan Dorm
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Miss Barnes:

Thank you for your letter asking of job possibilities with the Southern Regional Council. Opportunities do exist from time to time but just when a future opening will be it is difficult to say.

The type of training required is at best diverse. I am a NAIRO intern, the man I work with in the Field Department is an ex-newspaperman, our director was a college professor of political science.

Training programs are few. The National Association of Inter-Group Relations Officials will sponsor their third program this June. Application can be made to Mr. Nate Greene, 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. If, by any chance, a reply is not given within several weeks please write me again and I will prod Mr. Greene towards action.

Personally, if there is anything you think I would be able to help you with in regard to the NAIRO intern program, please let me know.

Sincerely,

AU/rh

Al Ulmer

Chapel Hill, North Carolina
February 7, 1965

Southern Regional Council
Five Forsythe Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

For some time I have been interested in working full-time in the civil rights movement. At the present time I am a first year graduate student in sociology at the University of North Carolina. I am specializing in race relations as much as possible.

My experience includes active participation in the U.N.C. chapters of CORE and the N.A.A.C.P., member of a citizenship education project in Warren County, North Carolina, and a year of high school teaching. I graduated with honors from Western Carolina College in 1963.

I would appreciate it very much if you would inform me about employment opportunities with the Southern Regional Council, the type of training required, and of any training programs that are available.

Thank you very much for your consideration. I shall be hoping to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Billie Jean Barnes

(Miss) Billie Jean Barnes

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • 387-7050

March 17, 1965

Mr. Albert Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

This is a shove. Not to be mistaken for a push or a prod, as there is implied in the latter two words an inadequate transfer of action, whereas a shove connotes a commanding action--in a way it's a type of perspiration.

This is, therefore, a shove telling you to sit down and shut up and I will write to Miss Billie Jean Barnes, 108 Kenan Dorm, Chapel Hill, North Carolina in regard to the Intern Program anytime I choose to.

Particularly is this the case since Miss Billie Jean Barnes provides NAIRO with the type of address which results in returned letters.

Good luck to you and all your sophisticated southern friends; the postmaster has promised to send a special instructor out to visit both of you.

Yours truly,

Nate

Nathan Greene
Intern Program Coordinator

P.S. The photograph recently received in this office would seem to indicate that you regard lightbulbs as amorous; please consult your supervisor for the name of a good Shrink in Atlanta.

P.P.S. Please make a reservation for me at the Dinky Plaza for Thursday, March 25, 1965. I should be arriving in Atlanta at about 11:00 P.M.

Oh, yes, another letter was sent to Miss Barnes, today.

DG

PA

March 15, 1965

Mr. Nate Green
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Nate:

This is a prod. Not to be mistaken for a push or a shove, as there is implied in the latter two words a transfer of action, whereas a prod connotes only a calling forth -- in a way it's a type of inspiration.

This is therefore a prod to write Miss Billie Jean Barnes, 108 Kenan Dorm, Chapel Hill, N. C. in regard to the intern program if you haven't done so already.

Yours,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

Memorandum AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated, 160 NORTH 15TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

To: Al

Date: March 17

From: AFSC

Subject: Do not be afraid, it is only i

Al:

I almost made it to the SSOC conference this weekend, but my leader called tonight and reminded me ~~strenly~~ sternly that i was to call her everytime I left the County. (SURELY connie didn't squeal?) Anyhoo, would you tell Connie that I'm not coming, thanks anyway?

The address is: Dr. Myron Woolman -or- Mr. Gordon R. Carey
Institute of Educational Research
2226 Wisconsin Avenue
Washington, D.C.
Telephone: 333-1505

but, please, al, don't take em away from Prince Edward ...

Thanks for the gathering. I might'n have been coherent enough to say so Saturday. Tell Winnifred I said hello and that the sheet and old scraps drive is progressing nicely.

al, you and connie certainly do know some nutty people...
N

ps: we had a demonstration here yesterday, and hit sure were purtty.

Nancy

100 MADISON ST.
Farmville, Va. 23901

Rec'd 3/22/65

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

ROBERT LEE COMBS, Executive Director

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

AV - ple reply —

March 18, 1965

Letter out Friday March 19

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlatnt, Georgia, 30303

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received today from the General Secretary of the YMCA in Richmond. I would appreciate receiving from you any information which you might have concerning the YMCA's in Charlotte, Durham and Raleigh, North Carolina, which he has requested of me.

If this information is not at hand, could you please inform me where it might be secured.

Thanking you in advance for an ~~immediate~~ response, I am

Sincerely yours,

Robert Lee Combs

Robert L. Combs, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations

RLC/11

Enclosure

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Young Men's Christian Association
of Metropolitan Richmond

Founded 1854

2 WEST FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND, VA. 23220
MILTON 8-7372

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Winfred W. Mundle
Garfield Childs

SOUTH RICHMOND-CHESTERFIELD BRANCH
William M. White
R. L. Bulifant, Jr.

TUCKAHOE BRANCH
S. George White, Jr.
Ralph N. Hargrove

METROPOLITAN STAFF

Chester C. Smith
General Secretary

John A. Liles
Program Secretary

MEMBER AGENCY
UNITED GIVERS FUND

March 17, 1965

Mr. Robert Lee Combs
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Mr. Combs:

Thank you for your copies of newspaper coverage of the present Portsmouth and Norfolk YMCA demonstrations.

I would appreciate it if you could secure similar copies of what is happening in YMCA's in nearby states, primarily Charlotte, Durham and Raleigh, North Carolina.

The YMCA of Metropolitan Richmond which serves this area through five Branches, concurs in your statement that these problems can be settled by negotiations and understanding, and it has been with this in mind that many meetings between local Negro leaders, Metropolitan YMCA Board representatives and Central Branch Board representatives have taken place in recent months.

I notice that Dr. J. R. Picott is serving as your Treasurer. Since he has been in on many of our meetings, I am sure he can keep you fully informed of the progress being made. I would also welcome the opportunity to discuss any of these matters with you personally in order that you may know the attitude also of our professional staff members.

Sincerely,

Chester C. Smith
General Secretary

CCS/cw

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA - 32014

TELEPHONE
255-5881

March 18, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

A note of thanks to tell you that you did your work admirably in Tallahassee. I was well received and if I judged a mood of the organization correctly, they are anxious to learn more about the oz and to begin to do some good work. I am returning next week to meet with their Executive Board and set up some projects for them. Unfortunately, time prevented me from meeting with Miss Blackwell, but I have written her and hope to see her next week.

As to my opinion of Sam Hand, I was overly impressed, as he struck me more as a hack politician than an educated. He was very much on the defensive, claiming that their is a total break down of communication and Dr. Bailey, the Governor, and he are not being kept fully informed of Washington's directives. He claims he has been interviewing Negroes for his staff, but he has not received an appropriation and his staff is less than 50% filled. He did impress me as being most cooperative and sincerely wanting to get some programs off the ground. He is personally coming to meet with our Daytona and DeLand Chapters the first of April. Your material on the Poverty Program arrived in time and my presentation was viewed as positively brilliant. This was due entirely to the fact that no one in the audience knew even as much as I do. And that is a frightening thought.

Please tell Les that I spent a good part of the evening Monday with John Due. I enjoyed being with him and I am sure we can work together in the future. Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Ed.
(st)

Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Executive Director

EEL, JR.:st

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Decatur, Georgia

March 18,1965

TO: Members of the Partner's Class

Dear Friends:

I would like to thank Don and Linda Rutledge for a fine time we had at their home Saturday night, March 6. All you folks who missed the party sure missed some good fellowship and some outstanding victuals. Counting the offspring and the dog, we had 26 present. Let's have that many at Sunday School some morning just to see if we can all get into Bob's office.

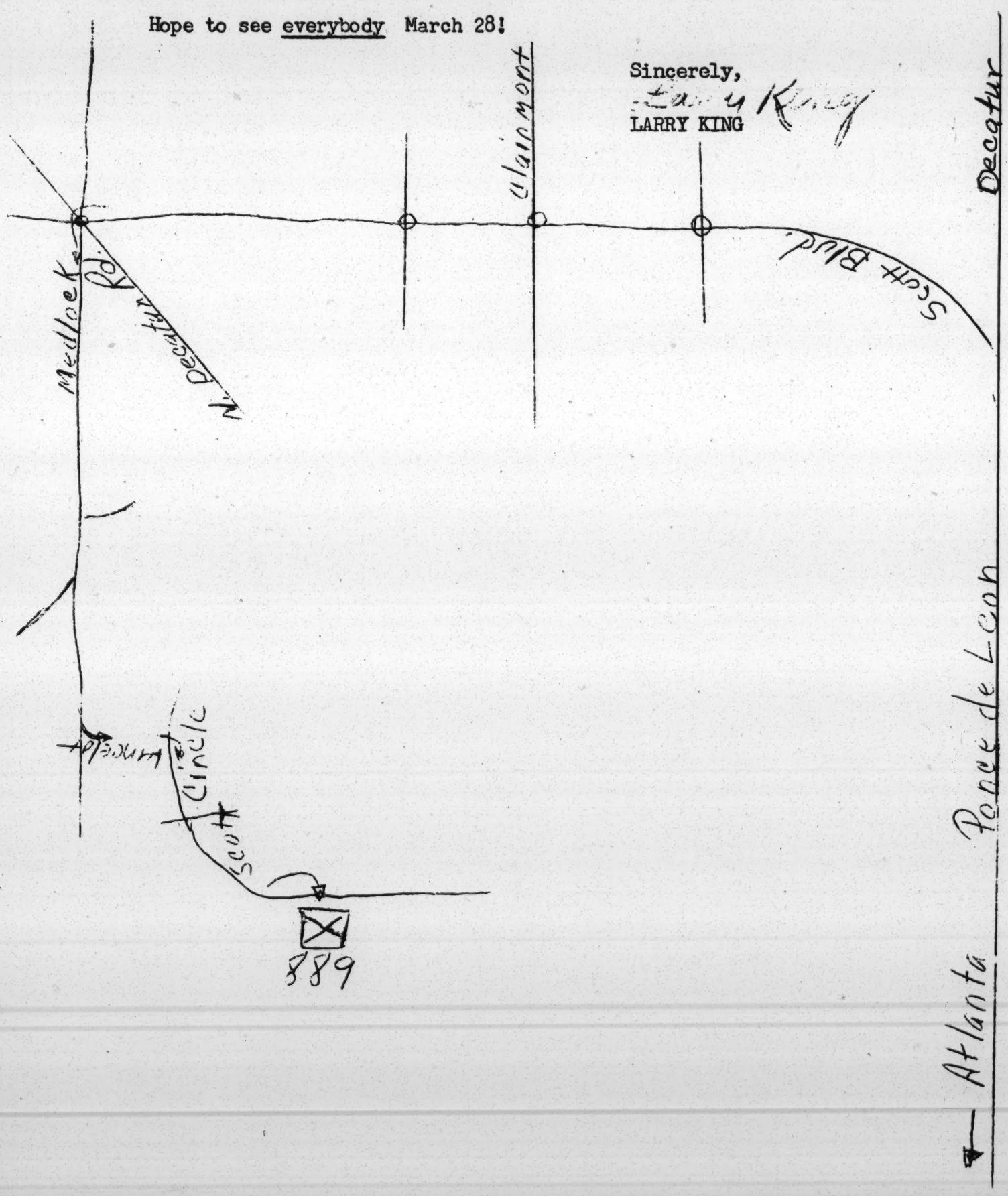
Two weeks ago I had the pleasure of hearing and meeting Al Ullmer. Al spent two years in the Peace Corps teaching in Nigeria. He spoke to the group on his experiences in Nigeria and about the Peace Corps in general. Al was good enough to accept my invitation to speak to our class Sunday night, March 28 at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be at my house - 889 Scott Circle. If you don't know how to get here, call me at 634-9516 or 424-2225 and I'll give you personal directions.

Hope to see <u>everybody</u> March 28!

Sincerely,

Larry King

LARRY KING



March 19, 1965

Mr. Robert Lee Combs
Executive Director
The Virginia Council on Human
Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is the material we have concerning Charlotte and Raleigh.

For more information write to Mrs. Helen Adams Furman the director of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely yours,

Al Ulmer

AL:slw
Enclosure

Rec'd 3/15/65

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

ROBERT LEE COMBS, Executive Director

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

PAPAR

March 12, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Exec. Dir.,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Les:

Please rush us up-to-date information, including newspaper clippings, on the YMCA Story with reference to the following:

(1) Charlotte, North Carolina.

(2) Raleigh, North Carolina.

(3) ~~Or~~ any major event in other North Carolina cities.

(4) Or any major event in other Virginia cities, except Richmond, Norfolk or Portsmouth.

I thank you for your immediate response as we are receiving an ever increasing demand for this information.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert L. Combs

Robert Lee Combs,
Executive Director.

RLC:rbm

OFFICERS Mr. David H. Scull, *President* Mr. Harold O. DeWitt, *First Vice-President* Mr. John O. Lapp, Mrs. George E. Mattus, Mr. M. C. Martin, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Edna M. Colson, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

March 22, 1965

Department of Information
Science Research Associates, Inc.
259 East Erie Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Dear Sirs:

Recently we ordered fifteen (15) copies of your "Reading in High Gear" program.

We now find that we will be able to use only one of the programs. The remaining fourteen (14) are being returned under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

22 - III - 65

Dear Al,

I did go to Selma and Montgomery - inspite of the shitty feeling. And it was right. Even worse - much worse - than I ever could have imagined it. But what point is there to describe that to YOU -

I also went to Tuscoloosa, where I almost got arrested , then to New Orleans. I phoned you from there, thought of returning via Atlanta, see you again and talk to you - yet you were off for oviously a couple of days, I was told, pity.

I really enjoyed that evening at your office, at Manuels (greet him) - I really would have liked to talk to you once more. I was so pumped up with impressions, frustrations, questions.

Should you come occasionally to New York?
I am here at least four more weeks.

It is strange to be back in the city- since yesterday morning. I have to start writing now.

May I ask you a favour? THE SOONER -
Could you possibly - whenever you happen THE BETTER.
to pass by the SNCC office - pick up
a copy each of the stuff they wrote about
Selma - and mail that to me? Its 3
different pieces as far as I am concerned.
I would be very grateful to you.

Thanks!

Have you been to Montgomery?

Perhaps I hear from you. Good luck.
Adieu

Monica

Monica Maurer, Hotel CHELSEA, 222 West 23 St., New York 11

PS.
Could you please also send me the address of Willy BRANTON ("Voters education)
?

March 22, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Dean, Director
Mississippi Council on Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

NAIRO shares the expense of the intern's salary, paying $2500. The Mississippi Council would pay the other half of the $5000 base salary. Of course, you should consider the added travel expenses, etc. of a second person.

Yes, I think you should make application as it doesn't commit you in any way and you might find someone who could be of great use to you and the Council.

Yours,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

300 W. PeachtreeSt, N W
Apt. 3-L
Atlanta, Ga. 30308
March 22, 1965

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Thank you for your courteous reception of my telephone call this morning. I am so glad that you have free the evening of Monday, April 12 so that you can speak to our Wesleyan Service Guild of St. Mark Methodist Church.

I heard you speak at the Fellowship of the Concerned last fall and felt that your experiences with the Peace Corps in the new nation of Nigeria should be shared with all groups possible. Since we are concerned with the United States' Responsibility to New Nations in particular this year, it is an especially timely message.

We are looking forward to your being with us at 6:15 for supper the second Monday in April. If anything unexpected should come up in the meantime, please call me at 355-3161 (7:30-4:30 PM) or 525-4101 (home after 5 PM).

Sincerely,

Kathleen Edson

Vice President WSG #1

March 22, 1965

Mr. George A. Bowdler
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear George:

I am sending 15 copies of the local council project list to you under separate cover.

I am attempting a much more finished piece of work and will consider your suggestions in doing it.

I would think progressive listing would vary too much from state to state to make such a method of classification useful.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

March 23, 1965

Board of Education
City of New York
Publications Sales Office
110 Livingston Street
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Sirs:

Please send us fifteen (15) copies of The Negro in American History.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

D R A F T

March 24, 1965

MEMORANDUM

TO : Harris Wofford

FROM: Al Ulmer

Here are some comments concerning Selma and what I think could be done there:

1. A combined effort by Federal Agencies -- SBA, HHFA, MDTA, HEW, OEO, etc. to make Selma, Alabama a model of what can be done by people working with people.

2. A task force of volunteers -- perhaps returned PCV's -- working this summer in adult education, building and repairing homes, recreation programs, pre-school education, etc., Hopefully a number of volunteers would stay on but their real job would be the initiation of successful programs, which could be continued by local people. Albany, Montgomery, St. Augustine, and Birmingham are paralyzed. Selma could be an example.

But I have several reservations about such a task force:

1. I question the soundness of grouping returned volunteers. I do this knowing the political merit of such an idea. My question is: For ex-PCV's to do something -- must they group together outside rather than working effectively within a job where the threat of being fired or disapproval hangs over them. Yet, as an outside group, they would perhaps be asking local Negroes and whites to do just that.

2. Money, large amounts of money, has been spent in Selma -- mainly spent making witnesses. Many people think that only a person acquainted with the South and in this case, a small southern community, can work effectively there. How to select the volunteers then?

D R A F T

Lastly, let me suggest an alternative idea I have.

There are ten state Councils on Human Relations in the South, all understaffed and lacking adequate finances. Five ex-PCV's assigned to work in a southern state or perhaps specifically to a local council financed by an outside source -- could profit from the local leadership provided and could contribute immensely by creating projects, prodding people into action and working with local officials. And if each one of these 50 people could help just one person it would be a summer well spent.

Housing could perhaps be arranged with local people. Food and traveling expenses could be met by the outside sources. A contingency fund for projects the volunteers initiated would close out the expenses; $300 - $500/volunteer (minus housing) might be an approximate cost for the summer.

We could probably hold an orientation session of 3 or 4 days. Assignment of people within the next month would give them an opportunity to learn about the state they would be going to.

These are just some ideas. I would appreciate your comments on them, especially the plan using ex-PCV's in over state council programs.

Thank you.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

March 28, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Al,

We hope that you will be able to be with us at the conference next weekend. Will you serve as the coordinator for the discussion-workshop groups on Student Involvement in Community Action? This would mean conferring with the student chairman as soon after the conference session as possible, suggesting content, approaches to discussion, etc. We plan to coordinate the recommendations and suggestions coming from these groups and bring one report from the poverty discussion groups to the entire conference, either at the Saturday night or Sunday a.m. session. Perhaps you may want also to work with the recorders or chairman preparing this report.

The five student chairman who have been selected to serve as chairman for the poverty groups have been sent a packet of materials, brochures with which you are already familiar. If SRC has any * brochures on areas of our concern for distribution, we shall certainly appreciate having these.

The enclosed program is one of our "rejects" but will give you the information needed concerning the schedule. We look forward to seeing you on Friday. Best of wishes.

Cordially,

Libby

Elizabeth C. Ledeen (Mrs. T. J.)

* materials relating to race, civil rights, desegregation, poverty, etc. - also back issues of New South.

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE 32306

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

March 29, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

I regret very much that I will not be coming to Atlanta as planned this weekend. I had it all arranged and then received an unwanted phone call from AEC. Two of their representatives are coming Thursday and Friday to give my contract a site examination. Obviously I have to be here.

You probably already will have this information since Jean said she would see you Tuesday night. Have you yet been able to get me any information regarding our conversation about a technician training program.

We are interested in what you are doing so write when you can.

Best regards,

James C. Smith
Associate Professor

JCS/sg

314 West 103rd St
New York, 10025
April 2, 1965

Dear Al,

It has taken a much longer time than I anticipated to get the enclosed pamphlet to you. It is designed to describe the useful roles of people who volunteer to do certain work. I hope it will help you in your work.

Your guided tour in Atlanta was very helpful and educational. I am certainly impressed by the complexities of the social environment there and look forward to gaining much more in perspective during the summer. Your penetrating questions about specific aspects of the Peace Corps training program as it relates to social progress in Atlanta made me aware of my own lack of awareness of subtleties and implications. The morning with you was eye-opening.

Upon my return, I discovered that some of your opinions (or my remembrance of them) were very controversial, even antagonistic, to some of the Negroes I repeated them to - particularly the notion that Negroes in suburban areas neglected or separated themselves from those in the city. The Southern Negro I talked to said this was a stereotyped white impression

and was an incorrect one. I hope to see enough this summer to form my own opinions on such controversies.

Best wishes to you in your work, & I hope to see a bit of you this summer —

Jane

CALL TO STUDENT CONFERENCE

S.C. Student Council on Human Relations — Penn Center, Frogmore, S. C.

April ~~4-6~~ 2-4, 1965

STUDENTS--Channels of Change in Community and on Campus

* *

* - - - IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WORLD - - - *

*

* Quietly and matter-of-factly from behind scenes or impatiently and angrily in full glare of the public eye, today's student generation is at work in the world. Giving up weekends, spring and summer vacations, or even an entire college year, student teams move south for registering disenfranchised or apathetic voters, north for tutoring under-educated children, east for ministering to the poverty of life and spirit in Appalachia, west for understanding the migrant family. *

*

* Keenly concerned with the quality and value of their own education, and determined to make their needs and opinions known, these students have openly demonstrated their frustrations with "the system" or patiently discussed ideas and grievances with receptive faculty and administration... . *

*

* Today's students are <u>doing</u>, and through their <u>doing</u>, seeking to discover who they are and why they are here. *

*

* THE INTERCOLLEGIAN, MARCH 1965 *

* *

Does this describe your college, your fellow-students, you?

To learn to know--to-care--to do--to work where we are in our existing situation---
For this you and students from the colleges of South Carolina are invited
to the spring conference of SCSCHR.

The focus of the conference program is two-fold: COMMUNITY with an emphasis upon POVERTY; THE CAMPUS SITUATION with an emphasis upon the ROLE OF THE STUDENT IN CHANGE.

Leadership will include:

<u>Mr. Earl Redwine</u>, Regional Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Atlanta, and an able team of panelists who will deal with "Dimensions of Poverty in South Carolina."

Staff members from the National Students Association, AAUP leadership, faculty and students from South Carolina colleges who will focus on the Role of the Student in Campus Change.

Cost: Board and Room for the Entire week-end - $7.50

REGISTER NOW

EUGENE GUNBY
JUDGE COURT OF ORDINARY
FULTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

V. J. YARBROUGH
CHIEF CLERK

T. A. KEMP, JR.
ASST. CHIEF CLERK

DAISY M. ELZEY
GUARDIANSHIPS

D. E. ESTES
COMMITMENTS

THOMAS C. MALONE, JR.
LAW ASSISTANT

OFFICE TELEPHONE
JA 2-5310 EXT. 231

April 5, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council,Inc.,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta , Georgia

Dear Al:

Christ speaks through his servants! You are among the foremost in my opinion.

Not only the members of Altrusa, but the people of Nigeria will be better witnesses because of the indelible imprint you have made.

I agree with our mutual friend Charles Weltner that you are a man of high caliber, and an excellent speaker.

We know to say "Thank You" is inadequate, but a fervent God Bless You from one and all.

Sincerely,

Daisy

Daisy M. Elzey

April 9, 1965

Dr. Ralph M. Dreger
2633 June Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Dreger:

I am sending you under separate cover the information you requested on the Anti-Poverty Program.

If I can be of any assistance to you as you continue your investigation of the possibility of sponsoring a project please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

April 12, 1965

Mrs. J. E. Ackron
Corresponding Secretary
Gulf Coast Council on
Human Relations
222 Rodenberg Avenue
Biloxi, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Ackron:

Thank you for your letter requesting additional information about myself and the topic on which I will speak.

I am a Floridian, a graduate of Florida State University, and a returned Peace Corps Volunteer from Nigeria.

Mr. Dean asked me to speak about the poverty program - giving a brief summary of the program itself, an evaluation of the program's results thus far, and ending with, I think, how the program can be used in Mississippi.

I will bring the additional list you requested and look forward to seeing you April 19.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:mp

222 Rodenberg Avenue
Biloxi, Mississippi
April 6, 1965

April 12

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

We are looking forward to meeting you at the next meeting of the Gulf Coast Council on Human Relations on Monday, April 19. Since I must mail out announcements of this meeting, I hope you will send me a little more information about yourself or the topic on which you will speak.

Also -- While I was in New Orleans last week-end, Mrs. Evelyn Falkowski of Huntsville showed me a copy of the Newsletter published by the Alabama Council. This Newsletter listed a number of projects for local councils, and I believe you were credited as the source of these suggestions. If you have an extra copy of such a list, will you please bring it with you to Biloxi? I believe it can be of help to us down here.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara Ackron

Mrs. J. E. Ackron
Corresponding Secretary
Gulf Coast Council on Human Relations

April 12, 1965

Miss Jane Melony
314 West 103rd Street
New York, New York 10025

Dear Jane:

Thank you for the pamphlet about volunteers.

I'm glad you liked the guided tour and found it of value.

As for my opinions, I defend them. Was the Southern Negro you talked to poor or middle-class or rich? I'd think middle-class and better (worse?) people black and white generally ignore poor people. They touch them by the remote control arms of agencies. In other words I don't think most people give a damn about slum folks.

I'm looking forward to seeing you all this summer. We can continue this then maybe.

I kind of like controversy.

Yours,

Al Ulmer

AU:mp

April 12, 1965

Dr. Jim Smith
Department of Psychology
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Jim and Liz etc:

I am sorry you were unable to come to Atlanta last week. I had looked forward to the chance to see you all and to visit the fronton.

In answer to your question about training people as technicians, I suggest you write a letter of proposal to: Manpower Administration, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. They are handling the Work-Training portion of the Poverty Program.

Fate might place me in Tallahassee, April 30. If so, "May Day."

Your friend,

Al Ulmer

AU:p

PEACE CORPS

Washington, D. C. 20525

April 13, 1965

Paul, Can we talk about this sometime?

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Room 201
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thanks for your memo on Selma. I kept asking for you along the highway on my second trip to Alabama this year, but the helicopters made it hard to carry on a good conversation anyway. I do want to talk--when you are next this way. I am going to try your alternative idea out on some New York foundation executives next week. We'll see.

Sincerely,

Harris

Harris Wofford
Associate Director for
Planning, Evaluation, and Research

The fellow — John Rudo — in attached correspondence is a very sensitive, strong & promising person, who would make a real contribution. Write him if you can help find the place for him. pr

By an ex-Ethrapia PCW whose family is still in Alabama — & still very conservative.

Birmingham (Ala.) News, Thurs. March 11

Time To Decide: In Union Or Out?

I have just witnessed on television the new sequel to Adolf Hitler's brown shirts. They were George Wallace's blue shirts. The scene in Alabama looked like scenes on old newsreels of Germany in the 1930s that I am too young to have known.

The incident occurred in Selma. It could have been in my front yard. The subject was race. It could have been driving too fast. What is happening to my beloved state? Are we attempting to establish the Fourth Reich? Have Alabamians become so engrossed in our efforts to lure in business, to sit in front of television, to attend church services that we fail to see passion surge forward and dominate reason? Do we feel that justice and fair-play are out of date?

We have two alternatives before us. We either abide by the laws which have enabled our country to become the greatest in the history of man or we must secede from the United States of America and establish a system whereby the police are free to beat people, to gas people and whatever they think of next.

If we believe that the Negro has no rights, that he is not a man, that he has nothing to look forward to, put total submission to a system that you and I would never submit to, then let us get out of the Union and fight for these rights. If we believe in "liberty and justice for all" let us begin to show that we believe in this.

It is time to cease being the object of derision all over the world. It is time to cease hoping that Mississippi will show up worse than we do. It is time to be Alabamians completely or else to live within the framework of the United States Constitution.

CHARLES L. FELTUS, Auburn.

PEACE CORPS

Washington, D. C. 20525

April 16, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

Your very moving letter has been on my mind. I hope that in some measure the President's address to Congress was an answer. Enactment of the proposed Civil Rights Bill will be another part of the answer. But I am sure that much more will need to be done--that all of us will need to do more.

The War on Poverty can become a significant part of the answer for it will attack some of the causes of discrimination. Returned Peace Corps Volunteers can give some of the leadership we need in all these programs. I am glad you are already doing that in your work with the Southern Regional Council, and that you and others from the Peace Corps went to Selma and to Montgomery.

Words are not what we need, but you may be interested in the enclosed remarks to the students at Berkeley. The fight against racial discrimination and work for economic opportunity are two sides of the same coin. They are part of the politics of peaceful change which you engaged in as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Nigeria and are now engaged in as an agent of the Southern Regional Council.

Please continue to send me your thoughts, suggestions, and criticisms--from the front lines.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Sargent Shriver

Sargent Shriver
Director

Enclosure

PEACE CORPS

Washington, D. C. 20525

April 20, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Sometime ago, Murray Frank asked me to send you a list of all the returned Peace Corps Volunteers now living in the southern states. We try to update these lists at least once a month so I'm adding your name to the list to receive them on a regular basis. We are in the process of putting this information on Data Processing equipment, so it will be much easier to mail out lists.

You will note that Mrs. Spearman of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations has also asked for a list of returnees living in the state.

I'm also enclosing a list of the Peace Corps Service Councils and Organizations -- these are groups who have been working with us since the beginning of the Peace Corps. They are made up of parents of Volunteers, returnees plus interested citizens. If you have not met Dr. Philip Brachman I'm sure that you will enjoy working with him. The primary function of these groups is to promote and handle speaking engagements.

Many good wishes and do let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Rossie

(Miss) Rossie Drummond
Assistant
Community Relations

Enclosures

Atlanta, Ga.
April 20, 1965

Dear Mr. Ulmer -

Thank you so much for coming to our St. Mark Wesleyan Service Guild to share with us your impressions of Nigeria. I believe the number of questions our members wanted to ask indicated the strong impression you made on us.

It is always challenging to have our thinking enlarged to a deeper concern for our fellow man, and nothing can accomplish this better than a first hand message from someone who has "been there".

Please know we are deeply appreciative of your finding time to be with us for our April meeting.

Sincerely,
Kathleen Gibson
Vice Pres. W. S. G. St. Mark Meth. Church

April 23, 1965

Mrs. Maggie Foster
884 Main Street
Biloxi, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Foster:

Here is the information about scholarship opportunities you requested.

I understand students may apply either to a scholarship fund or directly to institutions of higher learning, many of which receive special money earmarked for scholarships for Negro students.

Scholarship sources:

1. The United Negro College Fund -- 22 East 54th St. New York, 22. This is a central fund-raising organization.

2. National Achievement Scholarship Program
990 Grove Street
Evanston, Illinois 60201
Candidates for these scholarships are nominated by secondary school principals. Students, parents or others cannot submit names. Principals must write on school stationary.

3. National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students
6 East 82nd Street
New York, New York 10028

4. Dr. A. J. Blackburn, Dean of Students
Howard University
Washington, D. C.
Howard has 100 or more scholarships every academic year.

Foundation Sources:

5. The Ford Foundation, 477 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y. Ford gives grants to Negro colleges which include money earmarked for scholarships.

6. Fund for the Advancement of Education
477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

I hope this is of some help to you. If I can be of further assistance please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

HOLY GHOST SENIOR SCHOLASTICATE,
ISIENU - NSUKKA.
NIGERIA.
WEST - AFRICA.
23rd. April, 1965.

Dear Mr. A. Ulmer,

You may be a bit surprised to get this letter from one whom you know not, but one whose father is a good friend of yours. I happened to visit home during a holiday and my father was very proud in showing me the pictures of himself sent by you some time in January this year. He then asked me to write you on his behalf to thank you for your great kindnesses to an old friend. You know how he does, he went almost to everybody living around him, showing them the pictures sent him by a friend of his in America. He read and re-read your letter and could tell me its contents off by heart. You two must have been great friends indeed for I cannot remember any time I went home that he did not tell me something about his friend Ulmer. I regretted indeed of my inability to have known you in person, so he asked me to write you and to enclose a photograph which I had taken with him on the day I made my Profession in Holy Religion. So I am using this opportunity to make my first acquentance with you and also to thank you for my father, hopping that this will open an inflow of correspondences between you and myself.

You may be pleased to know that he still lingers in good health and if there is anybody he talks often about, it is you. He is very proud of you. He asked me to tell you that your old College--St. Patricks did very well in their first attempted School Certificate Examination. They had eighty percent pass. Rev. Father Prendegast himself told me that that was marvellous because that first set of boys were rather weak, and that he did not expect so much from them. There is no doubt they did very well in the science subjects in which you had them. The College still does well in football. They reached final in Anyansi Cup March last yer. One student by name Oliver Nwosu had represented the College in Lagos last year in sports competition. The College will soon have their good water suppy. The Government is now working at it, also electric light will be supplied them in no time.

The population of Emene is really growing, you will be quite surprised if you were to visit it now. Everywhere is cleared and fine buildings are being erected where a few years before were nothing but bush. This must have been caused by the increase in factories, as the saying goes where the machine has entered the field every thing there is ultered. There are about three factories now in opperation and there is a prospect of another.

You must have been hearing from your former house boy Josephat. He is really doing very well in the College which he entered solly by your goodness. To tell the fact you cannot be forgotten al long as those monuments of memorials you left exist. My brother Joseph is quite will. His first son Gregory in now attending school and we hope to see him grow up a good fine looking boy. Joseph's wife is expecting a baby this month, please God.

My father also asked of your health and work. He says he is sure you are still working as hard as you did in Emene. My mother too sends her regards. My father asks if he can get a coppy of that magazine in which you said you wrote something about your evenings spent together. He would like to read it all.

May I also use this opportunity to ask you if you can help me obtain a good camera from America. I have often cherished the hope of owning a camera one day but that hope has always been fruistrated by lack of financial means. I would be only too glad if you could be able to by me a good one, one that is color snap and a flash gun for in door pictures. Picture taking has been my hobby for years and I should like to have a good camera, even one costing up to thirty-five pounds in America. If you cannot afford to pay for such a one, I can send you what you may ask to make it up, provided it a good one. I prefere a folding to non-folding or bex carmera. I have no doubt that you will do all you can to enable me have the best you can afford. Please do not be displeased by this my request, it's because I know that you will be willing to sent me one if at all you are able that I am asking it of you. I will be very glad if I can get it before Chistmas when I hope to spend a month's holidays with my people. I can be sure that I shall send a lot of pictures of interest when I get it.

From the enclosed photograph, you will know that I am a Seminarian. My father might have told you that one of his sons is studying for the Priesthood. I have just begun my Theology studies and I hope to be ordained in three years time .

I shall make a mememto of your father, mother , brothers and sisters in my prayers and good works. Give my father's and my own kind regards to all your people.

I hope to hear soon from you . Thank also the lady who made the pictures of my father for him.

Your good friend's son and your friend,
George Nnaji.

P.S. Please see if you can buy Retinette Kodak color snap Camera it is about thirty two pounds here in Nigeria. I hope it will be about thirty five pounds with the flash gun ~~also~~ at America.

Thank you.

April 23, 1965

Miss Louise Blackwell
Tallahassee Women's Inter-group
Committee
226 West Pensacola Street - Room 211
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Louise:

Would it help Mrs. Thomas's cause to be able to submit Mayor Allen's "State of the City" message in January, 1965 to the effect that Atlanta city pools increased their profits (he gives the figures) for 1964 over 1963, the first year of pool desegregation?

Enclosed is a copy of the talk.

It is possible I will be in Tallahassee the latter part of this month, and if so, I would enjoy talking with you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh
Encl.

April 23, 1965

The Reverend J. F. McRee
341 Cameron Street
Canton, Mississippi

Dear Rev. McRee:

Enclosed is some material on the Poverty Program which I hope will be useful to you.

If you need more information don't hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

Enclosures - The Economic Opportunity Act -
Community Action Program Grants
Title II - A - Economic Opportunity Act

"Each One - Teach One"

COFO - HATTIESBURG

507 Mobile Street
Telephone (601) 582-9993

P. O. Box 961
Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39402

April 24, 1965

5/10

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atla nta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Two days ago in Jackson I asked you at the Mississippi Council on Human Relations meeting about the possibility of your coming to Hattiesburg to spea k about the Economic Opportunities Act. Would you be able to attend a meeting on Saturday, May 15, at Mt. Beulah Christian Center in Edwards, Miss. (between Jackson and Vicksburg)?

Mt. Beulah is the conference center operated by the Delta Ministry. Tentative plans are being made for a meeting May 15 of residents of communities in several areas of the state and COFO staff members who are interested in problems of employment and the anti-poverty program. Members of the freedom corps (young Mississippiand who will work full time for civil rights for at least a year, oriented and supported by the Delta Ministry, and who are now in a month-long orientation session) will likely also take part in the

m eeting. You would be expected to answer detailed questions about the Economic Opportunity Act and its implementation. In particular, we shall be anxious to know how we can use the bill for the benefit of, and getting the maximun involvement of the really poor people of our communities.

Plans for the meeting are now only tentative. Can you tentatively plan to attend the meeting May 15 at Edwards, Miss.? Please reply to Mike Kenney
538½ N. Farrish St.
Jackson, Miss.
phone 355-3874 or 352-8243

He is making arrangements for the meeting.

Sincerely,

Cornelia Mack

Cornelia Mack

c: Mike Kenney

ONE MAN - ONE VOTE

2073 N. Overbrook Ave.
Largo, Florida
April 29, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Thank you so much for speaking at our meeting last Tuesday. You gave us a great deal to think about and "stirred us up."

The enclosed checks represents our half of the expenses of your trip.

We were disappointed in the attendance. We felt we were bring them a very special program and it was one of our finest!

I had hoped to go to the Wednesday night meeting. However, I had to make an emergency trip to the dentist with our eleven-year-old son. Just before dinner, he was wrestling on the lawn with a friend - and managed to chip four teeth, one almost in half. He must have established some kind of a record with that. He is now the proud possessor of a capped tooth.

Our best wishes to you in your work.

Sincerely,

Margaret Hilt

April 29, 1965

Mr. Richard L. Stevens
Assistant Project Director
Southern Project USNSA
Room 701
41 Exchange Place
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Richard,

I was to pleased to see you and Miss Suki this past weekend.

I want to indicate to you that there is a great growing concern for the agricultural workers in Florida. At the present time the concern is for the migratory workers who reside in south Florida, but I hope to extend this concern to include all agricultural workers including those in north Florida and southern Georgia and Alabama. I call this the black belt area, the lost nation.

I am sorry that I won't be able to be in Miami; but I know that you will carry on; get the finest contacts and after the weeks proceed, I am quite sure that we will be able to tie up the loose ends.

I hope you were not to disheartened about the slow progress being made in Florida, but I think that there is a great opportunity which just needs a little more effort and work.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

cc: Al Ulmer

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CARNEGIE BUILDING, 133 CARNEGIE WAY, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

April 30, 1965

Mr. Albert Ulmer
Apartment A-5
443 Ponce de Leon Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

We are very much concerned about receiving complaints from other tenants in the apartment building at 443 Ponce de Leon Avenue to the effect that their rest and sleep has been disturbed a number of times recently on account of loud noises coming from your apartment, including singing and playing of instruments into late hours of night and early morning.

This is clearly in violation of paragraph #16 under the Rules and Regulations in your lease.

This letter is to advise that you please discontinue such noises in conformity with Rules and Regulations of lease upon receipt of this notice. If, for any reason, you cannot or do not wish to do so, will thank you to make arrangements to vacate your apartment at as early date as possible.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours very truly,

PANNELL REALTY COMPANY

H. N. Pannell

H. N. PANNELL

HNP/d
CC: Mr. Tony Phillips, Owner
3081 Peachtree Drive N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

A4

April 29, 1965

Mrs. Rosalind F. Solomon
Recruiter-Consultant
Department of State
Agency for International Development
17 Folts Drive
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Solomon:

Thank you for your letter of April 27.

Evidently you did not come to the Commission's employment discussion on time. I was there for the early part of the discussion, which got bogged down on the role of the State Advisory Committee members rather than a discussion on employment. I could not bear it and left.

I am referring your letter to Al Ulmer of our staff, because I will be taking a leave of absence beginning next week. I am sure Mr. Ulmer will be happy to meet with you to discuss the AID equal employment program.

In the meantime, I am forwarding the form 57 to Mr. Thaddeus Olive, Jr., 2106 Jones Road, N. W., Atlant 18, Ga. Mr. Olive presently teaches in the Atlanta Public School System, has a Bachelor's degree in economics

from Morehouse College, a M. A. degree in business administration from Atlanta University, and has completed all of his course work toward a M. A. degree in economics from Atlanta University. Mr. Olive has indicated some interest in federal service, and I would suggest that you get in touch with him directly.

I commend him to you.

Sincerely,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm

bc: Mr. Thaddeus Olive, Jr.

AU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

17 Folts Drive
Chattanooga, Tenn.
April 27, 1965

Mr. Vernon Jordan
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jordan:

I attended the discussion group on employment at the U. S. Civil Rights Commission Regional Meeting looking forward to hearing your comments. I was really disappointed when you didn't appear!

I am interested in talking to you about the Agency for International Development's equal employment opportunity program.

Perhaps it would be possible for us to set up a firm appointment at your office in Atlanta sometime in the near future.

Meanwhile, I am enclosing an assortment of material about AID in general and job opportunities specifically. You may know of people who would like to allow us the privilege of reviewing applications from them. If so, have each one mail two (2) copies of Standard Form 57 to me at the above Chattanooga address.

We are presently processing applications for an Economist Trainee Program. Should you know of anyone with an economics major or an economics minor plus nine semester hours in business administration, I would be happy to receive an application from him. I have enclosed some information on selection procedures for that program.

Let me know if I can be of assistance.

I look forward to seeing you soon again in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Rosalind F. Solomon

(Mrs.) Rosalind F. Solomon
Recruiter-Consultant

May 1, 1965

P.O. Box 19581
University Sta.
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Al,

Your letter was appreciated. I will be working this summer in Montana so won't be available for active involvement in any Civil Rights programs.

I shall be in school again here next ~~summer~~ fall. Perhaps you could renew contact with particulars then.

Sincerely,

Roger M. Hagler

Roger M. HAGLER

May 3, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer

Southern Regional Council

5 Forsyth Street, N. W.

Atlanta, Gerogia 30303

PC

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

In answer to your letter of April 26, yes I would be very interested in working with or doing anything that I could to aid the Civil Rights Movement. As things stand right now I will be working all summer with the recreation dept here in Tampa but I would be glad, in what ever way possible, to lend a hand.

Peri

Ignacio Peri, Jr.

2307 Cordelia Street

Tampa, Fla.

$31.00
5/6/65
LR

MRS. EUGENE HALMI
411 ORANGE VIEW AVENUE
CLEARWATER, FLORIDA 33515

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

Thank you for coming to Clearwater, and for the really excellent talk you gave to our Council on Human Relations. I am only sorry that more of our members did not atteend. Everyone needed to hear what you said.

However, I do think that both the newspapers covered your speech well, and lets hope that many people read what you had to say. I am sending you the two neswpaper articles.

Also, enclosed is the check for $31.00. I am sure that you had other expenses that you did not include,--so, we are doubly grateful to you.

Kindest regards to you,

Sarah Louise Halmi

May 3, 1965

May 4, 1965

Mr. Neighbor Downing
P. O. Box 10
McComb, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Downing:

Dr. Dunbar has asked me to reply to your letter of April 27th.

Dr. Dunbar did not give a prepared speech on March 19th to the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) conference but spoke using reference notes as he usually does. Therefore, we are unable to fulfill your request for a copy of that talk.

SSOC's role in the area of civil rights and poverty programs is not defined in any strict step by step sense. In civil rights the main emphasis will probably center around programs of immediate concern such as school desegregation, and fiar employment practices. However, expansion into programs aimed at open neighborhoods in regard to housing and complete integration of all hospital facilities and staffs is feasible. Work with poverty programs will include organizing self-help programs in poverty neighborhoods and assisting the appropriate private and public officials in combating poverty at all levels.

The members of our executive committee are:

Mr. John H. Wheeler
Dr. Marion Wright
Dr. Rufus Clement
Miss Josephine Wilkins

Mr. Stephen Wright
Dr. Raymond Wheeler
Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Dr. Albert Dent
Dr. C. G. Gomillion
Mrs. J. N. Rayzor
Mr. McNeill Smith
Dr. H. F. Williams
Mr. Thomas W. Young

Thank you for your letter. I hope this information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

5 May 1965

5/10 reply

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Some major problems have forced us to postpone our May 14 - 15 conference, and it has been rescheduled for May 21-22.

I'm sorry to switch like this, but you see, we would rather switch than fight the odds. I hope your schedule is flexible enough to permit you to speak at the Luncheon Meeting on May 22. Your early confirmation of the new date will relieve our minds.

Sincerely,

Nat Sn

Ozell Sutton

Ozell

OS:cit

P.S. Your pedigree and a couple glossy prints will help in our promotion.

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A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

Al - go 1 - why not speak to LaD - & then get out some communication this week (you might show him the letters you have)

May 5, 1965

Dear Brady:

The possibilities for work this summer are numerous. In Atlanta, a self-help program is getting underway and volunteers are needed to staff a playground and a community center. Housing could be supplied and perhaps a minimal salary (approximately $25 per week), if required.

The Southern Regional Council has a working relationship with State Councils on Human Relations in the eleven southern states. The executive directors of these councils can definitely use assistance this summer. The work would range from putting out a newsletter to helping organize local bi-racial councils. Housing and a small amount of money is possible for the right person.

Several local councils on human relations have requested a volunteer to live in the community for the summer and help put ideas into action. Pre-school nurseries, tutorials, surveys of public accommodations, job skill banks are some of the projects at which local councils work. But these projects require more than the part-time evening work local people can give them. This is especially true in a program's planning and birth stages.

These local councils are spread all over the south, some of them weak, some strong. All of them could benefit from a summer of full-time planning and work by a volunteer.

I am sending under separate cover a broad sampling of SRC publications.

If you think you could spend a month or more this summer in any of the above mentioned programs please write me immediately--or call 522-8764, Atlanta, Georgia.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

May 7, 1965

Mrs. Bernard Jacobson
Chairman, Partners for Progress
441 Woodbine
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mrs. Jacobson:

Paul Anthony has asked me to suggest several dates for your consideration regarding my meeting with the Partners for Progress in Pensacola. The 12th, 13th and 26th of May are all good with the 26th appearing best at present.

If you could let me know your preference at any early date, I will make reservations on the flight arriving in Pensacola at 9:30 A.M.

I am looking forward to meeting with you all in the near future.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:mpa

#6 Waverly Apartments
920 E. Adams Street
Ocala, Florida
May 7, 1965

Replied 27
MTG

Dear Al,

Thursday evening we had a meeting of the Marion County Action, Inc. and made plans for the next meeting to be on May 20. By that date we intend to have made personal visits to the Mayor, the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, the superintendent of the Public Schools, and the president of the Chamber of Commerce. I am serving on the committee which will make visits to several (about 30) persons who are underpriviledged and who have been recommended as being articulate by either welfare of public health people. By the date of the next meeting we are hoping that the group will be truly representative of the county community - the underpriviledged thru the power structure. I understand that we are expecting you to be back with us for about a week at that time. We also hope that we may have with us the added resource of a person from either the state or regional office of Economic Opportunity.

Would you please do me the personal favor of obtaining information or application blanks concerning employment with the Southern Regional Council? Please mail these to me, or else bring them with you when you come to Ocala in two weeks.

Thursday morning I had the "eye-opening" experience of being "called on the carpet" by my superior and being informed that I should not create more problems by participating in this controversial matter. According to Dr. Alley, the senior minister and my superior, I am antagonizing certain influential members of the congregation by my activities in the Study Group on Human Relations and now by my activities related to the Economic Oppertunity Act. I attempted to discuss my feelings about participation in these groups - but there was no meeting ground for an understanding with him. Therefore, I am aware that I will need other employment in the not too distant future. I am interested in the work of the Southern Regional Council.

I know your attitude concerning the ineffectiveness of the institutional church - and as much as I hate to admit it, I am also coming to that same attitude. At present I do think that it would be wise for me to remain in this present position until at least the middle of June. I am now in the process of becoming a certified Director of Christian Education - and since this is a goal toward which I have been working for the past year and four months, I do think I could "last" until mid June in the present job. The only real value, perhaps, in becoming a certified Director of Christian Education is the job security or advantage that I might want to use at a later date.

By the way, when I finally cleared out the newspapers that had accumulated in my car, I discovered something of yours - a statement about the Community Action Projects. Instead of returning this to you I have made it available to others here who need this information.

As you can realize, Thursday, May 6, has been quite a day for me - in fact it may change the course of my entire life! At the meeting of the group we call Marion County Action, Inc. I had a chance to talk with Frank Pinkston at some length. He has made it quite clear that I have certain job possibilities open to me right here in the community. He mentioned three in particular; 1) with the Project Head Start of which he is the director, 2) a possibility that I might work as a research person or assistant to the director when the Community Action Project does get going here, and 3) the possibility of being on the faculty of Matthew-Scippio Academy.

This information, of course, is very helpful - and really takes the sting out of the early morning remarks by my present superior.

I know that I have rambled on for a page and a half - but do let me say one more thing.....we certainly enjoyed your visit to Ocala and do look forward to your return. Perhaps this time we can go swimming for more than fifteen minutes - and you might be sure to bring some tennis shoes this time and we may even find time to play tennis.....but, of course, if you prefer to work all the time, this , too, can be arranged. There is much work to be done in this community.

Sincerely,

Eleanor

Eleanor Ruth Kuhl

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

May 11, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Please let me know by return mail, if possible, the number of trips and approximate dates of same you have made to Greenville -- it would help if we might know the cost or have an estimate of same, also.

Sara Lowrey has just written complaining about the lack of attention which the Greenville Council has had. Both Mr. James and George Bowdler have spoken at monthly meetings, and I am sure you must have spoken at at least one or two of them. I don't know whether it is worth wasting the ink on her or not, but if you can give me this information, perhaps I can set her straight on what we have invested this year in their Council. I shall try to use tact at the same time as being factual with her -- any advice or suggestions?

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.)Alice N.Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

May 11, 1965

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

Another change. I will not be coming May 21-22. Lloyd Elliott, our staff economist, will attend in my place and speak on the poverty program and its local implications. Lloyd did the research for the review of federal anti-poverty programs SRC did recently and has a wide knowledge of the program. As you know he is now doing preliminary work on a housing study and is considering Little Rock as one of the cities he plans to study in depth. All this added together seems to make him the logical choice.

Enclosed is his vita sheet and you can easily see he is better pedigreed than I.

I hope you have a good meeting.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:mm

May 13, 1965

Mrs. Alice Spearman
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice,

I visited Greenville November 4th and 5th, November 15th and 16th, 1964, and January 10th and 11th 1965. My expenses, including transportation costs, totals to$114.15. I spoke at at least 10 meetings of various groups, one group being the Human Relations Council in January. At the other times I was always under the auspices of the Council, though Miss Lowrey sometimes had trouble getting there to introduce me. (I hope that doesn't lack to much in tact)

I have called OEO in Washington about S.Carolina but the man I need to talk with was out for the week. His secretary said he will return my call and I will write you just as soon as I learn something.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

P.S. Forgive the spastic fingers; all our secretaries are busy.

2986 Sewell Mill Rd. NE
Marietta, Georgia 30062
May 14, 1965

Dear Al:

Congratulations on your being involved - in a constructive way - in programs designed to promote equal opportunities for all Southerners.

I am involved in recruiting myself. I'll be going to Alabama for 5 days to recruit in some of the nursing schools there (I'm a returned volunteer nurse from Brazil). Then in July I plan to go to Boston to work for at least a year or two, depending upon the circumstances.

If I can be of some help before leaving, please let me know.

Good luck - and I hope your responses, etc. are more positive than mine have been in recruiting.

Sincerely,

Wynne Dimock

GRACE CHURCH DAY SCHOOL
505 EAST BROADWAY
OCALA, FLORIDA

THE REVEREND PAUL E. COSBY
HEADMASTER

PA

15 May 65

Dear Al:

CAP is moving along nicely here. The major problem will be the mayor — He wants his own CAP, and regards the one already started as a branch of NAACP. Also I learned that he was very cooled off when he learned at dinner that you were not a "Fed" but SRC. Our strategy now is to assume that the CAP, whether his or ours, is truly representative of the whole community. The public health, welfare & extension service people are interested in CAP, as is C of C. I don't know about county officials.

The workshop in Gainesville proved helpful (the mayor didn't attend). There we learned that the state office & Atlanta regional OEO branch would send us advisors if we request them. A good bit of work has been done: charter submitted to Tom Adams, Secy of State; committee to contact city & county officials; committee to enlist "poor" people — negro & white; meeting next Thursday of <u>everyone</u> interested, including officials.

I don't know what will happen next — maybe nothing, maybe a power fight with mayor for adequate reps.

If you could come and spend a few days consulting and advising, it would be helpful — 23 — 26th sounds fine —

By the way, I'm not officially connected with this project, as you know, due to "circumstances". My role is not clear. I can't do anything, but there's no one else to do what I could do (that's exaggerated — at least we haven't found that person). So I'm frustrated in my efforts.

If you can come let us know and will make arrangements for you — at Goff's this time if that would suit better.

Cordially,

Paul

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May 17, 1965

Mr. Albert Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Even though I haven't heard from you, I've heard a lot of good things about you. Glad to hear things are going O.K. for you. I saw Jullian at a conference for Foreign Student Advisors et al, a few weeks ago and we had a few. Per-usual, he had a run-in with a guy from AID and walked out of a meeting. I also saw Charlie and Johnnie Prather while I was in Philly. Johnnie was just visiting. We had a small party and decided to call you on the phone, but you were out. We then called Ann in Chicago and she was out. We called Norman in L.A. If he had been out, we figured that there was a party going on somewhere and we were not included. Norm was in.

As I mentioned to you in a letter some time ago, I would like for you to talk to the group of African Youth Leaders who are going to be visiting Atlanta as part of our African Youth Leadership Program. If you are going to be there July 27th through July 31st, I hope that you will be able to tell them something about your work and the work of the Council. If you can't, perhaps there is someone else in your office who can do this. I am working with the Atlanta Committee for International Visitors, Biltmore Hotel, 817 West Peachtree St., N. W. and Dr. Edward A. Jones, Department of Modern Languages, Morehouse College and Dr. Tilman Cothran, Department of Sociology, Atlanta University in setting up the Atlanta program. I hope that you will contact them if you can devote some of your time to this. As you know, the Africans are all very interested in the Civil Rights struggle here in the United States.

When I was in Nigeria a month or so ago, I had occasion to drive out by Emene once or twice. The basketball court looked a bit unused.

Keep up the good work and drop me a note when you get a chance.

Sincerely,

Jim Gross

JRG/bc
3 Encls.

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Alma College
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Atlanta University
Austin College
Barnard College
Bennett College (North Carolina)
Bishop College
Brown University
Bucknell University
California, University of
Chatham College
Claremont College
Clark College
Colgate University
Colorado, University of
Colorado State University
Cornell University
Dartmouth College
Denver, University of
Dickinson College
Dillard University
Earlham College
Emory University
Fisk University
Georgetown University
Goucher College
Hamilton College
Hampton Institute
Hastings College
Hawaii, University of
Hotchkiss School
Howard University
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Knoxville College
Lane College
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Morehouse College
Mount Hermon School
Mount Holyoke College
Muskingum College
Newark College of Engineering
New York University
Northfield School for Girls
Notre Dame, University of
Oberlin College
Occidental College
Pennsylvania, University of
Phillips Academy
Phillips Exeter Academy
Pitzer College
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Princeton University
Queens College
Rochester Institute of Technology
Roosevelt University
Rutgers University
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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212
P.O. BOX 6403
PHONE 256-6058

May 17, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

It was good to speak with you over the phone even though it was just for a minute. I am still trying to figure out how you and Rick got a hold of me in that office in Chicago.

I am pleased that you have gotten an apartment and that I am indluded. In fact I am excited about being in that project this summer. Would appreciate it if you would let me know what the financial picture is and how much I owe you, etc.

From what Sue and I were able to gather in Chicago, the dates of the ERAP Institute and the SDS National Convention have not been set definitely. I have a guess that the institute will start around the 8th of June with the convention beginning around the 12th or 15th. Rennie Davis of ERAP is to let us know what the dates are as soon as he finds out and I will forward the information on to Atlanta. I hope that you will be able to attend at least part of the institute.

The trip to Chicago was a big sucess I think. We met a lot of good people who will help us I hope.

Thanks again for your help. Hope to see you before too long.

Yours for a New South,

Jene

207 Broad Street
Anderson, South Carolina
May 22, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

As a participant in the Southern Human Relations Seminar, I have been asked to make a report on your agency. I would appreciate it if you would send me any material you can about the history, organization, activities, personel, and current program of your agency.

I would like to vist your agency this summer before the Seminar in August, but I will be working until then, and I don't know when I can come. If you would send me your office hours and suggestions for a visiting date, I would certainly appreciate it.

I am looking forward to hearing from you. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Stan Frick

Stan Frick

Route 5 Box 285
Russellville, Alabama
May 22, 1965

Reply
6/1/65

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear sir:

I am concerned about the Neighborhood Youth Project which is in the initial stages in this city. Is there any way we can avoid having Negro youths hired throught the local employment office? I feel that this office practices discrimination based on race. Please advise me. It is also evidenced that the entire program will possibly be segregated. Please let me hear from you at once.

Respectfully yours,

Robert James, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI, A MIRROR

The title of my report this morning as it appears in your bulletin may have caused some of you to wonder just what it is that I have in mind. "Mississippi, A Mirror". I have a number of things in mind. The first consists in reporting to you just a little about what is happening in Mississippi these days, as this will be essential to what I have to say later on. The second part of this report, however, concerns us here in this church, because the longer I stayed in Mississippi the more I thought about the rest of the country - North and South. So my intention this morning is to use the experience of seven weeks in Mississippi as a mirror to help us see ourselves a little more clearly - regardless of where we live. The reflection is very clear.

What is happening in Mississippi today? Much more than I could adequately handle in the short period this morning - or for that matter, in ten reports of this size. For now, let us just say this--Mississippi is under attack from literally every direction and at every level of its life - political, social, economic and even religious. And who is conducting the war? An army of civil rights workers - Northerner and Southerner, black and white.

It will be of some value at this point for me to list these civil rights organizations and state briefly the role of each. The list goes something like this: Council of Federated Organizations (known as COFO) which is made up primarily of members of The Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee (known as SNCC) and The Congress of Racial Equality (known as CORE). Then there is the NAACP, The Freedom Democratic Party (known as FDP) and the National Council of Churches (known as NCC).COFO has been organized since 1961, but assumed its present role chiefly during the summer of 1964. The main work of COFO involves the organization of Negro communities. There are approximately 75 to 80 COFO projects in the state - one project per county. Although there are some counties which as of yet haven't been touched.

When I say that the primary job of COFO is community organization what do I mean? Possibly the greatest handicap which the Negro in the South has faced traditionally has been that in spite of his numbers, he has had little or no means of acting as a group with other negroes and virtually no means of voicing his complaints so that he could be heard effectively. COFO has gone into the individual Negro community and has helped the community organize around particular issues.

Take Canton, Mississippi, for example. Canton is the county seat of Madison County in south-central Mississippi where the population ratio is 72% Negro. In spite of the fact that two out of every three people in Canton is Negro, life in Canton is virtually controlled by the white man. All public offices, all jobs of any importance, all positions on the school board (which of course controls Negro and white schools) are held by white people.

So finally one day, a year or so ago, the Negro in Canton woke up. He decided that there were some qualified individuals among his own people who could serve in public life as well as any one. So with a little planning, an economic boycott was initiated. You can imagine what happens when 72% of your clientele refuses to buy from you. After 18 months the boycott has brought results. The result is that now Negroes and whites are beginning to sit down around the conference table to begin the long, long series of talks which more often than not seems to bring very meagre gains, but which at least is a start. It's a start, because in very few places in the South have Negroes and whites ever hashed out their problems on a man to man basis.

COFO does other things in Madison county and throughout the state. They conduct Freedom Schools where the people study American history, Negro history, the Constitution and political science. Courses in health and hygiene are given, and there is

discussion of the civil rights movement in general and the role of non-violent demonstration in it. COFO usually sets up a library in each "Freedom house" and handles distribution of clothes and canned goods.

COFO also spends much of its time working in the area of politics with the FDP. COFO and FDP are indistinguishable from each other at certain points. FDP is now in the long, legal process of challenging the five Congressmen from Mississippi on the grounds that these men were not elected by all the people in Mississippi and therefore don't truly represent all the people. They have a very good case on paper, but it remains to be seen what will happen when Congress votes next month.

Other COFO work involves the organization of labor. The Negro knows that the vote isn't going to do him much good if a white man still controls his job. So he organizes unions - unheard of in Mississippi in certain places up until now. The Negro may find the organizing of labor to be the roughest and bloodiest road he has yet travelled - but he is willing to pay the price.

This is some of COFO's work. I have mentioned the National Council of Churches. Suffice it to say that NCC works hand in hand with COFO to coordinate activity and help conduct Freedom Schools.

You may wonder at this point where the NAACP fits into all of this. It may come as a surprise as to exactly where it fits in. The Negro is involved not only in a racial struggle, but also in a class struggle. The groups we have been talking about up until now are involved at a grass roots level. They are involved in an attack not only upon the symptoms of racial prejudice, but also upon what they conceive to be its causes.

COFO sees the causes of prejudice as somehow being embodied in the very structures of society - political, economic, social and religious, and they are out after these structures. They are out to form a broad based political movement to remedy their problems not at a superficial level, but at a depth level. Here lies the difference between COFO and NAACP.

The NAACP in Mississippi is chiefly a middle class Negro organization with little representation from the truly poor Negro. The NAACP is interested in working with existing structures in order to integrate the Negro into them. COFO isn't really interested in integrating society as it stands, feeling that it probably isn't worth integrating as it stands. What I have said applies in part to Martin Luther King and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference. While Martin Luther King is not located in Mississippi, still some of the more militant civil rights groups don't feel that he truly represents all Negroes either.

You may wonder at this point exactly what I was doing while in Mississippi. What group I was connected with. The Mississippi Council on Human Relations is not a civil rights organization, but it does work with the same problems, and it works with everyone and anyone within the state who is interested in helping. There are nine other Southern states (including Florida) which have similar councils. These were set up in 1954, partly as a result of the Supreme Court school desegration decision of that year in order to help Southerners help themselves in the long road of adjustment which lay ahead. The MCHR draws its membership from private citizens in Mississippi (both white and Negro) who are interested in the cause of racial justice, and its chief purpose is to provide for Mississippians in local communities throughout the state a means of discussing key issues in the hope that they will take matters into their own hands to bring about a climate of public opinion and community action which will help Negroes and whites live together more compatably.

My work involved observing the civil rights groups, the work of the MCHR, and filling in at any point where I could be helpful. I also had a few assignments of my own which involved interviewing white clergymen around the state in an attempt to gather information about the role of the church in Mississippi.

This provides you with some background about present-day Mississippi. It is sketchy as there are certain areas which I haven't even mentioned, i.e. developments within the white communities in terms of politics, schools, business, etc., the role of the Federal government as it tries to implement its poverty program, the problem of law enforcement and many other matters which are directly related to civil rights in Mississippi. But this will have to suffice.

For the time remaining my purpose is to discuss what I regard as a serious danger to the civil rights movement, not only in the South, but throughout the country. A danger which exists because of a basic lack of understanding on the part of certain individuals of what is involved where race is an issue in the lives of people and also because of a lack of awareness of exactly what the civil rights movement is endeavoring to bring about. The civil rights movement is under attack from many directions. My contention this morning is that one of its chief enemies, if not its chief enemy, is the white liberal or moderate whichever you may choose to call him, who I believe doesn't understand, in many cases, the true nature of the battle.

Before I proceed I want to discuss briefly the problem of labels. We have a bad habit of putting people into catagories without really first regarding their individual merits or demerits. This is safe - because then we don't have to worry about the individual. I believe before we can put labels on people we should do something that many of us find distasteful. We have to experience that person. We have to ask ourselves what he is looking for, what he wants out of life, what he wants for himself, what if anything he wants for us and what he is likely to do to us, for us, or with us. After answering these questions we will probably find that putting a label on him is really anti-climactic. The label will then serve as a convenience, merely to prevent anarchy in our communication.

With this in mind, I should endeavor to describe the white moderate before I discuss why I think he is sometimes dangerous to the movement. The person who I am talking about is one who consciously feels himself to be separate from or a step or two removed from the avowed segregationist. He is a person who may have even taken part to one degree or another in civil rights activity. If he isn't a member of the NAACP or CORE, he is at least willing to participate in discussion groups on racial problems. He both feels that the Negro has been discriminated against and that steps should be taken to remedy the problem.

You ask what more do I expect of a person than what I have described here? Isn't this enough? It is essential, but it isn't necessarily enough. It is my observation that many people who are "for the Negro" aren't aware of two very important issues and are therefore handicapped when it comes to the final analyses.

First I would maintain that many are not aware of the revolutionary nature of what must be done within our society in order to correct our present inadequacies and that some who have been exposed to the revolutionary plans of militant civil rights groups such as COFO have balked at these plans and in the end have managed to help cripple the "movement". Secondly I would maintain that we often fail to realize the true nature of our own feelings regarding race and, therefore, merely add to the confusion.

We have already discussed briefly the tendency which the more militant civil rights groups have to strike out against the existing structures of society. Many who have always regarded themselves as liberals in matters of human relations suddenly become terrified when anyone speaks out against the established order. And yet why is it surprising to us when the Negro chooses to scorn what he sees around him.

The Negro understands far better than his white brother that in America democracy has become a reality, but a democracy made up of individuals who are judged solely on the basis of how much they are worth in dollars and cents. The white moderate doesn't realize that he has become the executioner merely by virtue of his belonging to a middle class which doesn't understand that democracy is not exactly the same thing as free enterprise - that while free enterprise may be a sign of democracy's health, it is not its sole determining factor.

White America holds the Negro's inferiority in position and education against him and says that it won't accept him until he improves himself while at the same time it systematically denies to the Negro the very means whereby it demands that he improve himself.

In the South one of the biggest road blocks to the Negroe's gaining equal opportunity has been an attitude of paternalism shwon by many white people. A paternalistic person finds it hard to understand what the present fuss is all about because as he says "But we have always been kind to our Negroes." It is this "kindness" which the "new Negro" is rejecting. He is rejecting it from both Southerner and Northerner. And strangely enough it quite often comes from the Northerner.

The paternalistic person in the North is the one who is just now waking up to the fact that as far as the civil rights movement and the battle against poverty are concerned (two phenomena which are hard to separate from each other) he is no longer calling the shots -- that in fact he never has been.

There was a time in America - not too long ago - when a person could satisfy his bad conscience owing to the world's ills by giving a helping hand to an orphan, a widow or maybe a poor Negro family which lived across the tracks. The underpriviledged person had become a type of plaything for the capitalist to use to show the world that he wasn't completely materialistic after all. However, he reserved the right to offer his helping hand whenever he got darn good and ready. That day has gone, and I think it has gone forever.

Times have changed in the sense that, for example as far as the civil rights movement is concerned, it is truly the oppressed people themselves who are on the move. Possibly the most important thing which seven weeks in Mississippi taught me is that the white man really doesn't control the destiny of the Negro anymore, the Negro controls it himself. He is a long way from where he wants to go, but there is no doubt that he will get there.

It didn't take me long to realize that I can go to Mississippi, identify with the people and offer a helping hand wherever possible, but that if I hadn't gone, the "movement" would carry on anyway. The Negro doesn't need anyone to tell him that he is miserable and he doesn't need anyone to fight his battle for him -- he is going to do it himself. The Negro is no longer a charity case.

It is exactly at this point where many people get scared. We encounter many who proclaim they are "for the Negro", but it isn't hard to see that they are for him as long as they can have the say as to how he conducts the battle and as long as the Negro is satisfied to become integrated into society as it already exists.

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The place at which this person parts company with the grass roots civil rights worker is at the place where he realizes that the poor and the deprived have themselves found instruments through which to voice their feelings and that they are using them. The movement has truly become a peoples' movement, and the people demand to be heard.

Here the white moderate can truly become dangerous to the movement. Because when man feels his traditions and institutions are threatened he must blame it on something, and the favorite target today is Communism. Many in our country feel that America's greatest problem is infiltration by Communists at every level of American life - especially the civil rights movement. I cannot often help but feel that America's greatest problem is people who think that way.

The charge is often made that while SNCC and some of the other militant civil rights groups are not actually led by Communists, their leaders are naive to the extent that they will allow Communist infiltration and will end up being Communist controlled. The man who says this assumes that the civil rights movement is in the hands of a bunch of babies. The "movement" people read the newspapers. They have seen the miserable way in which the Communist have handled their own problems of poverty and class struggle. However, they are equally unimpressed with the way in which the "democratic" process has handled its problems of culture.

SNCC says that we aren't about to be taken over by Communists, but neither are we in Mississippi to fight Communists. We are here to fight poverty, prejudice and meanness in whatever way we find it. It is not the policy of SNCC to ask a man's political credentials before they welcome him aboard to join the battle. If a person tries to pervert the goals and purposes of SNCC or any other group, he will soon enough find himself out in the cold, by his own doings. If SNCC ends up fighting Communists it won't be just because they are Communists, but because they just don't have anytying to offer.

I made some good friends while I was in Mississippi. Among them were three civil rights workers who were once connected with SNCC but who now have become independent in the battle for human rights. They have just recently put together a film strip on the subject of poverty -- Negro and white. The film strip maintains that poverty has three main causes: rich people, the government and the Church. Needless to say, this bothered a lot of people. One night as we were talking about the charges of Communism and the inevitability of these people and their film strip being investigated by the House Un-American Activities Committee, one girl said, "You know, I've never even read a word of Marx. I've never even read the Communist Manifesto."

If the militants in the civil rights movement aren't avowed Marxists following the party line, then who are they? Almost without exception they are people from the best family backgrounds in America, and from the best educational institutions in America. Sons and daughters of teachers, doctors, ministers, missionaries, etc. The three I have just referred to are sons and daughters of ministers - two of them from the South.

The best way to answer the questions as to who these people are is to describe their activity. If after that you still need a label for convenience sake, go ahead.

The most adequate way to describe the grass roots civil rights worker and what he wants for society is by observing the approach of the Freedom Schools in Mississippi. It has to do with the basic theory of education in which the civil rights worker believes - how people learn and what really influences behavior. This is

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best described by Bardwell L. Smith as he wrote in the April 2 edition of Commonweal, a Roman Catholic publication. He had this to say about the Mississippi Freedom Schools: "In its freedom schools and throughout its program generally, one observes a fresh and exciting understanding of the educational process itself. Stemming in part from disillusionment with the academic rat race across the nation in which parents, children, teachers and administrators conspire to perpetrate a system of ruthless competition, irrelevant scholarship and a preoccupation with status, the freedom schools in Mississippi are a direct challenge to the tendency of Negro schools to adopt uncritically the standards and values of the white community. Con textual in orientation, these schools seek primarily to develop creative individuals, persons committed and trained to serve society's needs, rather than contribute further to its problems through their own self seeking. The emphasis is therefore more upon the discovery of meaning than the impartation of knowledge, more upon the responsibilities of acquired excellence than the achievement of excellence alone."

This signifies a tremendous break with convention and the traditional understanding of the educational process. One of the most often heard responses of the white Southerner is, "What right do you people have in coming here to tell us what to do." What a person like this fails to realize is that the civil rights worker isn't in the South to tell anyone what to do, black or white. The issue of what must be done has long since been decided -- by the Federal Government. The civil rights worker is in the South and elsewhere, merely to insure that it gets done.

What the white Southerner fails to realize is that far from telling anyone what to do, the "movement" people are merely doing themselves what the white Southerner has never done for himself - namely going into the Negro community and accepting it on its own terms. The civil rights worker is a person who desires to see a society in which individuals can live and move about in openness and honesty with other individuals in the on-going and ever evolving attempt to find meaning in life and to provide situations in which people can become all they are capable of becoming -- and to do this irrespective of color. And I maintain that the extent to which the "movement" person acts, he has already achieved his ideal community or at least the makings of it. But he never ceases to want this kind of community for all people and at all levels of social life.

The white Southerner can only assume that the civil rights person is in his presence to tell him what he must do, because in the South as in every other corner of our western world, we have long lived under a system which demands that someone always be telling someone else what to do.

I spent some of my time in Mississippi interviewing white clergymen of all religious backgrounds. Their response to me, by and large, bears out completely what I have just said. On a number of occasions I walked into pastors' studies and as soon as I introduced myself and told of my purpose for being there, I was met with answers to questions I hadn't asked and found the pastor defending himself against charges that I hadn't made. It was as though the mere mention of the words "Council on Human Relations" acted as a catalyst to put the man into a defensive position and to cause him to feel that I was in his presence to bring destruction to his world. Ministers of all people in America have a long history of trying to tell people what to do, and in spite of their unbelievable lack of success, they assume that every body else who stands for something is trying to shove it down someone elses throat.

Are the civil rights people dangerous? You will have to decide that for yourselves on the basis of what you want for society and what you think should be the guiding

principles for individuals and for societies. I, for one, far from thinking them dangerous, find them to be exciting people to be with and find their activity to be the closest thing to the realization of a "Christian community" that I have seen thus far.

The second part of my charge against the white moderate has to do with his own self understanding and self-awareness. Time after time we hear people say, "I'm all for the Negro, but I think he ought to try and pull himself up before he cries so loud to be accepted by the white people." And then the person goes on to cite the innumerable examples of illiteracy, crime, immorality and laziness which he has observed within the Negro community. When he asks, "Now what do you have to say about that?", My only reply is that it's probably a whole lot worse than he thinks - in both white and Negro communities. But you see I'M a person who believes that segregation is responsible for those conditions and that until the Negro is allowed access to all the opportunities which every other man has, he will continue to be forced to perpetrate what he has always known - a second class way of life. Let it be known here and now that the idea of separate but equal, whether it be in the North or the South and in no matter how sophisticated terms it be formulated, is a myth. As long as it is separate, it cannot be equal.

But now we must ask ourselves an even more basic question. In Mississippi there isn't much question in the minds of many white people as to the superiority of the white race - white supremacy right down the line. On the other hand the white Northerner proclaims his belief in the equality of the races. I'm not convinced, however.

What does a man mean anyway when he says, "I'm for the Negro, but I wouldn't send my children to school with Negroes who don't know how to take a bath?" What is behind the person who is constantly using the conditions under which many Negroes live as a reason for not associating with Negroes? Is it the condition, illiteracy, uncleanliness, etc., or is it something else? Is it possible that the one issue we haven't been able to squarely face is the Negro's blackness? Is it possible that the one thing we really hold against the Negro is the one thing which we can't change in him - his color?

As long as man has used symbols, he has used the color black to represent anything and everything which is evil and sinister and foul - everything from Black Monday to Black Plague and Black Magic. How do our minds at both conscious and unconscious levels respond to this tendency to equate evil with blackness. Isn't it quite likely that it has caused us fair-skinned people to be on guard lest our whiteness be eventually mongrelized?

The moderate says that the Jew, the Italian and the Irishman have all been assimilated and accepted into our society and they are minority groups. It was only a matter of their pulling themselves up by their own boot straps. But the Jew, the Irishman and the Italian all have white skins.

So what are we really saying when we proclaim that we won't send our children to school with Negroes who don't smell good? In Tennessee where I grew up we only had one grammar school. All the people on Signal Mountain are white - mostly middle class and upper class. But there were some kids who attended our school from the backwoods section of the mountain and more often than not they came to school smelling as though they hadn't taken a bath in a week - which undoubtedly they hadn't. But we learned to accept it. We got used to it. I'm not so sure, however, if we would have ever gotten used to smelly bodies which had black skins.

. . . .

What is the central issue anyway? Is it poverty, illiteracy and uncleanliness or is it color? Friends, as long as we cringe at the sight of a Negro boy and a white girl walking down the street together - as long as we cringe at that sight, as long as our hearts beat a little faster at that sight or as long as we are repulsed by that sight, though ever so slightly, we have failed to come to terms with the central issue. And whether we know it or whether we will ever admit it even to ourselves, we are out and out white supremacists and we might as well go to Birmingham and join the White Citizens Council.

So the real question with which we are involved is not a question or morals, literacy, cleanliness or any of the rest. The real question is, "Who is the Negro?" Is he a man, fully man, capable of everything which every other man is capable, or is he something less? Our speech has proclaimed that the Negro is a man, our action indicates we believe him to be something less.

Will Campbell has written a book entitled RACE AND RENEWAL OF THE CHURCH. In it he argues that for too long the church has had to play follow the leader where matters of racial justice are concerned - the leaders being the politicians and the sociologists. Will Campbell is a die-hard like some of the rest of us and feels that it isn't too late for the church and he is even bold enough to affirm that the Gospel has something to offer that no one yet has had to offer.

He says that it isn't enough for the Christian to answer the arguments of the segregationist by a systematic refutation of all of his arguments on a strictly sociological basis. He says we don't even have to answer those arguments. He says, "Ours is not a message of law and order, of man's rights, of constitutions. The Christian view of race is not limited to the principle of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. The Christian message on race is nothing more nor less than the Christian message -- God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself, reconciling his children to each other and thus to himself. This is what we have to say to the segregationist, whether he belongs to a Black Nationalist group in Harlem, a white property owner's association in Chicago or a Citizen Council in Birmingham."

I am still naive enough to believe in God - if, indeed it is being naive. But there are many who don't - and still others who have some serious questions. The "movement" has claimed many of these people, both white and Negro. We have to be honest enough to admit that the church is responsible for much unbelief. We can't really expect the Negro to believe in the white man's god, as this god is represented in the churches throughout our land. And many Negroes today - both young and old - find it difficult to believe in the black man's god, as this god merely represents one of the forces which has served to keep the Negro "in his place." The Negro today who chooses to stand firmly on the premise of "freedom now" finds himself in a no man's land as far as God is concerned.

In the meantime, we continue to proclaim that "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself." Quite frankly, I'm not yet entirely sure what I mean when I repeat those words, but ironically I find that there is more liklihood of my eventually discovering their meaning as I live and move about in the company of the many others who don't consciously or overtly claim knowledge as to the meaning (namely the movement people) than I do as I live and move about in the company of those who do claim to know the meaning (namely the contemporary churchman.)

I believe that it behooves us, therefore, to look long and hard at what is happening in the "movement" throughout our land in order that we may come to know in a more direct way the meaning of these words and that we may be given clear insight into what ways the Church can truly become the Church and in what ways mankind - all of mankind -- may finally get about the task of doing our Father's business.

TYLER DUDLEY - May 23, 1965

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

AV please reply w/ pkg

done 6/1/65 AN

May 25, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

A number of persons, including Mr. Frederick Patterson of the Philps-Stokes Fund and Dr. Kenneth Morland of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, have suggested that I write you regarding social research which I have in mind.

It is my intent to examine the role of non-violence in the Civil Rights Movement. In more specific terms, my study will be designed to explore the social and historical factors which contributed to the emergence of non-violence as a means of protest, the relationship between the ideal and the practice of non-violent resistance, the effectiveness of non-violent techniques, and differences between the contemporary movement in the United States and the earlier mass movements in India and the Union of South Africa. On the basis of this study, I intend to write my doctoral dissertation in sociology. Dr. James B. McKee of the Department of Sociology at Michigan State chairs my committee and Dr. Herbert Garfinkel of the Department of Political Science is also a member.

In the way of preparing for the task ahead of me, I have examined rather thoroughly the work of Gandhi, Kuper, Sibley, Bondurant, and other relevant philosophers and theorists. I have examined also the literature dealing with non-violent, mass movements in India and South Africa.

I have now secured from the Congress of Racial Equality a promise of cooperation and assistance in my study. Early in June Dr. Robert Green of the College of Education here at Michigan State University will negotiate in my behalf with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to obtain a similar commitment.

As of this date, I have been unsuccessful in gaining financial support for my study. As you might well imagine, that is the major reason for my writing you. Dr. Morland informs me that you normally contract with researchers for the projects or problems you have in mind. Thus I realize fully that approaching you in this manner is somewhat out of the ordinary.

I have on hand a research proposal which was submitted to a foundation interested in the Civil Rights Movement. Unfortunately, the foundation had allocated all their funds to action programs and was unable to underwrite my research. If the SRC would be willing to consider financial support for the study I have in mind, I would be happy to submit a revised proposal. If this is impossible, I would appreciate receiving from you a listing of organizations which you feel might be receptive to proposed research of this nature. (Mrs. Patterson of your office has promised to send me such a list.)

I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible concerning this matter. I am rapidly reaching the point at which I must make a final determination regarding my dissertation research. Furthermore, in the hope of securing funds for this proposed study, I have failed to take the steps necessary to assure financial support for my family. I will teach a brief five-week course here at Michigan State this summer and then it will be necessary for me to obtain other means of support. Unless financial support for my study is obtained soon, I fear it will be necessary to set these research plans aside in the interest of both financial and academic expediency.

Could the SRC give serious consideration to providing financial support if I were to submit a research proposal? If not, are there others you might suggest that I contact?

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Lee Sloan

Lee Sloan
Assistant Instructor
Department of Sociology
Michigan State University

LS/dlh

May 28, 1965

Mr. A. A. Garrich
Sales Representative
Eastern Airlines, Inc.
522 W. Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Garrich:

Yesterday, attempting to complete flight plans for the weekend, I spoke with a Miss Harniston of your Flight Reservations Service. During the conversation she asked, after learning my name, if I had relatives in Alabama. I said rather emphatically that I did not, to which she responded, "That's all right, they're white." Our conversation had been light and casual up to this point and I believe that Miss Harmiston meant the remark only as flippant response to my answer. However, such a remark is of very questionable taste and one I find repugnant no matter in what context it is used.

The people who work for the Southern Regional Council find it necessary to use the services of airlines frequently. Incidents such as this can not help but influence our choice of a carrier whenever a choice is presented to us.

I repeat that the remark was made quite casually. Perhaps that is what troubles me most. I am sure that Eastern does not enjoy receiving letters such as this one and I do not take pleasure in writing such a complaint, but do so in hopes that incidents such as this can be avoided in the future.

I am not as mad as I was, but I am flying United tonight.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:mm

Marilyn Charles
319 West13th St. #5D
New York, N.Y. 10014

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Conference
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Al,

Just a note to let you know what happened to me, and a request. The happenings first: I decided not to wait for the next NAIRO program when a job with the Dept. of Labor, Neighborhood Youth Corps came through. I'm working in the Northeast Regional office as a Manpower Development Specialist, a training position in a slot specifically designated for an ex-PCV, a partial result of the Conference. You're probably familiar with the NYC since there's a regional office in Atlanta. I feel I'm very lucky to have gotten this job, and am very happy with it. Lots of interesting work which ties in with the interracial field.

The request is to put me on the mailing list for information and literature from your office. I think it might be good background material.

Your term as an intern should be coming to a close, right? Hope you have some challenging prospects in view.

If you're ever in the New York area, let me know. I'll reciprocate a Southern fried chicken lunch with a tour of Greenwich Village at least!

Best wishes.

Very sincerely,

Marilyn Charles

Reprinted from PRACTICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
Volume 12, Number 3, May-June 1965

Wayman B. Shiver, Jr.

My Life Abroad: Changes in Fundamental Attitudes

The benefits of the Peace Corps have not been onesided by any means. Many a young volunteer returns to the United States emotionally and culturally a richer person, better able to play an intelligent part in the complexities of modern American society. In the account which follows, one such person tells his story, the story of finding out what it was like to be a human being, rather than a faceless statistic in a "Negro problem." Along with being admitted to the human race he became an American — not an American Negro, but an American. He thus documents one more facet in the problem of self-identity of the Negro in the United States, and the American of Negro race abroad, which is part of the most serious moral issue of our time.[1]

RECENTLY I was in an international gathering with representatives from twelve different countries. The United States had the largest delegation and I was a part of that group. The people from the other nations were impressed. This was one of the many times in Asia that I felt overwhelmingly proud to be an American, a feeling which has been easier for me to have outside of the United States than in the country. Such occasions give rise to some serious thinking about my living in an alien culture and how it has affected my basic attitudes and opinions.

For several months I have tried to devise a plan for the present article based on my experiences in Thailand. What I wanted to do was to state my honest reactions to living in the Far East. Each time I have tried to draft the article, I have given up in disgust because every utterance had racial overtones. After exploring many approaches, I gave up my fruitless battle because I concluded that consciousness of race has been one of the chief determiners of my opinions and attitudes. Most of my experiences were automatically perceived and interpreted in racial terms.

To some it would appear that racial consciousness would necessarily lead to a narrow and limited perception of experiences. I disagree. Why? Simply

Wayman B. Shiver, Jr., has just concluded nearly two years with the Peace Corps in Thailand.

[1] See Harold R. Isaacs, "Back to Africa," PA, Vol. 10, No. 2 (March-April 1963), pp. 71-96; and "Negro Missionary Reaction to Africa" (a symposium), PA, Vol. 11, No. 2 (March-April 1964), pp. 61-70.

because what I felt and thought were real to me, irrespective of implications. A perusal of Richard Wright's and James Baldwin's works will reveal that, in the final analysis, they too reached this same conclusion. These men are not the final authorities on Negro thought and psychology, but they have written and have experimented with themes and form, regarding the Negro and his problems. Their writings have been best when they wrote what they honestly thought and felt — not what they ought to have thought and felt according to someone else's opinion.

Gradually, what I discovered within a period of a few months of living abroad was that my concept of my own being, my own worth, and my life's perspective had taken on new dimensions. The most significant change was my fuller identity with "the American way of life." By identity, I mean a direct absorption into the traditional mainstream rather than the peripheral involvement at home. This sounds strange, but it is true. Actually, what I mean is the kind of identity that I assume that my white counterpart (if I have one) has and has had for generations. That is, a real and active civic, social, and religious involvement in everyday living with the principles of American democracy as his workable guidelines. More emphatically, I can say that I have known life without the damning and corruptible forces of skin discrimination and prejudice and the resulting loss of morale.

My new awareness is a feeling of an undeniable American heritage and a certain destiny. In a few months I have learned what are the components of the hopeful and integrated personal life.

Embodiment of American Ideals

Part of the change can be directly attributed to the sheer fact that here in Thailand and most Far Eastern countries, I am known as and referred to as an American (excluding the children who regard me and all other foreigners as oddities) rather than a Negro first. Being Negroid is incidental. When an opinion is sought from me, a personal or American opinion is sought — not a Negro or a Southern opinion. In contrast, at home in Atlanta, Georgia, everything is in Negro terms: the colleges and the university, the vote, the neighborhood, and finally the thinking.

This new awareness of inclusion is marvelous. To know that you are the embodiment of American ideals in the eyes of Asians, to feel truly American, and to experience the "latent" American spirit are breezes of freshness that lift the soul out of darkness and despair.

There is a paradox to this awakening: a loss of color consciousness. This eradication of color identity has in the process uprooted the accompanying feelings of racial inadequacy and inferiority. Therefore, I have no need to be ashamed of my physical features. Instead, I have concluded that my time, thought, and energy can be utilized to reap the full benefits of American society. Since I know definitely within myself that I am equal to any other human being, I have no need to read lengthy dis-

sertations to be convinced of my equality and worth as an individual. Regardless of the inequities, I can and have accepted my black skin and ancient African heritage without reservations.

This new feeling of inclusion in the American spirit and the acceptance of the physiological aspects of my person pose a new and different problem: How to reconcile my present state of mind and my attitudes with the flagrant realities of American social life for the black American. Each time I write a letter or engage in serious thought or conversation about the future, this question inevitably arises: "What will be your attitude and reactions to existing conditions in the United States, particularly with regard to the social and cultural aspects of the country?" Most frequently, the answer proposed is, "Surely you can't and won't take it." This, obviously, is an inept answer and unfortunately I have nothing better and more concrete to offer as a substitute.

For many months I have not had to be constantly aware of racial differences and restrictions, have not had to do the "right" things, have not had to wonder whether or not this or that place accepts people of color and, more important, have not had to feel the urgency of needing to break any barriers to show that I am equal.

I think that these are some of the underlying causes of much of the unrest and low morale among Negro youths in America. On the surface, these appear to be minor problems, but, in my opinion, their resolution is crucial to the realization of a richer life for young Negro Americans.

One asks: What is it that young Negro Americans seek? Do we seek to reject our people and our friends? No, definitely not! But we do need to be freed from the narrow confines of the masses of people of color, socially, economically, and politically. Can we achieve this goal? If so, how? This is the paramount question to which there does not appear to be any immediate answer.

Many rising young American Negroes, particularly those in the creative arts, have chosen, in the vernacular, "to forget it," and seek a wholesome life in Europe or elsewhere. Some of these people, according to recent news reports have accepted a life of poverty and destitution in pursuit of social freedom. On the other hand, some have been relatively sucessful in their attempts to break out of the shell of inequity.

This writer does not have any intentions of renouncing his birthright for he feels that he is an American culturally and cannot fulfill his destiny elsewhere. Perhaps I and many like me need a period of "directed" adjustment so that we can face the realities of the United States. What young American Negroes experience outside the States and their changes in attitudes present some challenging questions to the most "affluent" society in the world.

PA

#6 Waverly Apartments
920 E. Adams Street
Ocala, Fla.
June 1, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al,

So much has happened since I last wrote to you early last month. I have been asked to resign from my position at the First Methodist Church - and this will be effective this month. During the summer (through the first week of August) I will be working with the Head Start Program as a Speech Therapist. My college degree is in English and Speech, so I guess I can qualify. Paul Cosby has been told (just yesterday) that he will be leaving his position at Grace Episcopal Church. The departure date for Paul and his family is a little indefinite - but this will also be during the summer. He went to see his Bishop today. And for the third and final "muskateer", Bob McBride was informed today that he would be leaving Ocala this month. The District Superintendent came to see him at 4:00 this afternoon and gave him this news. All of this information is confidential because neither Paul or Bob want this to be known until a later time. Both of them expect to be relocated in southern Florida. Bob has asked to be moved to a church near Clearwater because Martha is pregnant and they would like to be nearer to her folks.

I am interested in the positions you say are opening in the area of research with SRC. Please talk to "the powers that be" and ask them to communicate with me. Just for the record you may need to know that I have an A.B. degree from West Virginia University (in English and Speech) and an M.R.E. (Masters in Religious Education) from The Divinity School of Duke University. Since January, 1964, I have been employed as the Director of Christian Education at the First Meth. Ch. of Ocala. Then you know that this summer I will be working with the local Head Start Program.

I have to be in Columbia, South Carolina the week of June 13 - 17 to teach in a Laboratory School and it is quite posible that I could come to Atlanta for an interview on June 19. On June 21 I will begin working with Head Start and will be busy with that through the first week of August. But I guess I could come to Atlanta for a Saturday interview anytime. Thank you for your letter and your interest. I sincerely appreciate your help.

Yours truly,

Eleanor Ruth Kuhl

June 1, 1965

Mrs. Pare
117 Windover Circle
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Pare:

Mr. Paul Anthony and I have talked about the possibility of finding a consultant to work with the Project Headstart Programs. Dr. Robert Coles is undoubtedly the most qualified person we know of for such a job. I have no idea what his schedule is but perhaps he would be available. His address is: Coolidge Road, Concord, Mass.

If Dr. Coles is unable to attend the training session possibly either Mr. Anthony or I could substitute, depending on the date and time of the session and your wishes.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

DRAFT

AV
pls reply

June 2, 1965

Mr. Lee Sloan
Assistant Instructor
Department of Sociology
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Mr. Sloan:

Thank you for your recent letter inquiring into the possibility of the Southern Regional Council being of financial assistance [redacted] to you in your study of the role of non-violence in the Civil Rights Movement.

The Southern Regional Council is limited financially in regard to the number of research studies it undertakes. Therefore, we can not give ~~serious~~ consideration ~~at this time~~ to ~~providing financial~~ support ~~for your~~ my academic research. However, our research department will be glad to supply ~~you~~ your requests for ~~with~~ any information we have available ~~that is~~ pertinent to your work.

~~There are several~~ The foundations we know best do not ordinarily ~~that might consider offering~~ assist ~~you for your study~~ individuals. ~~They are: The~~ The best Eleanor ~~Roosevelt~~ Foundation, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. 10001; The Field Foundation, 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.; and The New World Foundation, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y.

I hope you are successful in finding support for your dissertation. If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

or university board research.

suggestion we would have in that you apply to the Social Science Research Council. I am sure you'll own → you

advisor may have
better thoughts than
our's on this.

DRAFT

June 2, 1965

Mr. Lee Sloan
Assistant Instructor
Department of Sociology
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Mr. Sloan:

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Southern Regional Council is limited financially in regard to the number of research studies it undertakes. Therefore, we can not give serious consideration at this time to providing financial support for your research. However, our research department will be glad to supply you with any information we have available that is pertinent to your work.

There are several foundations that might consider offering assistance to you for your study. They are: The Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, Empire State Building, New York, Ny.Y. 10001; The Field Foundation, 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.; and The New World Foundation, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y.

I hope you are successful in finding support for your dissertation. If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

June 4, 1965

Mr. James Deolonde
4710 St. Anthony Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear James:

The opportunity to work in the self-help program still exists. If enough volunteer help becomes available we hope to expand the program considerably.

Enclosed is a brochure outlining the Vine City Experiment in Self-Help program.

Housing is being sought after. A salary of a maximum of $25 per week can be provided if absolutely needed. Actually, we're broke, but money can be found I'm sure.

I hope you and your wife can come to Atlanta in late June to talk about some volunteer program.

Congratulations on your forthcoming marriage. I hope to see you all soon.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

June 4, 1965

Mrs. R. M. Moss
1003 Morrison Avenue
Houma, Louisiana 70360

Dear Mrs. Moss:

Thank you for replying to my letter of last month.

I am sending under seperate cover a packet of materials concerned with civil rights.

If I can be of any further help to you all, such as sending more of any of the pamphlets for discussion groups, etc., please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

June 4, 1965

Miss Nancy Latham
Box 1190
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Miss Latham:

Volunteers are needed for the Vine City Project - An Experiment in Self-Help--for the entire summer, and any time you could donate would be greatly appreciated.

Money is always a problem and we don't have very much, however, living expenses can be met for the period of time you are working.

Enclosed is a brochure which explains the project in some detail.

Thank you for your interest and I hope you can come to Atlanta for one of your vacation periods this summer.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

June 4, 1965

Mr. John Rude
18225 Detroit Avenue
Apartment 306
Lakewood, Ohio

Dear John:

Perhaps you did not receive my reply to your second letter or maybe other plans for the summer have come up. The programs I had in mind here in the south continue to require people such as you and your wife to staff them. The maximum amount of money available for salaries at present is $25 per week. It is assumed we can find you housing for your stay.

Are you still interested? Either way, if you have a chance please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

June 4, 1965

Mr. Lee Sloan
Assistant Instructor
Department of Sociology
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Mr. Sloan:

Thank you for your recent letter inquiring into the possibility of the Southern Regional Council being of financial assistance to you in your study of the role of non-violence in the Civil Rights Movement.

The Southern Regional Council is limited financially in regard to the number of research studies it undertakes. Therefore, we can not give consideration to supporting academic research. However, our research department will be glad to supply your requests for any information we have available pertinent to your work.

The foundations we know best do not ordinarily assist individuals for university based research. The best suggestion we would have is that you apply to the Social Science Research Council. I am sure your own advisor may have better thoughts than ours on this.

I hope you are successful in finding support for your dissertation. If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

June 9, 1965

Dr. Herman Frick, Director
Institute on Problems Incident to
School Desegregation
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Dr. Frick:

The title of the institute you are directing sounds real interesting. I would appreciate any information you have on the different types of work you are doing.

If I can be of any assistance to you, research or material wise let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

June 10, 1965

Mr. Robert James, Jr.
Route 5 Box 285
Russellville, Alabama

Dear Mr. James:

Your letter inquiring into processes involved in Neighborhood Youth Center selection of trainees has been referred to me.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps part of the Economic Opportunity Act is administered by the Department of Labor. The local state employment service administration is designated as the selection agency.

If you document the discriminatory practices of the local agency, a complaint to the Civil Rights Commission might bring results. Segregation of the program itself should be brought to the immediate attention of the Department of Labor. Copies of such a letter should be sent to the Civil Rights Commission add the Office of Economic Opportunity, Attention: Mr. Jack Gonzales, Office of Investigation.

If we can be of any further help to you in the future, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

June 10, 1965

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Brad Poston
P. O. Box 3002
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Brad:

Please call either Paul Anthony or me at your earliest convenience. We need to arrange for you to come to Atlanta at an early date.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

#6 Waverly Apartments
920 E. Adams Street
Ocala, Florida 32670
June 11, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

At the beginning of the month I wrote to Mr. Al Ulmer concerning my interest in working for the Southern Regional Council. Perhaps Al has been out of town and has not had the opportunity to follow through with this matter. Therefore I am enclosing the carbon copy of my letter to Al. He was here in Ocala in April and the first part of the letter refers to persons whom he got to know quite well here. A group of us are being "moved" because our congregations have not agreed with our human relations activities.

I am definitely interested in the work of the Council and hope that it will be possible for me to at least interview for a position in the area of research. I will be at the Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia, South Carolina from June 12 through June 17. If there is a possibility that I could come to Atlanta for an interview on Saturday morning, June19, please contact me in Columbia.

Sincerely,

Eleanor Ruth Kuhl

Eleanor Ruth Kuhl (Miss)

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE 32306

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

June 11, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

We have been out of town a good bit during the last two months. Since we have not heard from you, I assume you have not been here. How about planning a trip this way soon. We have a regular twice a week group that meets for discussion of the Fronton.

Did you ever come up with any ideas about a source of funding for the small on the job training program which Beidler and I discussed?

Liz sends her love and come when you can.

Best regards,

Jim

James C. Smith
Associate Professor

JCS/sg

Hey, how about writing this guy?!
Hayes

207 Broad Street
Anderson, South Carolina
June 14, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

I am writing in reference to a letter I wrote to you May 22, 1965. In that letter I asked you to send me information about your organization for a report I am to make at the Southern Human Relations Seminar in Louisville, Kentucky this August. I have not recieved a reply from that letter and need the information to prepare my report. I understand that this letter may have been lost in the mail and that you are a busy man and may have been out of your office, but I would appreciate a reply as soon as possible. Any information you may send or information where I may obtain information will be helpful.

I would also like to visit your office in Atlanta and talk with you or one of your representatives. Would you please let me know when this would be convenient. I would appreciate it if you could send several dates. Also, is your office open on Saturdays?

I am looking forward to your reply as soon as possible. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Stan Frick

Stan Frick

P. S.
The Seminar begins August 1, 1965, so I would like to come to Atlanta the first of July if that is possible.

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
2809 GOVERNORS DRIVE, SW HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA - 35805
J. EDWIN STANFIELD, Executive Director
Telephone 539-4277

June 14, 1965

Paul,
Can we send
Ed this amount?

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

I guess Paul told you we decided to keep Will Turner, and he is already in Mobile. If he hasn't already written to you, he is staying with The Reverend John W. B. Thompson at 415 Ridge Road, Mobile, Alabama 36617.

I have told him that we will forward to him the $25 per week that you promised, and in addition will pay Jack Thompson $10 per week for board (so that Will won't hesitate to eat breakfast, lunch, etc. with Jack), plus any unusual travel. I hope these arrangements will be satisfactory, but if you see anything I have overlooked, please call it to my attention.

Cordially,

Ed

J. Edwin Stanfield
Executive Director

JES:llr

5 wks.
$125.00

Sent $125
June 17

Quaker House 1384 FAIRVIEW ROAD, N.E., ATLANTA 6, GEORGIA, DRAKE 3-7986
ATLANTA MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

June 15, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

We appreciate very much your coming to speak to the young people who will be participating in the Mennonite-Quaker work camp,. We have scheduled June 22, 7:30 p.m. for your evening with the group.at Alan Temple AME church.

I am sure it will be an evening well spent.for everyone present. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

John Yungblut
signed by K.K.

John Yungblut

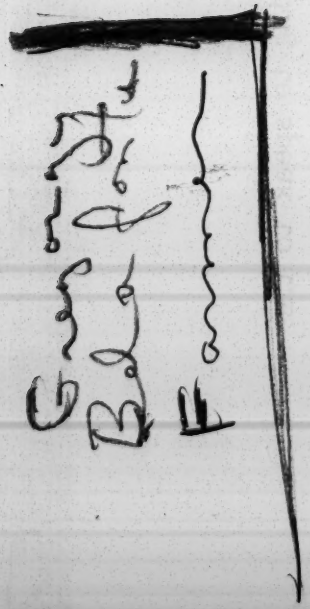
JY/kk

P.S. The address of the church is: 1625 Simpson Road, N.W.

Eleanor Kuhl

interested in YWCA.

Write particulars



June 16, 1965

Mr. Charles Kelly
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Charles:

I have attempted here to list the businesses that have contacts with the Job Corps. The list is incomplete and I will try from time to time to add to it for your use.

It was good seeing you at the executive committee meeting.

Federal Electric Corporation (susidiary of ITT)

Ford Motor Company's Philco Corp. (TechRep Division)

Adler Educational Systems

Litton Industries

U. S. Industries

Texas Education Agency.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

June 17, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on Human
Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Ken:

I will be arriving in Jackson Tuesday night at 11:53 P.M. and I plan to stay through Friday night or Saturday, depending on how Canton goes. If it is too late to meet me I'll just plan to see you Wednesday morning.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

June 17, 1965

Miss Bettye Burger
507 Meacham Avenue
Park Ridge, Illinois

Dear Miss Burger:

Mr. Anthony has asked me to answer your letter asking about the possibility of an intern position with Southern Regional Council for the coming year. I am sorry to tell you that the number of interns we planned originally to have working with us this year has shrunk from five to three and that we have already filled these three openings.

Thank you for writing us and I hope you are able to find a position for the coming year that you will enjoy and find challenging.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

June 17, 1965

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
2809 Governors Drive, SW
Huntsville, Alabama

Dear Ed,

Enclosed is the money for Will Turner, retired Peace Corps Volunteer. The only thing you overlooked is my fee, which is modest and unassuming, as befits one struggling to break the grasp of poverty.

I sure wish you could come to Atalnta more often, I enjoy your humor. (It is humor, isn't it?) By the way, tell your wife to rest at ease, the affair is off cause ole Alberta is gonna go a get married come the end of July.

Best regards,

Al Ulmer

Letter reply 6/17/65

Bettye Burger
507 Meacham Ave.
Park Ridge, Ill.

Call
done

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony,

I am writing to you in reference to the NAIRO Internship Program. I am a certified candidate for this grant. For some time now I have been interested in the Southern Regional Council. I became acquainted with the Council when I was working in Mississippi with Pax Christi. Mr. Kenneth Dean told me quite a bit about your operations in that area. Also I had the opportunity to meet and hear Dr. Dunbar who spoke at a convention I was attending in Memphis this past March. Through my work in Mississippi I became very interested in the various problems that face the South today. I was co-editor of the Center Light, a small weekly newspaper published by Pax Christi. We endeavored to promote community development and educational activities as well as giving full coverage to social events in the Negro area. My special interest was in the MCHR not only for its worth as news but because I found my spirits lifted through their meetings.

Possibly you have never heard of Pax Christi. It is a Lay Apostolate group which has been operating in Greenwood, Mississippi for about 13 years. Their main is with the spiritual and corporal works of mercy. I taught literacy in the evenings and art classes to grade school children during the afternoons. There were other activities which we all took part in such as home visits and clothes sales.

In March I came up North because I felt that it would be impossible for me to really get into human relations work in the South without more experience. I felt that my best chance for doing such work would be in Chicago. At this time I knew nothing of NAIRO. It seems as though the different agencies in Chicago are not interested in interns since there are only two agencies which are taking interns. Actually I prefer working the South.My strongest interest lies with planning and programing for workships and conferences and actual contact with those interested and those who are not so interested in furthering the work of the SRC.

I graduated from Alverno College in 1964 with as Art Major and a Sociology Minor. I also have a teaching certificate for the secondary level.

Would it be possible for me to have an interview with you concerning the intern position? I will be available at my home during the day and in the evening for the rest of this week. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Bettye Burger

(TA3-2040)

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE 32306

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
AND SUPERVISION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

June 17, 1965

PA
AU

Dr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thanks for your note of June 9. I was delighted to learn that you are back in the United States and that you are working with the Southern Regional Council. I hope that you won't wait too long to begin a graduate program and would be happy to have you work with us in our educational leadership program.

The best way to give you an idea of what we are attempting to do in the Institute is to give you copies of the materials which we have sent to our school board members and school superintendents. I am enclosing copies of the descriptive materials. We didn't have time to prepare a brochure so we have handled all our publicity through direct correspondence and the miemographed materials. I am alos enclosing a copy of the program from last week. You can see from this that the biggest concern of the superintendents and board members was, and probably still is, getting a satisfactory Compliance Plan. I think we helped them considerably with this last week. The second week's session begins June 28 and during that week we will concentrate on "The Implications of School Desegregation on the Instructional Program and Teaching Staff." The format of the program will be similar to that of the first week, but will concentrate on curriculum and staffing problems rather than plans. The third week we will deal with community and human relations problems involved. We would be happy to have you sit in with us any time that you can, and it may be that you could help us as a consultant. I say this in view of your experience with the Peace Corps, during one of the two weeks. Some of your insights gained from working with culturally different children and youth might be particularly helpful when we are working on curriculum development for a multi-cultural school. We will be doing this on June 29 and 30.

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE 32306

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
AND SUPERVISION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

June 17, 1965

You asked if you could be of any assistance particularly with respect to research and materials--it would be helpful if you could give us a summary on research related to the learning ability of Negro youth and also if you could suggest types of materials for teaching that might be available for retarded learners.

Sincerely,

H L Frick

Herman L. Frick, Director
Institute on Problems of
School Desegregation

HLF/m

Enclosures

PROGRAM

DEVELOPING DEFENSIBLE COMPLIANCE PLANS AND
THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR SCHOOL OPERATION

June 7 - June 11

June 7:

8:30 - 9:15	Registration
9:15 - 9:30	Welcome - Dr. Mode L. Stone, Dean, School of Education, Florida State University
9:30 - 10:00	The Florida State University Program on Problems Incident to Desegregation - Dr. S. J. Knezevich, Head, Department of Administration and Supervision, Florida State University
10:00 - 10:20	Coffee Break
10:20 - 11:20	The Legal History of School Desegregation in the South 1954-1965 - Mr. Ralph Odum, Assistant Attorney General for the State of Florida
11:20 - 12:00	Panel of Participants: Questions and Discussion - Mr. E. R. Cone, Superintendent, Thomas County, Georgia Mr. Lloyd Connell, Superintendent, Grady County, Georgia Mr. D. M. Bishop, Superintendent, Jefferson County, Florida Mr. W. E. Whaley, Superintendent, Wakulla County, Florida
12:00 - 1:30	Lunch
1:30 - 2:30	Characteristics of Acceptable Compliance Plans - Dr. James Campbell, State Department Of Education, Florida Mr. Hartley Blackburn, Superintendent, Manatee County, Florida Mr. Max Walker, Superintendent, Gadsden County, Florida
2:30 - 3:00	Announcements and Planning

June 8:

8:30 - 9:30	The Civil Rights Act: A Positive Interpretation - Dr. John Griffin, Executive Director Southern Education Foundation, Atlanta
9:30 - 10:15	The Civil Rights Act: The Concerns of the Negro Community in the Culture of the South - Dr. C. U. Smith, Professor of Sociology, Florida A & M University
10:15 - 10:35	Coffee Break
10:35 - 12:00	Panel of Participants: Questions and Discussion Dr. John Griffin Dr. C. U. Smith Mr. Bernard Fennell, Florida A & M University student Mr. Thomas J. Ackerman, Florida State University student Mr. James E. Culpepper, Superintendent, Echols County, Georgia Mr. Max Bruner, Jr., Superintendent, Okaloosa County, Florida Mr. J.E. Scarborough, Lockhart, Alabama Dr. Guy L. Taylor, Superintendent, Tift County, Georgia
12:00 - 1:30	Lunch
1:30 - 2:15	The U. S. Office of Education: Its Relationships and Responsibilities in Assuring Compliance with the Civil Rights Act - Consultant, U. S. Office of Education
2:15 - 2:45	Panel of Participants: Questions and Discussion - Mr. J. E. Hall, Superintendent, Escambia County, Florida Mrs. Catherine B. Floyd, General Supervisor, Franklin County, Florida Mr. C. A. Collins, Superintendent, Mitchell County, Georgia
2:45 - 3:00	Announcements and Planning

June 9:

8:30 - 9:30	Guidelines for School Desegregation - U. S. Office of Education Consultant
9:30 - 10:00	Buzz Session: Questions and Discussion
10:00 - 10:20	Coffee Break
10:20 - 11:05	The Impact of Recent Federal Legislation on School Programs, Opportunities, and Problems - U. S. Office of Education Consultant
11:05 - 12:00	Buzz Session: Questions and Discussion
12:00 - 1:30	Lunch
1:30 - 2:45	Small group study and discussion on problems identified to this point - Consultants serve as group leaders
2:45 - 3:00	Announcements and Planning

June 10:

8:30 - 9:30	Resources Available for Assistance from the U. S. Office of Education - Dr. Stanley Kruger, U. S. Office of Education
9:30 - 10:00	Buzz Session: Questions and Discussion
10:00 - 10:20	Coffee Break
10:20 - 11:15	Resources Available for Assistance from State Departments of Education of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia - Dr. James Campbell, Florida State Department of Education Dr. Jack T. Nix, Georgia State Department of Education Dr. Sam Hand, Florida State Department of Education

11:15 - 12:00 Resources Available from:

1. Institutions of Higher Learning - Dr. S. J. Knezevich

2. Professional Associations -
   a. Mr. Ray Tipton, Florida Education Association
   b. Dr. Gilbert Porter, Florida State Teachers Association

12:00 - 1:30 Lunch

1:30 - 3:00 The Impact of Desegregation on School Organization:

1. The Organization of Attendance Areas and Pupil Placement
2. Pupil Transportation
3. The Utilization of Facilities - school lunchroom, restrooms, etc.
4. Community Relations Problems

Dr. L. L. Boykin, Dean, School of Education, Florida A & M University
Dr. Joe Williams, Dean, School of Education, University of Georgia
Dr. Charles E. Chick, State Department of Education, Florida
Dr. Jeff West, Assistant Superintendent of Instruction, Dade County, Florida

3:00 - 3:30 Announcements and Planning

June 11:

8:30 - 10:00 The Impact of Desegregation on Organization for Instruction:

1. Goals
2. Grouping
3. Teacher Assignment
4. Methods and materials of instruction

Symposium -

Dr. Fred Turner, Florida State Department of Education
Mrs. Linda Finkelstein, U. S. Office of Education
Dr. Jeff West, Asst. Superintendent for Instruction, Dade County, Florida
Mrs. Paul McClendon, Jacksonville University, Jacksonville, Florida

10:00 - 10:20	Coffee Break
10:20 - 12:00	Small group study on problems of school organization and instruction - staff and consultants serving as resource people
12:00 - 1:30	Lunch
1:30 - 2:15	Summary of next steps - Staff
2:15 - 3:00	Announcements and Planning

Department of Administration and Supervision
School of Education
Florida State University

INSTITUTE ON PROBLEMS OCCASIONED BY SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Summer, 1965

I. Purpose of the Institute

To provide educational leaders (school superintendents, board members, and central office personnel) of North Florida, Southwest Georgia, and Southeast Alabama with information, insights, and skills necessary to cope with the problems occasioned by school desegregation in a manner which directs maximum resources toward improving educational opportunities for boys and girls served by public schools.

II. Eligible Participants

School board members (or an official lay representative), school superintendents, and school system central office staff members. Until initial requests are determined, each school district will be limited to a maximum of three participants. Each district is encouraged to have at least one participant. Participation is by invitation only.

III. Calendar

The Institute is planned for three one-week sessions. Each session will deal with a different set of specific problems. The calendar for the three sessions follows:

1. June 7 - June 11
2. June 28 - July 2
3. July 12 - July 16

Institute sessions will meet five days each week and the tentative time schedule calls for sessions from 9:30 to 12:00 a.m. and from 1:00 to 3:30 p.m. Exact meeting times will be arranged to suit participants.

IV. Staff and Consultants

Three full-time staff members from Florida State University and the Florida State Department of Education will coordinate the Institute. They will be assisted by consultants from: The U.S. Office of Education, The Florida State Department of Education, The Office of the Attorney General of Florida, school systems that have successfully dealt with the problems involved, and other organizations.

V. Program Content

At the suggestions of a steering committee composed of school superintendents from Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, initial Institute activities will concentrate on development of plans for desegregation consistent with criteria established by the U. S. Office of Education. Subsequent sessions will be devoted to specific problems associated with school desegregation. It is anticipated that problems such as teacher assignment, pupil placement and grouping for effective instruction, instructional materials, inservice training programs for teachers, and others suggested by participants will be the focus of attention during these meetings.

VI. Expenses of Participants

The Institute is supported by a grant from the U. S. Office of Education. Each participant will be paid travel expenses of 9¢ per mile from home to Florida State University and return plus a stipend of $15 per day for expenses. Maximum stipend is $75 per week.

VII. Housing

Comfortable housing at reasonable rates is available bordering or near the Florida State University campus. If requested, the Institute staff will assist in every way possible in securing housing.

THESE BOOKS ARE IN THE RESERVE ROOM ON 2-DAY RESERVE ONLY.

301.15 Adorno, Theodor, et.al. THE AUTHORITARIAN PERSONALITY. New York: Harper, 1950.

371.974 Ashmore, Harry S. THE NEGRO AND THE SCHOOLS. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1954.

301.45 Bettelheim, Bruno and Morris Janowitz. DYNAMICS OF PREJUDICE. New York: Harper, 1950.

339.420973 Caplovitz, David. THE POOR PAY MORE: CONSUMER PRACTICES OF LOW INCOME FAMILIES. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, 1963.

137 Combs, Arthur W. and Donald Snygg. INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR (rev. ed.). New York: Harper and Row, 1959.

370.19 Conant, James Bryant. SLUMS AND SUBURBS. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1961.

572.082 Deutsch, Martin. MINORITY GROUP AND CLASS STATUS AS RELATED TO SOCIAL AND PERSONALITY FACTORS IN SCHOLASTIC ACHIEVEMENT, Monograph 2, The Society for Applied Anthropology. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1960.

370.158 Foshay, Arthur W. CHILDREN'S SOCIAL VALUES. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1954.

325.26 Frazier, E. Franklin. THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES. New York: Macmillan, 1957.

325.7471 Glazer, Nathan and D. P. Moynihan. BEYOND THE MELTING POT. Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press and Harvard University Press, 1963.

371.335 Hoban, Charles F., Jr. FOCUS ON LEARNING. Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1942.

915 Isaacs, Harold R. SCRATCHES ON OUR MINDS. New York: J. Day Co., 1958.

301.15 Kardiner, Abram, Et.al. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL FRONTIERS OF SOCIETY. New York: Columbia University Press, 1945.

301.451 Killian, Lewis, and Charles Grigg. RACIAL CRISIS IN AMERICA: LEADERSHIP IN CONFLICT. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1964.

137 Kluckhohn, Clyde and Henry A. Murray (eds.) PERSONALITY IN NATURE, SOCIETY AND CULTURE. New York: Alfred Knopf, Inc., 1953.

157.3 Lee, Irving J. HOW DO YOU TALK ABOUT PEOPLE? New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith, 1950.

136.45 Lott, Albert J. and Bernice E. Lott. NEGRO AND WHITE YOUTH: A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY IN A BORDER-STATE COMMUNITY. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1963.

325.73 Marden, Charles F. MINORITIES IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. New York: American Book Co., 1952.

301.45 Marrow, Alfred J. CHANGING PATTERNS OF PREJUDICES. Philadelphia: Chilton Co., 1962.

324.15 Moon, Henry L. BALANCE OF POWER: THE NEGRO VOTE. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Co., 1948.

301.451 Muse, Benjamin. TEN YEARS OF PRELUDE. New York: Viking Press, 1964.

323.41 Myers, Henry A. ARE MEN EQUAL? New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1945.

325.26 Rose, Arnold M. THE NEGRO IN AMERICA. New York: Harper, 1948.

301.15 Saenger, Gerhart. THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF PREJUDICE. New York: Harper, 1953.

325.26 Sutherland, Robert L. COLOR, CLASS, AND PERSONALITY. Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1942.

370.1573 Trager, Helen G. and Marian Radke Yarrow. THEY LEARN WHAT THEY LIVE: PREJUDICE IN YOUNG CHILDREN. New York: Harper and Row, 1952.

301.440973 Turner, Ralph H. THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF AMBITION: A STUDY OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS IN LOS ANGELES. San Francisco: Chandler Publishing Co., 1964.

THESE BOOKS ARE ON ORDER AS OF JUNE 2. THEY MAY OR MAY NOT BE IN THE LIBRARY AT THIS TIME.

Allport, Gordon W. THE NATURE OF PREJUDICE. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1954.

Blatt, Burton. EDUCATING INTELLIGENCE: A STUDY IN THE PREVENTION OF MENTAL RETARDATION. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1965.

Brown, Hugh V. E-QUAL-ITY EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA AMONG NEGROES. Raleigh, North Carolina: Irving-Swain Press, 1964.

Dollard, John. CASTE AND CLASS IN A SOUTHERN TOWN, 3rd Ed., New York: Doubleday-Anchor, 1957.

Kardiner, Abram and Lionel Ovesey. THE MARK OF OPPRESSION: EXPLORATIONS IN THE PERSONALITY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO. Cleveland: World Book Publishing Co., 1962.

Page, Charles H., editor. SOCIOLOGY AND CONTEMPORARY EDUCATION. New York: Random House, 1964.

Passow, Harry A., editor. EDUCATION IN DEPRESSED AREAS. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1963.

ASK AT DESK IN RESERVE ROOM FOR THESE BOOKS LISTED BELOW. THEY HAVE PUT ON A SHELF BEHIND THE DESK FOR YOUR USE ONLY.

Bloom, B. S., Allison Davis, and Robert Hess. COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR CULTURAL DEPRIVATION. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1965.

Broom, Leonard and Norval Glenn. TRANSFORMATION OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO. New York: Harper and Row, 1965.

Carriker, W. R. ROLE OF THE SCHOOL IN PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, Cooperative Research Monograph No. 10. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Clift, Virgil A., A. W. Anderson, and H. G. Hullfish, editors. NEGRO EDUCATION IN AMERICA: ITS ADEQUACY, PROBLEMS, AND NEEDS. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1962.

Dodson, Dan W. CRISIS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS: RACIAL SEGREGATION NORTHERN STYLE. New York: Council for American Unity, 1965.

Fusco, Gene C. SCHOOL-HOME PARTNERSHIP IN DEPRESSED URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS, Bulletin 1964, No. 20. Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Goldwin, R. A., editor. ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF EMANCIPATION. Chicago: Rand-McNally and Co., 1963.

Humphrey, H. H., editor. SCHOOL DESEGREGATION DOCUMENTS AND COMMENTARIES. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1964.

Kvaraceus, William C., et.al. NEGRO SELF-CONCEPT: IMPLICATIONS FOR SCHOOL AND CITIZENSHIP. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1965.

McDonagh, Edward C. and Jon E. Simpson, editors. SOCIAL PROBLEMS: PERSISTANT CHALLENGES. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1965.

Simpson, G. E. and J. M. Yinger. RACIAL AND CULTURAL MINORITIES. New York: Harper and Row, 1965.

Sutton, Elizabeth. KNOWING AND TEACHING THE MIGRANT CHILD. Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association, 1960.

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Coles, Robert. THE DESEGREGATION OF SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: A PSYCHIATRIC STUDY. New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Atlanta, Georgia: Southern Regional Council, July, 1963.

IMPROVING ENGLISH SKILLS OF CULTURALLY DIFFERENT YOUTH (in large cities) Bulletin 1964, no. 5.

PROGRAMS FOR THE EDUCATIONALLY DISADVANTAGED. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Office of Education, Bulletin 1963, No. 17.

SCHOOL-HOME PARTNERSHIP IN DEPRESSED URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS. Bulletin 1964, No. 20.

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370.5
C536

CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Vol. 31 (March, 1955), 306-307
Ever-Expanding Human Relations

Vol. 39 (May, 1963), 411-434
Children in Crowded Areas

Vol. 40 (January, 1964), 40, 235-238
Uncertainties of Children and Social-Class Differences

370.5
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EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Vol. 13 (November, 1955), 70-126
Integrating Minority Groups into the Public Schools

Vol. 14 (January, 1957), 203-240
Individual Differences and Social Class

Vol. 20 (February, 1963), 337-347
The Culturally Deprived Child

305
J86

JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

Vol. 28 (November, 1954), 126-130
Phillip Rothman, "Socio-economic Status and the Values of Junior Kigh Students"

Vol. 29 (October, 1955), 89-96
Recia and Frank Wolf, "Helping Children Who Do Not Want to Learn"

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Vol. 32 (Spring, 1963), 114-121
Ronald J. Rousseve, "Teachers of Culturally Disadvantaged American Youth"

Vol. 33 (Spring, 1964), 136-142
Ralph H. Hines, "Social Expectations and Cultural Deprivations"

370.5
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Keppel, Francis. "In the Battle for Desegregation, What Are the Flanking Skirmishes, What is the Fundamental Struggle?" PHI DELTA KAPPAN XLVI (September, 1964), 3-5.

370.5
H6381

Kvaraceus, William C. "Social Stresses and Strains on Children and Youth: Implications for Schools." HIGH SCHOOL JOURNAL 47 (January, 1964), 140-145.

June 18, 1965

Mr. Archie Allen
1233 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Archie:

Paul Anthony has asked me to write you concerning your inquiry into the internship situation as it now stands around here. Of the original positions available only Georgia remains unfilled and at present it is doubtful if they will take part in the program at all due to financial problems. Should anything develop in the near future we will call you but the possibility of such a thing happening is slight right now. I hope you are able to find a position in the South that you will enjoy and find a challenge. Personally, I don't know why SSOC can't qualify for an intern.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

June 18, 1965

Mr. Ignacio Peri
2307 Cordelia Street
Tampa, Florida

Dear Ignacio:

I have tried to reach you several times by phone and have failed, thus the letter. A Mrs. Catherine Petree, 2340 Derbyshire Road, Maitland, Florida is very much interested in getting in touch with people interested in volunteer work for the summer with a Project Headstart pre-school teaching program. I thought perhaps this might be of some interest to you. The chance to work in Atlanta in a community center and community organizing situation remains an alternative if you so choose. I apologize for the long silence and hope that I have no inconvenienced you in regard to your summer plans.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

June 21, 1965

Mrs. Harnitha Smith
106 PerrinStreet
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Paul has told me of your problem in finding tutors. Perhaps one or two of the returned Peace Corps Volunteers will be able to work for part or all of the summer. (List Enclosed).

Hope this is of some help.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

Enc.

602 E. McBee Avenue

Greenville, South Carolina

June 21, 1965

Send another letter

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony,

I have waited until today to confirm our telephone conversation by letter as I wanted to explore every avenue of approach to locate more local people to assist us with the tutorial project.

After meeting with other members of the committee we have exhausted every effort to obtain funds and tutors. We have been successful in turning up only one part-time tutor. The other members of the Greenville Education Committee and I have decided that if it is possible we would like for the SRC to send us five persons to assist us, and certainly no less than three. This of course, would have to be without any financial obligation on our part.

Whatever help you can give will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Harnitha Smith

(Mrs.) Harnitha Smith, Secretary
Greenville Education Committee

June 22, 1965

Miss Dorothy Height
National Board - YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Dorothy:

Since the visit to New York I have remembered your expression of interest in placing young women with decent inclinations in southern YW posts.

There is one such person whom we have encouraged to write you, Eleanor Ruth Kuhl of Ocala, Florida. Miss Kuhl has recently been asked to leave her position as Director of Christian Education of the First Methodist Church of Ocala because of her responsible and correct concerns with community affairs in Ocala. Al Ulmer of our staff has been close to this situation and has encouraged Miss Kuhl to write you about possible employment. He recommends her highly.

I am encouraged about this possible interest on the part of the YWCA since I think it may help the YW get good people and I know it will help us place good people who deserve assistance. The best part, by far, of my New York visit was the opportunity to spend so much time with you and Florence. But I think I'll never forget your accounts of the speech in Connecticutt nor your dilemma with the checking account. (I know empathy prevailed at the bank and only hope there was a solution. As for Connecticutt, sometimes I wonder if you get mad enough.)

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
BLIND COPY: Eleanor Ruth Kuhl

Dorth Height
YWCA.

#6 Waverly Apartments
920 E. Adams Street
Ocala, Fla.
June 1, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al,

So much has happened since I last wrote to you early last month. I have been asked to resign from my position at the First Methodist Church - and this will be effective this month. During the summer (through the first week of August) I will be working with the Head Start Program as a Speech Therapist. My college degree is in English and Speech, so I guess I can qualify. Paul Cosby has been told (just yesterday) that he will be leaving his position at Grace Episcopal Church. The departure date for Paul and his family is a little indefinite - but this will also be during the summer. He went to see his Bishop today. And for the third and final "muskateer", Bob McBride was informed today that he would be leaving Ocala this month. The District Superintendent came to see him at 4:00 this afternoon and gave him this news. All of this information is confidential because neither Paul or Bob want this to be known until a later time. Both of them expect to be relocated in southern Florida. Bob has asked to be moved to a church near Clearwater because Martha is pregnant and they would like to be nearer to her folks.

I am interested in the positions you say are opening in the area of research with SRC. Please talk to "the powers that be" and ask them to communicate with me. Just for the record you may need to know that I have an A.B. degree from West Virginia University (in English and Speech) and an M.R.E. (Masters in Religious Education) from The Divinity School of Duke University. Since January, 1964, I have been employed as the Director of Christian Education at the First Meth. Ch. of Ocala. Then you know that this summer I will be working with the local Head Start Program.

I have to be in Columbia, South Carolina the week of June 13 - 17 to teach in a Laboratory School and it is quite posible that I could come to Atlanta for an interview on June 19. On June 21 I will begin working with Head Start and will be busy with that through the first week of August. But I guess I could come to Atlanta for a Saturday interview anytime. Thank you for your letter and your interest. I sincerely appreciate your help.

Yours truly,

Eleanor

Eleanor Ruth Kuhl

June 22, 1965

Father Albert S. Foley, S.J., Ph.D.
Director
Human Relations Training Institute
Spring Hill College
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Father Foley:

It will be a pleasure to participate in your workshop July 19-20. If it fits your needs I shall plan to arrive on the morning of the 19th and leave on the afternoon of the 20th.

Any further guidance you could give me and Ed on your use of us would be helpful since I would like to (quietly) see others in Mobile. I welcome this opportunity to visit with you and others to determine what we might possibly do to be of help. But I approach the assignment quietly since your city is the only place in the whole world in which I am at least slightly notorious.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

P.S. On June 21 I spoke to a teachers' workshop (on school desegregation) at the University of Oklahoma. If, in part, the same material could be sued with one of your groups, it would be of some help to me.

cc: Mr. Ed Stanfield

SPRING HILL COLLEGE · MOBILE · ALABAMA · 36608

HUMAN RELATIONS
TRAINING INSTITUTE

June 15, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Field Representative,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul,

As you may know we are conducting two programs in human relations on the campus this summer. One of the programs is for public school teachers under the auspices of the U.S. Office of Education. The other is for our regular summer school clientele.

We are off to a good start and have two interesting groups. We would like to invite you to come down to address them on the work of the SRC and share with them some of your experiences and wisdom during the week of July 19. We have asked Ed Stanfield to be with us on the Monday and Tuesday, July 19 and 20 to form a panel so that you can show how your organizations work together.

If you find this is not possible, I wonder if Margaret Long could be with us for those dates?

Looking forward to hearing from you in this matter and hoping you will be with us in Mobile this summer, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Father Albert S Foley S/

Father Albert S. Foley, S.J., Ph.D.
Director

ASF:jms

Toulminville Methodist Church
2271 ST. STEPHENS ROAD
MOBILE, ALABAMA 36617

DALLAS A. BLANCHARD, MINISTER
OFFICE PHONE 478-1504
PARSONAGE 452-5272

June 26, 1965

Reply 6/29/ same year

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Powers McLeod suggested I contact you for some desperately needed help.

I have just been appointed to a church in a rapidly "changing" neighborhood. For three to four years there has been a process of block-busting and an influx on largely middle-classed Negros. I have not yet been able to obtain any accurate population distribution figures but would estimate that it now stands at 60 to 75 per cent Negro.

I feel my first job is to try to stabilize the community and prevent further panic. When that is done we want to develop a "relevant" church.

Can you give me information on what other communities have done in like situation? Is there any prfessional organization experienced in working with this sort of thing?

I would appreciate an early reply--we're probably three years too late now.

Sincerely,

Dallas A. Blanchard

Dallas A. Blanchard

Will Turner

June 29, 1965

Mr. Roger Kahn
Council on Human Relations
281 The Arcade
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Dear Roger:

It has been three weeks instead of two but that's about par for correspondence from the desk of Ulmer, Intern. I talked with Paul and he was interested but there are no openings with Southern Regional Council at this time. I'm sure if a position becomes available in the near future he will be glad to talk with you about it.

The summer moves on for me and between work and after-work I manage to stay busy.

It was real good seeing you and talking with you at that plush resort three weeks ago. If you come south for a vacation plan to stay a while in Atlanta with me.

Your friend,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

[n.d. - 1965, June ??]

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

I'm writing to you to see if you can give me some idea of what is going on now in Vine City.

I talked to Mrs. Bolden today and couldn't get any idea of what was what. I have become very interested myself in housing problems, and would really like to see something done about conditions there.

I don't want, however, to jump into Vine City and start yelling and screaming about this and that. I remember you said the housing survey had been completed and that you were having trouble establishing ownership in some cases.

Our research department has told me they think they can discover names behind the corporations.

Mrs. Bolden suggested the following plan:

1. a meeting of tenants with the realtor, seeking some improvement

2. a meeting with the owner

3. a meeting with city officials responsible for housing

4. some sort of action

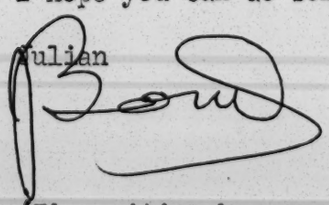
I feel that I'm in a very funny position in all of this. I'm almost afraid to do anything because I don't want to appear to be politicking, but I do want to see something done.

I would think that public exposure of (1) conditions and (2) the owners names and a confrontation between tenant and owner might get some results. I don't think, however, that I could expect too much from the city.

I do want to see if something can be done, and am willing to do what I can - and what SNCC can do.

I hope you can do something to straighten out my confusion would be appreciated.

Julian



(I'm writing because I'm too un-organized to call you up or come see you)

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Roger Kahn
NAIRO Intern

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7/1/65

Dear Al,

Thanks for dropping me the line concerning the job; I have deceided to stay in Cleveland for at least another year, or at least my wife has deceided that for me. I don't know yet where (and it looks like maybe if) I'll be working.

I doubt that I'll will get to Atlanta for a vacation, however let me turn the offer around; Why don't you stop in Cleveland when you come up north. Bring your present or future wife! (By the way, if we don't see you- Congratulations*).

One other thing, would you let me know every so often what's happening with the Vine Street Project (also, if you have a mailing list, would you put me on it?).

Take care.

Best regards,

Roger

Contributions are tax deductible

July 2, 1965

Mr. Henry Munoz
Texas AFL-CIO
Box MM Capitol Station
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Munoz:

During the past year I have participated in a number of conferences, meetings and workshops. Usually these meetings are attended by people of like mind, who talk with one another about our nation's problems or test one another's committment, or who are dedicated listeners to "inform sources" who casually drop insights.

However, for a few hours on two successive days at the AFL-CIO Summer Youth Citizenship Conference last week this sameness of opinion and reluctance to comment was not in evidence. Thinking, growth of awareness, humor, and best of all, tolerance of the uninformed by the informed, -- all of it seemed present for those few hours. And to top it all off, you all even let the students talk!

I hope the AFL-CIO considers holding more conferences of this nature in the future and that you consider having them in the other southern states as we so badly need them there.

You did a good job. I hope that you continue the good thing you have started.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:mpa

July 2, 1965

Miss Eleanor Kuhl
#6 Waverly Apartments
920 E. Adams Street
Ocala, Florida

Dear Eleanor:

We have written to the YWCA lady and now it is your turn. Glowing things were said about you in our letters, so you must say nice things about us in yours.

I hope Headstart is going smoothly and that you are enjoying the work. Please say hello to Paul Cosby and his wife and to Martha Coachman and husband for me.

It is rumored you are teaching your class at poolside. Is this true?

Best wishes,

AU:mpa

Address: Miss Dorothy Height
National Board - YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10022

PA

#6 Waverly Apartments
920 E. Adams Street
Ocala, Florida 32670
July 7, 1965

Dear Al,

Thank you for your recent letter. I had finally gotten around to writing to Miss Height last week, and I do appreciate the fine letter that Mr. Anthony wrote about me.

You just might be seeing Paul and Emily Cosby. They left Ocala last Thursday for a vacation - planning to visit her folks in Langdale and his folks in Birmingham and then spending a week at an Episcopal Camp in North Carolina. Paul mentioned once that he might go by Atlanta. He had had an invitation from Ralph Magill - and he might decide to come to Atlanta for the chance to talk to him. Who knows, perhaps Mr. Magill might decide to write a story about Ocala.

Bob and Martha McBride are now serving a church in Bear Lake (near Orlando). Their address is now 3606 Lina Lane, Apopka, Fla. Bob is now the minister of a small new Methodist church with about 150 members. Thay have a lovely $18,000 parsonage - so you should stop by and visit them if you ever have a chance.

Your letter mentioned the Head Start Program so I am assuming that you are interested. Last week at staff meeting the total count of children from the 17 centers came to approximately 1790. This is a little over the goal of 1700. The Reverend Frank Pinkston, the president of the NAACP and the director of the Head Start Program, is now very seriously ill. Last Saturday night he was rushed to a hospital - and today we learned that he may have a brain tumor. He will have an operation tomorrow morning at the University hospital in Gainesville. According to some of his close friends Frank has been having headaches for several weeks - and his tireless and endless work getting the Head Start Program going has probably aided the illness. Some of us sent a telegram to Frank this evening - and we are all quite concerned about Frank. Ocala will certainly loose a very dedicated man if this brain tumor is as bad as some think. The Head Start Program continues in full swing. Today we learned that this program has been selected by Washington for a series of tests. This means a heck of a lot more work for all of us concerned - but evidently the Office of E. O. thinks that this is a good program - and this gives us added enthusiasm. My class is not being taught at poolside - but I wish it were. It's hot as ____! Thanks again for all your help!

Sincerely,
Elsner

11 July 1965

Dear A,

Many thanks for your hospitality last month. I have been busy travelling & John is studying French in order to pass his second language exam.

I had several drinks with Norm in L. A. It was so good to see him again. He said he was going to phone you.

I told John about Vine City and we discussed the possibility of spending the last two weeks of August in Vine City. What we would like to know is what jobs could we do and where could we live. John doesn't know what he could do and I don't really know what your plans are for Vine City this summer. If we could fit into any plans, please let us know whenever you can.

I probably won't be travelling any more on the job. Seeley put the Title IV staff to work reading desegregation plans. The Commissioner wants as many districts in compliance as he can get by the beginning of the school year & there are 1500 plans in the office which have to be processed this month. The backlog is due, at least in part, to the fact that most plans come in in unacceptable form & therefore need a lot of negotiation. Each plan approved from now on will contain a sentance to the effect that no teacher will be fired due to race, color etc. We are now requiring two school districts who opt for freedom of choice 1-12

to make choice mandatory and either build mobile structures to accomodate some choosers or to assign overflow students (under the overcrowding provision) on the bases of proximity to the other school. I don't know whether this will work, but freedom of choice in a two school district won't bring meaningful desegregation either.

I am reading plans from Texas, and believe me, it is a real education. I expect to learn a lot the rest of the summer.

John and I send our fondest regards and very best wishes to you and Robin. We look forward to seeing you soon.

Regards,

Phyllis, John

P.S. Greetings to Fanselow.

July 12, 1965

Mrs. Libby Ledeen
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Libby:

Your report on the activities of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations has created quite a stir down here. Les has read it and would like Maggie Long to put it in New South if you are agreeable. Are you agreeable? We would print it as it is -- a report on student activities -- with a very brief introduction.

I hope you are in agreement with us doing this. I think we should print more reports of this nature in the New South and I suppose we would if there were more people to write about like you all.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:mm

1714 Everett Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi 39204
July 12, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al,

A note to thank you for your help when I was in your place last week. I'm still reading some of the material from your office, and I rather enjoy its flavor.

I saw Harris Wofford this afternoon and had a nice chat with him. He gave me a couple more names to look up, and slowly but surely I'm building up a list. I'll see several other people you mentioned before the week is out, I hope.

If you get an opportunity to try out the booklets in Atlanta please let me know how they work out and what you find out about them. Any field work with them should be cherished and used for further development.

Thanks again for the help, and I'll look forward to getting together with you again one of these days.

Yours truly,

Dick Jewett

July 16, 1965

Father Albert S. Foley
Spring Hill College
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Father Foley:

As Paul has told you I will be coming to Mobile Sunday, July 18th. I will arrive at 7:50 P.M. on Eastern's Flight 111 and will be available for the workshop Monday and Tuesday.

I look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:mm

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

July 16, 1965

Father Albert S. Foley
Spring Hill College
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Father Foley:

As Paul has told you I will be coming to Mobile Sunday, July 18th. I will arrive at 7:50 P.M. on Eastern's Flight 111 and will be available for the workshop Monday and Tuesday.

I look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:mm

602 E. McBee Avenue
Greenville, South Carolina
July 16, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al,

Thank you for sending the list of returned Peace Corp Volunteers.

Learning of some of our problems in Greenville from your own survey can help you imagine the position I found myself in when I placed that frantic phone call to Mr. Anthony.

However, we now have two Bahai's recently come to Greenville working with us and one college girl just returned also assisting, so that we are now managing.

Project HEAD-START with its more attractive offer of finance threw the monkey-wrench into local recruitment as far as volunteer workers with the tutorial project is concerned. Some of the workers who helped with last winter's study hall were in need of earning and went with HEAD-START.

Another handicap is that we still have had to make shift in Springfield Baptist Church, (Negro) inadequately equipped. The Superintendent and the School Board refused our several requests for use of a school building to house the tutorial project. I understand why--we would have been in real competition with the School District's program as $25 per subject was the charge for the District's program while we made no charge to those who could not afford it whether there were two children or ten in a family.

I'll keep the Peace Corp list for future reference, we may need it for another time.

Cordially,

Harnitha Smith

Harnitha Smith

CC: Paul Anthony

Operation Catch-Up
First Baptist Church
Corner of S. Main and Fourth St.
Farmville, Virginia
July 19, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Nancy Adams has suggested that I write to you for information concerning possible job openings beginning in September. I am interested in Civil Rights work and thus would be interested in learning more about your organization, and as mentioned before any available positions.

I am twenty-two years old and have just graduated from the University of Wisconsin. There I received a BA degree with a sociology major. This summer I am working in Prince Edward County, with Operation Catch-Up, a group concentrating on remedial reading but also doing other work in the community.

I am anxious to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Linda Polacheck

Linda Polacheck

ML
AU

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina
July 19, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Al:

Thank you for your letter of July 12 and your "kind words" about South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations. The students are doing a good job and their work is worthy of publicity.

We are agreeable to having the report printed in New South if this seems best to the staff at SRC. In looking it over again I note a few minor changes which possibly should be made. The number of students attending SSOC spring conference was 10 rather than 8; Newberry College Human Relations Committee is a committee of the Student Christian Association and for the sake of accuracy no doubt should be so identified. The last heading "Miscellaneous" contains a number of matters unrelated to the student program which probably should be deleted.

In the discussion of SCSCHR spring conference the term "~~protest~~ movement" which I used may be a bit inaccurate. I was using it to describe a variety of approaches, but some people seem to equate the term with riots, direct action demonstrations, etc. which we have not had. Your judgment on this is certainly as valid as ours, so please make any changes which seem best. ?

Best of wishes to all.

Sincerely,

Libby

Elizabeth C. Ledeen (Mrs. T. J.)

Route 1, Box 84
Rickland, Ga.
July 20, 1965

Replying
Quiz 4

Dear Al,

I received your letter of April 26, 1965, but I've a million reasons for waiting so late to reply — hard studies and hard work, and now, trying to scrape up money to go back to college this fall.

Presently I am working as a field reporter for ASC here at home, but I'll be free in about two weeks. If I can be made useful then I'll be very glad.

Yes, I would like to receive

Material about civil rights, and also about the Southern Regional Council and how I may work in a project.

Sincerely,
Thomas Harris

SPRING HILL COLLEGE · MOBILE · ALABAMA · 36608

HUMAN RELATIONS
TRAINING INSTITUTE

July 20, 1965

Mr. Al.Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Al,

Just a note to say how deeply we appreciate your taking the time and trouble to be with us for the sessions of our Human Relations Institute and Workshop which you aided so admirably.

The reactions written by the participants indicated that they were much impressed by your knowledgeable presentation and benefited greatly from it.

On my behalf and on behalf of the other members of the Institute and Workshop, I would like to thank you for the effort you expended in our projects.

Looking forward to having you with us in future programs of this type possibly for an evening session in the fall, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Father Foley

Father Albert S. Foley, S.J., Ph.D.
Director

ASF: lp

165

July 27

Dear Al,

I thought the progress on Vine City Proj. was great. I hope it continues along the same lines.

This is just a note to remind you that if you're in Chapel Hill before August 24 to look me up: 218 Connor Dorm - phone 968-9178.

Best of everything to you and Robin.

Wilfred

June 29, 1965

The Reverend Dallas A. Blanchard
Toulminville Methodist Church
2271 St. Stephens Road
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Reverend Blanchard:

Thank you for your letter asking for information about what to do with a "changing" neighborhood. This, of course, is one question many people would like to answer by fitting some magic formula mechanism into place. The best help we can be is to suggest several pamphlets describing situations similar to yours and to make it possible for you to exchange information with people in two southern cities, Richmond, Va., and Houston, Texas who have experienced problems similar to the ones confronting you now.

Mr. Charles Kelly, the director of the Houston Council on Human Relations, 5403 Austin Street, Houston, Texas, has worked in a situation in Houston, which involves people in a high-income bracket. At present the effort appears to have been successful. I'm sure he will be glad to share any of his ideas with you, and if in the future you and Reverend McLeod deem it necessary we can perhaps assist in making it possible for you all to get together in Mobile. Reverend Robert Combs, director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, 17 East Cary St., Richmond 19, Virginia, can refer you to the people who worked in a neighborhood transition recently in Richmond.

The literature is listed on a separate page of this letter. I apologize that we cannot send you copies of these

but the only ones we have are for our research files.

If we can be of any further help please call on us.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh
Encl.

1. "Equal Opportunity in Housing - A Series of Case Studies."
Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 Price: 35¢

2. "If Your Next Neighbors Are Negroes."
Department of Race Relations, American Missionary Association, Board of Missions of the Congregational Churches, Fisk University Offices, Nashville 8, Tennessee
Price: 25¢

3. "Look Before You Leave" - a primer for communities facing change.
Chicago Commission on Human Relations, 54 W. Hubbard St. Chicago 10, Illinois. Price ??

PA
Rec'd 7/4/65

VAU

July 29, 1965

Replying Aug 5

Dear Mr. Wheeler,

I am a recently returned volunteer for the Peace Corps from Cameroun now working in Peace Corps training in Quebec. From a letter I read from another volunteer from Nigeria who is in Atlanta, it seems that you are in need of help.

Though I intend to continue my studies soon, I am interested in working for Civil Rights. Would you kindly send me all specific information.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joyce Aasen

Joyce Aasen

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C/o Operation Catch-Up
First Baptist Church
Main and Fourth
Farmville, Virginia
August 1, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
C/o Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Yesterday I was talking to Miss Nancy Adams, who works for AFSC here in Farmville, about job possibilities for the coming fall, and she told me that you might be able to tell me something about NIARO Internships and what might be open soon in the way of positions.

I am interested in doing field work in the South, primarily in the areas of political education and "community organizing." Operation Catch-Up has been my first experience in "civil rights" work, but I am anxious to do more now that I'm out of school.

If you would be so good as to send me

some information on the Internship program, its possibilities, and the application process, I would be very grateful.

Sincerely yours
Liz Currie

2274 Ballard Drive
Macon, Georgia
August 3, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

As you suggested I mailed my personal data sheet to Southern Regional Council about two weeks ago. The letter was addressed to Mr. Ulmer.

Enclosed is a short article which I had published in the May-June issue of Practical Anthropology. I will be interested in your reactions.

Yours truly,

Wayman B. Shiver Jr.

Wayman B. Shiver, Jr.

Enclosure

August 5, 1965

Miss Ann Francis Taylor
2152 General Gorgas Drive
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Miss Taylor:

You made the group discussion enjoyable. I only wish you had been more interested in talking about a job with Southern Regional Council afterward. The job I was describing remains unfilled and we would still like to talk to you about it. The salary for the first year is much less than you make as a teacher but after the initial training year your salary would be equal to or better than that offered by most teaching positions.

If you are at all interested please call me at 522-8764, collect. If you are definitely interested a trip, at our expense, to Atlanta to talk with us about the position, is a possibility.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

August 5, 1965

Miss Joyce Aasen
College de Ste. Anne
La Pocatiere
Quebec, Canada

Dear Miss Aasen:

Your letter to Mr. Wheeler has been referred to me. The request for volunteer help for certain summer projects was made with the belief that many returned volunteers from the South would be interested in an active civil rights project, guaranteeing a subsistence allowance. Two hundred and seventeen letters were sent, 27 replies were received, and one volunteer came. He worked five weeks in Mobile, Alabama. This weak response caused us to lose interest in the recruiting of returned volunteers for work in summer programs.

However, a community self-help program is in operation in Atlanta and if you are interested I will send you additional information.

A selection of civil rights publications is being sent to you under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

August 5, 1965

Mr. Thomas Harris
Route 1, Box 84
Richland, Georgia

Dear Thomas:

Thank you for your letter of July 20th. The opportunity to do volunteer work still exists, however, the $25 per week is doubtful at present. If you are interested in working in a Community Center here in Atlanta (tutorials, house renovation, etc.) please calleme at 522-8764, collect, for more details.

I am sending civil rights material and information about the Southern Regional Council under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

#6 Waverly Apartments
920 E. Adams Street
Ocala, Fla. 32670
August 9, 1965

Dear Al,

I wanted you to know that there are exactly two places in the city of Atlanta that I have seen. One is the inside of the airport terminal. I was sort of stranded there for a couple of hours in the middle of the night in May of 1964. I had missed a flight from Durham to Jacksonville (because of the time change) and I had to take another flight to Atlanta and then one to Jacksonville.

The other place I have seen is the bus station (also in the middle of the night) when I was returning from a national Methodist Youth Convocation at Purdue University with a bus load of Florida high school kids. We had a brief stop in Atlanta.

Now that you know the complete extent of my experience in Atlanta - I do hope you will have time this weekend to show me a little more of the city! In all seriousness, I do hope you will be able to fit me in your busy schedule. I would like to see the project you were working on during your Saturdays back in April and May. Did you ever get that playground finished?

I expect to arrive in Atlanta early Saturday afternoon. My cousin is Mrs. Paul Yankee and she lives at Apt. #5, 370-D Alberta Terrace, N.E. Her phone number is 233-8580. She is a buyer for Rich's Department Store - in the tall girl's department. Both Lucille and her husband Paul are tall - I don't know what happened on my side of the family but I'm just 5' 2½".

I really am looking forward to my few days in Atlanta, and I do hope this time that we won't have to squeeze a few minutes for fun and swimming in between meetings!

See you Saturday!

Sincerely,
Eleanor

August 11, 1965

Dr. T. Franklin Williams
Professor of Medicine
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Williams:

My plane arrives at the Raleigh-Durham Airport at 9:35 A.M., Saturday morning. If you would like to get together before the noon meeting I will be available. Otherwise I look forward to seeing you at the meeting.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

August 11, 1965

Mr. Ernie Fox
c/o Harris Wofford
Peace Corps
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ernie:

It is not possible for me to come to the Annapolis meeting. I have a previous committment for Sunday evening and plane connections will not allow me to attend both conferences.

I am sorry not to be able to attend. If possible will you send me a summary of the day's talk.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

August 11, 1965

Mr. Steve McNicols
United States National
Students Association
3457 Chesnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Steve:

Thank you for the phone call. I am planning to arrive in Madison Sunday morning and will stay through Monday evening.

I look forward to seeing you August 22nd. and to all the learning I hope to do at the conference.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

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MRS. ERNEST SILVER
SECRETARY
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DR. VASCO SMITH
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MEMPHIS

DR. C. J. TARLETON, JR.
TREASURER
NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

8/11/66

BAXTON BRYANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS KATHERINE JONES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

DEAR AL:

HERE IS THE CLIPPING I PROMISED I WOULD SEND YOU OVER THE PHONE. IT IS INTERESTING IN MANY WAYS. READ ALL THE STUFF THAT WENT ON IN THE COURT THAT MORNING. IT IS AMAZING THAT THE VOTED FOR THIS. ALSO NOTICE THE WRITE*UP TO THE RIGHT OF THE ARTICLE, ACTING AS IF THEY ALREADY HAD THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM*** IT ONLY INCLUDED HEADSTART, A FEW LOANS AND SOME WORK DONE BY EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. IT WAS QUITE A DAY.

YOU WOULD REALLY HAVE TO MEET THIS DR. BUTLER TO APPRECIATE HIM THOUROGHLY. HE IS TO THE RIGHT OF GOLDWATER.

SINCERELY,

BAX

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WILLIAM R. WILLIS, JR., NASHVILLE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

August 11, 1965

Mr. Louis Mitchell
Civil Rights Commission
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lou:

Mrs. Jac Wasserman has asked me to forward the following information to you. "Lake Bistineau State Park south of Shreveport, Louisiana has separate entrances marked by signs, "For Colored." She suggests an investigation of the other Louisiana parks.

When are you coming our way again?

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

August 13, 1965

Miss Elizabeth Currie
c/o Operation Catch-Up
First Baptist Church
Main and Fourt
Farmville, Virginia

Dear Miss Currie:

You letter asking for information concerning the NAIRO internship program arrived when I was on a short vacation. I apologize for the delay in answering it.

NAIRO has supervised three training programs designed to prepare persons for a career in the area of human rights. The third group of twenty-five interns began their year of training this past July. A date has not been specified for the beginning of the next program.

Information concerning the agencies and the training involved in this program can be obtained from the NAIRO office. The address is: NAIRO
2027 Massachusetts, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

If I can be of further assistance please let me know. Again my apologies.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

August 13, 1965

Mr. Bobby Doctor
Virginia Council on
Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Bobby:

As one married man to another, I can say after several weeks of lawful cohabitation that I am adjusting. For instance, last night I picked up my socks.

I am not writing you about marriage however, though I will not rule out future conunseling from an old pro. I am writing concerning a conversation I had recently with Mrs. Pauley. She mentioned that you were considering not coming to Atlanta to work in the Rural Advancement program. I hope this is not so and that you will be coming in September.

Southern Regional Council has offered me a job and I have been looking forward to working with you and others on rural problems in the South.

There is not much else to say. I wanted you to know how much we are planning on your coming to work down here in Atlanta. I hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

August 13, 1965

Miss Linda Polacheck
Operation Catch-Up
First Baptist Church
Corner of S. Main and Fourth Street
Farmville, Virginia

Dear Miss Polacheck:

Thank you for your letter asking for information concerning Southern Regional Council and also inquiring into the possibility of employment with the Council.

I am sending under separate cover information about SRC and a selection of our publications.

At present there are no job openings with SRC. We would appreciate, however, a resume from you for future reference. If you are in Atlanta during the remainder of the summer please come by our office. We would enjoy talking with you.

I apologize for the delay in answering you letter. I was on vacation.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

August 13, 1965

Mr. J. R. Rutter
3512 Plumwood Road
Knoxville, Tennessee.

Dear Mr. Rutter:

Mr. Baxton Bryant and I spoke recently about the possibility of me coming to speak to the Knoxville Council on Human Relations concerning what types of activity a Council can do.

Present finances for travel and a previous committment combine to make a visit impossible this month. I hope I can spend three or four days in Tennessee during the fall and that you and I can get together at that time.

Enclosed is a list of projects for local councils. I hope it will be of use to you. If we can be of further assistance please let us know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

August 19, 1965

Mr. Robert Lee Combs
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Bob:

Concerning Mr. Brenner's questions I have three suggestions. Dr. Thomas Hardeman of The Community Foundation, Harbor Bluff Drive, Largo, Florida has collected materials on Negro contributions to American life. I'm sure he would send you several copies. Also, The New York City School Board has an excellent publication, The Negro in American History available for $1 from Board of Education, Room 136, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn 1, N. Y. Both these books provide the perspective required by white and Negro teachers using the multi-ethnic texts. The third and final suggestion concerns an article, "An Introduction to Prejudice for Teachers in Training" by M. Lyon and E. Rivera reprinted in the Journal of Intergroup Relations, 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. This article outlines a program to deal with some of the psychological aspects involved in school integration.

If we can be of further help let us know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

ROBERT LEE COMBS, Executive Director

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

16 August 1965

PV - please write the fellow attached with some good ideas - remember NYC history bad. —

Dear Paul,

If you can give any assistance or suggestions as to the attached, we will certainly appreciate it. I am also sending a copy thereof to Attorneys Marsh and Tucker, of this city, requesting such assistance as they may be able to give

Sincerely yours,

Robert Lee Combs

Robert Lee Combs, Executive Director

Enc.

OFFICERS Mr. David H. Scull, *President* Mr. Harold O. DeWitt, *First Vice-President* Mr. John O. Lapp, Mrs. George E. Mattus, Mr. M. C. Martin, *Vice-Presidents*

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LOUIS BRENNER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
205 NEW KIRN BUILDING
PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA
23704
TELEPHONE 399-3394

July 15, 1965

Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia

Gentlemen:

I have recently been appointed by the Portsmouth Chapter of the Council on Human Relations to head the committee for action regarding use of the multi-ethnic textbooks in the local public schools.

Prior to proceeding, I would like to have the benefit of the State Association's experience in this matter, together with any suggestions which you may care to put forth regarding procedure.

I await your early reply.

Yours very truly,

Louis Brenner

LB:jd

(over)
R.T.C

August 20, 1965

The Reverend Frank Pinkston
Mathews - Scippio Academy
West 5th Street
Ocala, Florida

Dear Frank:

Eleanor Kuhl was in our office last week and brought me up-to-date on happenings in Ocala. I was very sorry to learn of your recent illness but glad to hear that you are rapidly recovering.

The success story of your Project Headstart had already spread way up here to Atlanta but the details were interesting. You, Dr. Hampton and the other men who donated their time have my admiration. I only hope the program can be continued in the fall.

If you have an opportunity I would enjoy hearing about the progress made thus far with the Community Action Committee.

Again, my best wishes for a continued recovery.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

August 20, 1965

Dr. Marshall Jones
3955 S. W. Third Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Dr. Jones:

Enclosed is a list of Southern Regional Council members and officers for Dr. Richert that Gene Gueno asked me to send. Ed Lewis, Florida Council on Human Relations, 356 South Beach Street, Daytona Beach, Florida will probably send you his mailing list to use for your mailing of the SSOC explanatory brochure.

Please give my best to your wife. I hope to see you all soon.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh
encl.
cc: Mr. Ed. Lewis

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

2809 GOVERNORS DRIVE, SW HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA - 35805

J. EDWIN STANFIELD, Executive Director

Telephone 539-4277

August 25, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

How goes everything over there? Things here are fine; am pretty well adjusted to what going on.

Enclosed are some forms which I am sending to inform you of a program brought to my attention by an intern who works with the New York City Commission on Human Rights. I thought they would better explain the program than a letter of mine would. As you can see the basic idea is to find Negro teachers who have lost their jobs because of desegregation, see if any of them are willing to relocate to New York, pay for moving and other expenses including any college work they might need to become qualified under New York law.

Of course my problem is to get the names and addresses of such people and see if they would be interested in this. I don't have the faintest idea of how I would find this information, but thought SRC might have some information on it or at least know where one could find it. I'm also writting to the National Education Association as I think they have some kind of fund to assist teachers who have lost their jobs due to desegregation. However, I would guess they have already been contacted, but I'll write to them anyway.

So I guess that's all I have on my mind. Regards to everyone there. I trust you're enjoying the good life (married that is). Could you return these forms when you've finished?

Sincerely,

Bob

Bob Valder

August 27, 1965

Mr. Steve McNicols
National Student Association
Director - Civil Rights Division
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Steve:

The simplest approach to exprenses seem to be a round trip ticket--tourist class--Atlanta to Madison. The price of such a ticket is $109.94.

Thanks for taking care of this.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

August 31, 1965

Mrs. Violet Boggs
Local Board No. 112
Selective Service System
617-A Cleveland Street
Clearwater, Florida

Dear Mrs. Boggs,

Marriage and a change of address brings me to notify my local board. I apologize for the lapse of time over the ten days alloted.

I was married August 24th, 1965 to Robin Limpus, a girl I met in the Peace Corps in Nigeria. My new address is 6488 Powers Ferry Road, Atlanta, Georgia. I am continuing my work with councils on human relations for Southern Regional Council. The coming year I will be working in several communities in "self-help projects" over the South.

Best.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

Selective Service No. 8-112-38-274

August 31

Dear Norman,

This will be short. It is an attempt to apologize for my failure to write to you both in answer to your good letter during January and concerning my marriage to Robin. I will not try and answer anything nor write about the time before the event, not now, but I will try later. Right now I want to say I am sorry. Sorry for not taking the time to say how I felt to someone I care for very much and who's feelings I care a great deal about, show it or not.

So there you have it damnit. Make I not ever do such palaver again. I am sending under guise of your being interested in the magazine, three stories I have written since I have been here in Atalnta. I would enjoy hearing your comments, you know, like-- goddamn Ulmer, all that rhetoric etc.

I am happy Norm. Robin is a good woman and having a woman who loves you and trys as best as people can do to show it is good. I will write more of this later. Rigbh now I want to try and get make into the letter exchanging state with you. My best for your coming year's work. Call me sometime ~~[illegible]~~ (changed my mind).

Your friend,

September 1, 1965

Mr. John Taylor Company, Inc.
2410 E. Bessemer Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Enclosed is the copy of suggested by-laws for state and local councils. I am also enclosing a list of projects for local councils.

Good luck in your search for a new director.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh
Encl. 2

September 1, 1965

Miss Joyce Aasen
1213 N. Wingra Drive
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Joyce:

The work will feature variety and could be planned to fit your schedule. The community center needs classes in art, dramatics, and basic studies. Committies made up of neighborhood people working on problems concerning housing, youth, streets, and city services have been formed and need assistance in putting plans into action.

We have no money. There is a place to sleep in the center (with a refrigerator and a stove) but it isn't too fine. Courses would be available.

Thank you for your interest. I hope you can come.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

September 1, 1965

Mr. Ed Hamlett
SSOC
Highlander Research Center
1625 Riverside Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Ed:

I will drive up to Highlander Saturday evening and be there all day Sunday. Robin (my wife) will be coming with me. I look forward to seeing you this weekend.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

PA

MRS. OLIVE W. ANDERSON
PAGE MOBILE VILLAGE, B-13
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

9-3-65

Dear Al and/or Paul:

You are going to have Dr. Gilmore at the Albany (Ga.) State College. How we will miss him you can never know!

I was in such a hurry to get a letter off air mail, special delivery to Mr. McMillan I forgot to sign the letter! His phone is (404) 526-6680 Will you please call him and vouch for me? Maybe he'd like to discuss Sea City with Al (I hope.)

Kindest regards
Olive

//////////

Page Mobile Village, B-13

September-1-65

Mr. Eldridge McMillan
Office of Economic Opportunity
101 Manitta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia - 30303

Dear Mr. McMillan:

Today we rec'd word from our personal representative, Rev. L.H.R.Hass, (via the office of Dr. Jack Mason, Dept. of HEW, Washington) that the Lee County, Fla. files (relative to the OEO) are in your office and that you were about to contact Mr. Bert Moore, and L. R. Sears.

The matter of the S. W. Fla. Community Action, Inc. has been a source of real heart ache to the minority groups here. The local editor, Wm. Spear, wrote an editorial decrying the idea of Lee Cty. needing a "poverty program" but admitted that if anyone should look he might find a "pocket of poverty". Mr. Spear was one of the architects of the SW Fla. Community Action, Inc. I enclose another of his editorials; "LaBelle David Tackles U.S.Goliath" re the spending of federal money here.

Senator Friday, who drew up the incorporation papers spent such an unconscionable long time in doing so, it became known as the "big boondoggle." The enclosed clipping would indicate that Senator Friday's heart is anywhere but in the anti-poverty program, especially as it was in the area of public instruction that a great cry arose to obtain money for the desperately needy poor people who work on the farms and live in unbelievable squalor.

Mr. Bert Moore can hardly claim innocence. This organization was able to have Mr. Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council come here to explain to the group about to be incorporated that they needed, according to the act, to have representatives of the minority groups amongst the signers for incorporation. Senator Friday said "No" and hence a lily white group became the charter members. The Sup't of Schools realized the need for minority group representation, but they would not take his advice.

The Human Relations Council sponsored an organization called "Lee County Educational Aid Society, Inc." which wanted to establish nursery schools and pre-school centers to care for the children of farm work-

ers when both parents were in the fields, and to channel through SW Fla. Community Action, Inc., and to work with the local Dept. of Public Instruction. We had Dr. Henry F. Gilmore for President and Rev. Melvin Fenner for Vice-Pres. A newspaper clipping is enclosed about Gilmore and also a letter this organization wrote the school board in 1964 about him. His going away is a terrible loss to this community.

Rev. Mr. Fenner, (white) used to teach classes in the Edison Jr. College, and did substitute work in the schools. The school board would not consider him for work in Lee Cty. in the 1965-66 school year. Of course, they deny that his membership in the H.R. Council had anything to do with it, but there is no other reason, and the school system is short of teachers.

Rev. Wm. P. Weeks, who is temporary Vice President of the SW Fla. Community Action, Inc., is now Director of an anti-poverty program under the auspices of the Friends Service Foundation. His address is: 2469 Edison Ave., Fort Myers, Fla. Mr. Weeks has done a large amount of research in estimating the extent of poverty here and is probably more qualified than anyone else in Lee Cty. to give a fair estimate of the urgent need for an anti-poverty program here.

This organization was told at the 1964 state convention that it should be the watch dog to see that federal money was spent where it should go. While there were some of the original signers for the SW Fla. Community Action, Inc., whom we could trust to be fair with minority groups, they were not in a majority, by any means, and there is no confidence amongst the minority groups that this organization intends to do what is considered to be the right thing.

The Lee County Council on Human Relations would rather have no anti-poverty program here than to see the money spent for and by those who are not in need, and who, in some cases, even deny that Lee County has poverty.

Thanking you for your attention to this matter, I am

Sincerely yours

Olive W. Anderson, Secretary
Lee County Council on Human Relations

cc: Al Ulmer, So. Regional Council
Dr. Jack Mason, Dept. HEW
Ed Lewis, Ex. Dir. Fla. Council on
(Human Relations

COPY COPY

Rev. L.H.R.Hass
Apartment 303
5100 Connecticut Avenue,NW
Washington, D. C. 20008

September 1,1965

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

Your letter came yesterday and this morning I saw Dr. Mason of the Office of Educational Opportunity - the one who telephoned you a while ago. I left the clipping about the new Dunbar Elementary School Principal for his Lee County file.

He put me in touch with someone at OEO headquarters. Because of the policy of decentralization the Florida records are now at the Atlanta OEO office. I was put on the telephone to talk with:

Mr. Eldridge McMillan
Office of Economic Opportunity
101 Manitta Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia - 30303
(Telephone (404) 526 - 6680

He was just studying the "Southwest Florida Community Action, Inc." file. Recently he met with them and told them to get a more representative group. They added L.R.Sears and Dr. Gilmore, evidently. (He knows of Gilmores going to Albany State Teachers College.)

After reviewing the file, he was going to telephone Bert Moore and L.R.Sears this afternoon to ask for a meeting next week. He has not yet approved them for Federal funds. I urged him to get in touch with you and Pastor Edwards. Perhaps he can get both of you on the Board. Could the Admiral and his wife also get on? He would be a Chairman to get things moving, I hope. Is the Colonel still alive? He might perhaps help.

Anyway, from now on you could call Mr. McMillan in Atlanta when need arises. Dr. Mason is always available for the school problems.

I was glad to see on the map of Florida a red circle around Ft. Myers, for a "Head Start" project this summer.

Call on me again, if I can be of help.

Cordially

L.H.R.Hass

cc: So. Regional Council
Rev. Isadore Edwards, Jr.

//////////

Page Mobile Village, B-13

September-5-65

Mr. Eldridge McMillan
Office of Economic Opportunity
101 Manitta Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. McMillan:

Regretfully I realized after I mailed you a letter under date of 9/1/65 that I had forgotten to sign the letter. Now I observe that the date should have been 9/3/65. I copied your address from the letter rec'd from Rev. L.H.R.Hass, and evidently copied the date on his letter . Sorry!

Mr. Hass, who lived here and was an active member of this organization, suggested that S.W.Fla. Community Action, Inc. should have Rev. Isadore Edwards, Jr. as a voting member. I agree with Mr. Hass but Edwards would have to disclose the membership of the NAACP local Chapter and this he refused to do. Senator Friday wrote this requirement into the incorporation papers. Was this honest or fair under the circumstances? It is the NAACP that is fighting for the under dog! Now that Gilmore has been successfully (from the standpoint of the Establishment) gotten rid of, Edwards is about the only Negro leader of stature left here.

Robert Cody Brown, Democratic Chairman in the county told one of the S.W.Fla. Community Action, Inc. members (a man of undisputed integrity) that by working through the Lee County Citizens Association (Newspaper clipping enclosed) they could fill in the required number of minority group representatives from the ranks of "cooks, maids and yardmen" and not have to have "Those educated troublemakers from Dunbar Heights."

The "educated troublemakers" had reference to the Human Relations Council in general and Gilmore and Edwards in particular. This technique was successfully used here by the local biracial committee when they organized with educated whites, mostly professional men, and appointed Negro maids, porters, etc. to make the group biracial. (Please note Edward's comment about this as reported in enclosed newspaper clipping of 8/6/65.)

The "man of undisputed integrity" to whom Robert Cody Brown disclosed his plan for emulating that of the biracial committee would suffer severe hardship here if his name would be disclosed. Nevertheless, the fact

Mr. Eldridge McMillan

that I have warned you should be enough to alert you to the political maneuvering here in relation to the anti-poverty program.

I do earnestly ask you to contact Mr. Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta to get his opinion. Mr. Ulmer was the guest speaker at our Feb 5th meeting- (reported 2/6/65, newspaper clipping enclosed.)

When the Chairman opened the meeting for discussion, Mr. Robt. Cody Brown asked to be heard and established himself behind the mike gave the audience a truly bizarre experience. Mr. Brown read two legal size type written sheets of paper, explaining why the Human Relations Council should go out of business, and he proceeded to nominate three Negroes for membership on the executive committee of the S.W. Fla. Community Action Inc. These three (3) Negroes are well known as"Uncle Toms"and"Aunt Jemimahs."

Unless your Agency will become aware of the type people seeking to "take over" the anti-poverty program here, it will never be organized to help those in greatest need. Incidentally, Al Ulmer saw our rural slums at first hand, and is informed about the situation here.

Hoping you will interview Mr. Al Ulmer of Southern Regional Council, Inc., 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta 3 Georgia, and that you will become aware of the reactionary type people who insisted on having a lily white group to become incorporated as SOUTHWEST FLORIDA COMMUNITY ACTION ASSOCIATION, I am

Sincerely yours,

Olive W. Anderson

Olive W. Anderson, Chairman
Lee County Council on Human Relations

cc: Al Ulmer
Rev. Isadore Edwards,Jr.

8/31/65

Wanted to Be Dunbar Principal

Dr. Gilmore Resigns Post At Harlem Heights School

Dr. Henry F. Gilmore, Negro principal of the small elementary school at Harlem Heights, resigned Monday on the opening day of school.

Dr. Gilmore's resignation was accepted unanimously without comment by the School Board Monday night at a special meeting.

Dr. Gilmore said he had waited to submit his resignation to "see if I would receive further consideration" for appointment as principal of Dunbar Senior High School.

When Jeremiah Primus assumed his duties as principal of the high school, Dr. Gilmore quit to accept a position with Albany (Ga.) State College. He said he will become chairman of the department of social studies with a full professorship at a salary of "about $14,000" a year.

Effective Tomorrow

Dr. Gilmore's resignation is effective Wednesday. Supt. Ray L. Williams said he expects to name a successor at Heights Elementary before then.

Williams had recommended that Dr. Gilmore be named principal of Dunbar but the school board refused to appoint him. "There were some school people who felt that he had been involved in recommending desegregation," Williams said.

Williams said he had suggested to Dr. Gilmore last summer that he seek a position "someplace else which would be compatible with his preparation" as a teacher. He said Dr. Gilmore telephoned him last Thursday and advised that he was "taking my suggestion."

'No Objectivity'

Dr. Gilmore, who holds a doctor of education degree from Columbia University, is the only principal in Lee County to hold such a degree. He is certified to teach biology, sociology, psychology and vocational agriculture and as an administrator.

As principal of Heights Elementary he drew a salary of "more than $9,000" last year, Williams said.

In his letter to Williams, Dr. Gilmore said he is resigning because "it has become evident that objectivity is not being

(Continued on Page 2-A)

8/31/65

Wanted to Be Dunbar Principal

Dr. Gilmore Resigns Post At Harlem Heights School

(Continued from Page One)

used in dealing with (school) personnel."

He said also he is quitting because "I feel that my ability and experience is not being properly utilized for the maximum benefit to the system" and because "my salary is too far out of proportion with my preparation and ability."

Came Here in 1958

Dr. Gilmore, 45, also holds a bachelor's degree from Florida A. & M. and a master's degree from the University of Illinois.

He joined the Lee County school system in 1958 as principal of the Dunbar school which then included 12 grades. Four years later he was named dean of the Dunbar division of Edison Junior College, where he remained two years until the college was desegregated. He was then named non - teaching principal at Harlem Heights.

Dr. Gilmore came to Fort Myers from Seminole County (Sanford) where he had served in the school system for seven years. During his tenure there he had taken a leave of absence for one year for post-graduate studies at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and to obtain his doctor's degree at Columbia.

Dr. Gilmore was preparing to accept a teaching position with Florida A. & M. when he was offered the Dunbar principal position in Fort Myers.

Dr. Gilmore Hurt In Sanford Wreck

9-7
1965

Dr. Henry F. Gilmore, former principal at Harlem Heights Elementary School, was injured Saturday night about three miles south of Sanford when forced off the road by another car.

School Supt. Ray L. Williams said Gilmore left Fort Myers Saturday afternoon enroute to Sanford where he was going to spend the night with his mother-in-law before continuing his trip to Albany, Ga.

Reportedly, Gilmore was being passed by a car with a just married sign on its back, when the car swerved to avoid hitting a rabbit which jumped on to the pavement. When the passing car turned, Gilmore also swerved and ran off the side of road and overturned.

Gilmore suffered cuts about his eyes and bruises. He spent the night in a hospital and was released Sunday.

Dr. Gilmore was traveling alone. His wife and daughter are remaining in Fort Myers until Gilmore sends for them.

Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia
September 3, 1965

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

As the coordinator of Human Relations interests and activities at Agnes Scott College for the coming year, I wanted to express our desire to continue our interest in the Southern Regional Council.

I would appreciate it ff you could direct to me any informatin concerning the Council's activities so that I might pass it on to other interested students. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Barbara Dowd

Barbara Dowd

This letter sent also to:

Helen Furman
Nat Griswold
Ed Lewis, Jr.

September 7, 1965

Houston CHR

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Executive Director
Alabama Council on Human Relations
2809 Governors Drive, S. W.
Huntsville, Alabama

Gentlemen:

~~Dear Ed:~~

~~The opening day of school seems an appropriate time to say "well done" to you for your work this past summer in Project Headstart.~~

Congratulations are ~~rarely offered without requests in mind and here is~~ my request. ~~Can you~~ find the time to write a letter describing the Headstart programs you were associated with in your ~~state~~ Texas? If possible, please include such particulars as; the number of children, location of projects, anecdotes, newspaper clippings, etc.

SRC would like to do a summary article, probably in New South, on the Headstart programs administered by councils on human relations. We think a summary is important not only because of the number of children in the programs, but also because the councils were contracting with the federal government. On this latter point would you give your personal comments on the following; the amount of time the project required for administration, restrictions you felt due to government regualtions and policy, and your opinion on the advisability of continuing to work with the government in Headstart-typ programs.

Thank you for doing this.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

September 7, 1965

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Although you didn't formally contract with the government your work in setting up Headstart programs all over South Carolina certainly merits words of congratulations. I wonder if you could write a letter, also, describing some of the programs and your impressions concerning council involvement in such programs.

My best to Mr. James, Libby and Brad.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

3457 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19104 • CABLE: NATSTUD
NATIONAL COMMISSION (215) 222-1106 • INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION (215) 222-5722

September 7, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

As Steve McNichols may have indicated to you last week, I have taken his place as Civil Rights Director of USNSA. When he left, he gave me your note of August 27th, requesting reimbursement for your transportation from Atlanta.

Unfortunately, however, we will not be able to send you a check for about two weeks, since we are in the process of moving to Washington and the transition has made normal functioning impossible.

I hope this will not be a great inconvenience for you.

Sincerely,

Steve Arons
Civil Rights Director

SA:dt

President
STEPHEN J. M. ROBBINS
University of California
Los Angeles
Special Assistant
ROBERT KERNISH
Temple University

•

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Harvard College
Latin American Assistant
DAVID M. LITTIG
Indiana University
University of Wisconsin

•

Educational Travel, Inc.
265 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Southern Human Relations Project
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

USNSA Insurance Trust
Boatmen's National Bank
P. O. Box 1322
St. Louis, Missouri 63166

•

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ASSOCIATED WITH: American Council on Education • International Student Conference • U. S. Commission for UNESCO • World University Service • Council on Student Travel • U. S. Youth Council • United Nations Association • Nat'l Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students

TURNER, TURNER & TURNER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1403 WILLIAM-OLIVER BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

RUSSELL G. TURNER, SR.
RUSSELL G. TURNER, JR.
JACK P. TURNER

TELEPHONE JACKSON 2-4457
4458

Rec'd
Sept. 8th

September 7, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

The Christian Action Committee of the Atlanta Presbytery is endeavoring to educate our people to the community needs and issues which are of concern to Atlanta citizens. Your name has been suggested as one who is especially concerned about:

"The Work of The Southern Regional Council"

I would appreciate it if you would advise us whether you would be willing to accept speaking engagements at various Presbyterian churches in the Atlanta area. We are endeavoring to encourage church groups in the area to acquaint themselves with these issues throughout the year.

Please reply to Mr. Edgar M. Grider, Minister of Community, Central Presbyterian Church, 201 Washington Street, S. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Cordially,

Jack P. Turner

JPT:pa

September 9, 1965

Mr. Edgar M. Grider
Minister of Community
Central Presbyterian Church
201 Washington Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Grider:

Mr. Jack P. Turner wrote to me recently asking if I would be willing to accept speaking engagements at various Presbyterian churches in the Atlanta area on the topic of the Southern Regional Council and its work.

I am willing to accept such engagements whenever my work schedule permits. I agree with Mr. Turner in the importance of the church being acquainted with the important social issues of our time.

I look forward to meeting you soon.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

1900 Danese Court
Apt. # 29
Jacksonville, Florida
September 13, 1965

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I have recently moved to Jacksonville, Florida with my husband in order for him to assume a position with the local anti-poverty program. I am deeply concerned over the lack of equal opportunities for Negroes and the absence of a truly integrated society in our nation. My concern has become directed specifically toward Jacksonville.

Although Jacksonville's resources are extensive and both the Negro and White communities have able leaders, great needs exist for Negro citizens in the areas of employment, education, community-wide political leadership and social interaction. The White community, on the whole, appears apathetic and uninvolved, with some elements hostile and resentful. Few White churches or organizations seem to be taking any definite steps toward the establishment of dialogue and personal relationships with their Negro brethern.

I worked for a short while in a local project to promote the transfer of Negro children to formerly all-white schools. The results were disappointing, with few parents following the required procedures and the school board refusing to accept students in grades other than those specifically stipulated by the court order under which the baard is operating.

I would like to find or develop a constructive channel for my concern and frustrations regarding these circumstances. Certainly the resources of this affluent city can be tappep to meet the pressing inequalities and crucial human needs. I thought perhaps your organization might have an ongoing program in this area in which I could work, or that you could assist me in initiating a project. I would prefer full or part-time paid work; however I can work on a regular part-time volunteer basis.

During the past year, I worked on the staff of an anti-poverty program in a rural eastern North Carolina county in cooperation with the North Carolina Fund. The work provided many experiences related to the above-mentioned problems. I feel that it afforded me valuable preparation for involvement in a community project concerned with equal opportunities and race relations.

Thank you for you kind attention. I shall look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Audrey Entin
(Mrs. David Entin)

September 15, 1965

Mr. Jesse Morris
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi

Dear Jesse:

The last issue of "The Voice" describing the Poor Peoples' Corporation Loan Fund was read with great interest by some people in the Vine City Improvement Association. Would it be possible for us to obtain literature on how you set-up this corporation, the procedures you are following, and your hopes for future expansion?

If you are going to be in Atlanta anytime in the future the people would surely enjoy talking with you.

Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

September 15, 1965

Fr. A. J. McKnight, C.S. SP.
Southern Consumers' Cooperative, Inc.
P. O. Box 3005
Lafayette, Louisiana

Dear Father McKnight:

A small community organization I am working with is interested in establishing a loan cooperative. If you have any how-to information concerning loan cooperatives, we would appreciate receiving it.

I look forward to the opportunity of meeting you and visiting the cooperatives in Louisiana, I hope in the near future.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

September 15, 1965

Mr. Edward Richer
Free University of Florida
P. O. Box 13658
University Station
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Richer:

I read with interest the Free University material and I know of a possible source of finance for this proposal. Mr. Harris Wofford and Mr. Roger Landrum have discussed with me the possibility of establishing seminars and group discussions in university settings in the South.

I think Mr. Wofford would be interested in your university and could later be approached for money, either from the Peace Corps or from a Foundation. The latter because he is a good friend of a family foundation.

If you have the time please send Mr. Wofford your brochure. You might add that I suggested you do this.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Mr. Harris Wofford
Peace Corps
Washington, D. C.

Lee County Council On Human Relations

Sponsored By

Florida Council On Human Relations

Page Mobile Village, B-I3
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
September-I7-65

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Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Dept. of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for the list of SRC publications concerning which I want to make a request: You probably know that Georgia appreciated in value Sept. I965 when Dr. Gilmore became Head of the Dept. of Social Science at the Albany State College.

By way of introduction I'm sending copy of a letter the LCCHR sent the Lee County Bd. of Ed. in I964, asking that this remarkable man be retained in the Lee County System. Of course, the reason he was anathema to this red neck school board is because he is remarkable.

Gilmore phoned me 9/I3 (the first day of school at the College) and asked me to please send him everything I can find regarding political and social science, which I've since been doing. Now I'm wondering if you couldn't make up an assortment of your publications and send to him. If there is a charge, I'll pay. The address is:

Address

Dr. Henry F. Gilmore
Social Science Department
Albany State College
Albany, Georgia

Gilmore always up grades the standard of his people - as the present Sup't of Schools here told me: "Dr. Gilmore always gives his people a sense of dignity." Yesterday the College phoned me again, and Gilmore introduced me to the Librarian, who told me they need 50,000 books! Gilmore had promised 500 books and wants me to help provide them. I'll do my best, but it will take time.

Last year the school board assigned Gilmore to a 3 teacher school, a new bldg put up "to keep the niggers in their place." This school serves the children of farm workers who live in unbelievable squalor all about the school. Believe it or not, by the time we had Open House there last May, that school, inside and out was a thing of beauty. The furnishings inside and landscaping is something to remember!

Paul Anthony

Mr. Ed. E. Lewis,Jr., Exec. Dir. for the Fla. Council on H.R. told me that Tampa and other Florida cities do not have a Negro leader of Gilmore's stature. All I know is that Lee County,Fla., has no white leader of his stature. (This is a consensus amongst those white liberals who supported him.)

The Sup't of Schools recommended that Gilmore would resume his old job at the Negro High School this Sept., and theschool board refused to accept the appointment, thereby violating Fla. Statute 231.35. The NAACP lawyer said Gilmore had a good case against the school board, but he finally gave up and left here. He has worked at the A & M Un. in Tallahassee every summer, and did this year also.

Ironically, bad luck dogged him en route to his new job-(clipping enclosed.) His car was a total wreck and was looted while he was in the hospital.

I never underestimate what good will can do, and I hope you will tell others how fortunate Albany is to have Gilmore at the College there. He told me on the phone that the students are badly in need of clothing and I'm getting an assortment of clothing to send him now.

In a letter Gilmore said: "I have the assurance of the President that I will have his complete backing as long as I am working to improve this Division." Anything that anyone does to help this man will pay big, big dividends, and as he is Head of theDept. of Social Science I feel he and Southern Regional Council have an interest in each other.

Josephine Wilkins met Gilmore when she was here. She may remember him. I hope you'll remember me to her. Thanking you very sincerely for all the very considerable help you have given us in the past, I am

Sincerely

Olive W.A.

Olive W.Anderson, Secretary
Lee County Council on Human Relations

Lee County Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 4040
Fort Myers, Florida
April 15, 1964

Mr. Earl Hord, Chairman
Lee County Board of Public Instruction
2543 Second Street, Fort Myers, Florida

Dear Mr. Hord:

We, the Executive Committee of the Lee County Council on Human Relations, wish to commend you for your part in the action to integrate Edison Junior College. As a human relations council, we are deeply concerned over the period of racial unrest facing Fort Myers and Lee County at the present time, and recognize the need to fortify communications between the Negroes and the whites. We hope that this equalization in advanced educational opportunities will serve to relieve some portion of the existing racial tensions.

We do find disturbing however, the action taken in terminating the services of Dr. Henry F. Gilmore, Dean of the Dunbar Center of Edison Junior College. As the Human Relations Council we are deeply concerned over the possible loss of such a person to the community. Dr. Gilmore has played a key role in interpreting the views of the Negro to the white community and vice versa. His moderate and level-headed approach has won for him the trust and respect of a great many people in both communities where he has been called the "bridge" between the two parts of town. The loss of such leadership will create a vacuum which may be filled by those who are immoderate in their approach to racial issues. Lee County can ill afford such an eventuality.

Dr. Gilmore is an educator listed in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA. Surely the loss of such a man to Lee County is in itself sufficient cause to warrant the consideration of his employment.

Dr. Gilmore's professional qualifications, coupled with the need for constructive inter-racial communication, lead us respectfully to request that he be retained in this community in some capacity which will make adequate use of his talents.

We stand ready to assist you in any way possible as you seek to bring about equitable solutions to the problems facing us today.

Sincerely yours

Kenneth W. Dalton
Colonel, USA. Ret.
President, LCCHR

cc: Mr. Paul Myers
Mr. Bert Moore
Mr. Frank Lott
Mr. Sidney Parnell
Mr. Robert N. Kreager
The Hon. Thos. Bailey
Dr. Gilbert Porter

Southern Student Organizing Committee
P. O. Box 6403
Nashville 37212

Sept. 17, 1965

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al,

Thank you very much for coming up for the workshop at Highlander. Most of feel that it was very successful. I think that we were able to please about 49 of the fifty participants. I am told that it is practically impossible to please the add one. It wouldn't be so bad if he were a perfectionist, but he isn't--just ornery.

We have just (almost) finished moving into our new offices. The last week has been spent in moving and cleaning. In our "spare" time we have been writing letters and editing the tapes, which came out well. If you and Robin can get away, why don't you come up and spend a week-end in October. I would like to go over our program with you. In looking over the OEO material, I came across the work study program. It seems to me that we should be able to tie into that in some way or other. I could see tutorials, southern history project, writers projects, and a number of other ways for programming whereby we would channel money to under-grads and grads from low income families. I will try to talk to Haddatt and some others in D.C. next week about this, but I thought you might have some suggestions.

Please say hello to Robin and Maggie Long. Thanks again for your contribution.

Sincerely,

Ed

Ed Hamlett

September 21, 1965

Miss Olive W. Anderson
Page Mobile Village, B-13
Fort Myers, Florida

Dear Miss Anderson:

Paul has asked me to answer you letter of September 17th. concerning Dr. Gilmore.

I have sent Dr. Gilmore an assortment of our publications and have placed him on our general mailing list.

There is an organization based in Atlanta called Books for Equal Education (BEE) that perhaps can assist Dr. Gilmore in providing some books to the Albany State College Library. I will mention this to their director later this week and urge him to write Dr. Gilmore for more information.

I had an interesting talk with Mr. Eldridge McMillian of OEO before he visited Ft. Myers recently. He appears to be a good man, however he is a "fed" and therefore subject to suspicion. Paul says I harbor great distrust of all government men. Perhaps he's right, but perhaps I'm right also.

I hope to see you soon.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

SOUTHERN CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE

425 GENERAL MOUTON — P. O. BOX 3005
LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70504
PHONE 235-0567

Sept. 21,1965

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

In reply to your letter Sept. 15, 1965 concerning a loan cooperative, the easiest and best to begin ~~with~~ is a credit union. Enclosed is some literature about a credit union. We also suggest you contact the Credit Union International Association, Madison, Wis.

Hoping that you will be able to visit us in the near future, I am,

Sincerely,

A. J. McKnight C.S.Sp.

Fr. A. J. McKnight, C.S.Sp.

p.s.
The literature mentioned above will be sent under a separate package.

AU

THE LEARNING INSTITUTE OF NORTH CAROLINA

QUAIL ROOST CONFERENCE CENTER • ROUGEMONT, NORTH CAROLINA 27572 • TELEPHONE: DURHAM 919-477-2025

September 21, 1965

377-2411
571

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director, Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Youth Educational Services has received a grant totalling $30,000 from the Learning Institute of North Carolina and the Fund for the Advancement of Education. We are presently in the process of establishing our office at the facilities of the Learning Institute near Durham.

AU would you inform what can be done

I would appreciate your assistance with some mailing lists. Could you or a member of your staff supply me with addresses of persons affiliated with the following organizations in North Carolina: Anti-Defamation League, American Civil Liberties Union, and Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

We are also securing the mailing lists of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, Congress of Racial Equality, and persons connected with local "Good Neighbor" councils and mayors' committees on race relations. We hope to establish strong working relationships between college student programs and progressive elements within the communities.

I attended the recent meeting of the executive committee of the North Carolina Council and was quite encouraged by some of the remarks made at that meeting. One of the most encouraging developments was their interest in moving to Durham or Raleigh. I think this would be a major factor in reactivating this organization. John Brooks is presently investigating a number of possible locations.

While at the Congress I had a number of conversations with people regarding the future of the Southern Project. I am particularly interested in your talks in this regard. Specifically, have national officers contacted you about the drafting of a proposal and the contents of same? If there is any way I can be of assistance in securing funds, please let me know.

How are things going? I will keep in touch about the progress of Youth Educational Services. I look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially,

Mike

Michael H. Lawler
Director of Field Activities
Youth Educational Services, Inc.
P. O. Box 3067
West Durham Station
Durham, North Carolina 27705

MHL:jbs

September 30, 1965

Mr. Michael H. Lawler
Director of Field Activities
Youth Educational Services, Inc.
P. O. Box 3067
West Durham Station
Durham, North Carolina 27705

Dear Mike:

The news of your grants is very good. Congratulations and good luck. Keep us informed.

Your requests for names is passed on to Al for follow-up. You'll hear from him.

No word to speak of from NSA about the pooposal. Something should, I think, be moved along on that.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

September 22, 1965

Dr. Henry F. Gilmore
Social Science Department
Albany State College
Albany, Georgia

Dear Dr. Gilmore:

Welcome to Georgia. Miss Olive Anderson recently informed me of your appointment to the Albany State College faculty and though as a Floridian I regret your departure from Ft. Myers, I can only say that you are certainly in a position to do much good in Albany.

I am sending you under separate cover an assortment of our publications. If you need more of any specific item please let me know. We are also trying to find books for you and I will be in touch with you on this matter in the near future.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

September 23, 1965

Miss Kit Havice
303 Highland Avenue
Albany, Georgia

Dear Miss Havice:

I would appreciate receiving information concerning the Freedom Medical and Housing Corps.

Best Wishes.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

September 23, 1965

Mrs. Joseph Haas
Conference Chairman
Atlanta Committee for
International Visitors
Atlanta Biltmore Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia 30383

Dear Mrs. Haas:

Thank you for the invitation to attend the Conference on Citizen Diplomacy in the Southeast. Southern Regional Council will be represented at the meeting by Miss Margaret Long, our coordinator of foreign visitors. Miss Long is an international visitor herself at this time but will be returning to the United States November 1st.

Thank you again for the invitation.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

SEP 24 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director, Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The Department of Agriculture has long had the responsibility for helping all the people in rural America overcome obstacles to their full participation in the economic and social improvement in this country. I want you to know that, as an agency of the Department, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service is thoroughly committed and dedicated to the task of eliminating discrimination in the administration of its farm programs and, particularly, as it relates to ASCS community and county elections.

Our experience in recent elections of ASC community and county committeemen brought to our attention the need for more concise information on election procedures and farmer eligibility. To ensure that all farm owners, sharecroppers, and tenant farmers know about their eligibility to vote in ASC committee elections, to become candidates for office and to understand the voting procedure, ASCS has prepared a brief leaflet, "ASC Elections", PA-676, for wide distribution. A more detailed explanation of the election procedure, "Electing Farmer Committeemen to Administer ASCS Programs", PA-677 was prepared for all ASC committeemen and will be made available to civil rights groups and other interested organizations. A copy of each of these leaflets is enclosed. Additional copies may be obtained from Victor B. Phillips, Assistant to the Administrator - Civil Rights Coordinator, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 20250.

I have also instructed our county ASC committees to invite local civil rights group representatives to meet with them to discuss forthcoming elections and other items of interest. We hope that such a meeting will afford an opportunity for you to become better acquainted with our county office personnel and to become more knowledgeable about ASCS farm programs.

Please be assured of our continued interest and efforts to promote equal opportunity in all phases of our farm programs, including employment.

Sincerely yours,

H. D. Godfrey

Administrator

Enclosures

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

ELECTING FARMER COMMITTEEMEN TO ADMINISTER ASCS PROGRAMS

An explanation prepared especially for the use of ASC County and Community Committeemen

Each year, between July 1 and December 30 — as determined by the appropriate State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee — farmers and ranchers elect new members to represent them on community and county ASC committees.

The locally elected farmers supervise and administer Federal farm programs directly affecting the health, welfare, and economic well-being of every American. These include agricultural conservation, price support, acreage allotment and marketing quota, wool incentive payment, sugar, voluntary wheat and feed grain diversion and various other programs assigned to ASCS by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Congress.

WHO SERVES ON ASC COMMITTEES

ASC committeemen are men and women engaged in the operation of a farm or ranch. They represent various types of farming and agricultural regions in the county or community.

Each community committee consists of a chairman, vice-chairman, regular member, and first and second alternates. All three members are delegates to the county convention which elects the county committee. Alternate committeemen are alternate delegates.

The county committee is made up the same way. The county agricultural extension agent is an ex officio member, but does not vote.

COMMITTEEMAN QUALIFICATIONS

A nominee for ASC committeeman must be eligible to vote in ASCS elections in the county or community where he is elected. He must reside in the county or ASCS community where elected. He must be of good character, not a member of (or candidate for) any Federal, State or county office filled by election pursuant to law. However, members of school boards, soil conservation district boards, irrigation, drainage, weed control or similar boards are not ineligible because of such membership. Officers, employees or delegates to a convention of any political party or political organization are ineligible. So are full-time employees of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A nominee for county committeeman or alternate must not: (1) Be a sales agent or employee of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation during his term of office; (2) have passed his 70th birthday by the date the new term of office begins unless this is waived by the State Committee; (3) have served three consecutive terms immediately prior to current elections. (Any term which began on or before January 1, 1965 does not count toward this three-term limitation.)

The community committee checks with each nominee to determine his willingness to serve.

Names of nominees will be placed on the ballot in alphabetical order.

TERMS OF OFFICE

Community committeemen and alternates serve 12 months or until qualified successors are elected. Their term begins on the first day of the month following election.

County committeemen serve 3-year, staggered terms starting in 1966. Alternates serve 1-year terms. Terms begin the first day of the month following election. Committeemen and alternates must sign the prescribed Oath of Office before taking office.

WHO VOTES FOR ASC COMMITTEEMEN

Any person is eligible to vote if he is of legal voting age and has an interest in a farm as owner, tenant or sharecropper. OR

If not of legal voting age, a person is eligible if he supervises and conducts the farming operations on an entire farm where one of the following requirements is met: (1) The farm received or will receive a payment or is carrying out an approved practice under the current agricultural conservation program; (2) the farm has an acreage allotment or marketing quota; (3) the farm is eligible for a cooperator's loan or other price support, OR a sugar program payment, OR a national wool program payment, OR a soil bank payment; (4) the farm is eligible to participate in any farm program administered by the county committee.

WHEN ARE ELECTIONS HELD

County and community elections are held between July 1 and December 30. The State Committee sets the dates. The county committee notifies voters.

Although State Committees may authorize elections by meeting or at a polling place, the trend in recent years has been toward use of mail ballots. Farmers in many States have shown a preference for this method. Since it is more convenient, it has resulted in greater voter participation than either of the other two methods. A step-by-step description of Mail Election follows.

CONDUCTING THE ELECTION

1. At least 40 days prior to the date set for return of ballots by farmers (E-Day), the State Committee approves community boundaries.

2. At least 30 days before E-Day, the county committee publicly notifies farmers that slates of nominees will be selected for each community. This notice, disseminated by newspaper, radio, TV, and public poster, is also sent personally to each eligible voter of record. The county committee may not have a complete list of eligible voters so it is each eligible voter's responsibility to contact the ASCS county office and get on the list. The notice announces the forthcoming election, invites petitions for additional nominees, and prescribes the method of preparing a petition. Any group of six or more eligible voters may submit a petition. A person may sign as many petitions as he desires. The final date for receiving nominating petitions must be at least 20 days prior to E-Day.

3. At least 15 days prior to E-Day, the community committee nominates at least six persons eligible to hold office. The county committee will make sure that qualified minority-race nominees are included in the same proportion as minority-race farmers are to total farm population (owners, tenants and sharecroppers) in the county.

4. At least 10 days before E-Day, the county committee will give public notice of the election including the slate of candidates (failure to give this notice is grounds for invalidating the election), the date ballots will be mailed to eligible voters, instructions for getting ballots in case eligible voters fail to receive them by mail, date by which marked ballots must be mailed or returned, where to send them, invitation to the public to witness the vote counting (including information on date, time and place of counting), and a statement that the county committee will settle questions on election procedures or eligibility to vote or hold office. Appeals from a county committee ruling will be heard by the State Committee.

5. If the certification on the envelope is not signed, the ballot will not be considered as a vote. A witnessed mark will qualify as a signature.

COUNTING THE BALLOTS

The county committee will count the ballots, except that a county committeeman who is a candidate for community committeeman may not count ballots.

The place where ballots are counted will be where facilities are open to all persons without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

The time and date for counting will allow adequate time for receiving ballots from every community, but cannot be later than 5 days after E-Day.

DECLARING AND NOTIFYING WINNERS

The person receiving the most votes is elected community committee chairman. The second most votes determines the vice-chairman, the third most votes decides the regular member. All three are county convention delegates. The person getting the fourth most votes is first alternate committeeman and first alternate delegate. The fifth most votes determines the second alternate committeeman and second alternate delegate.

The county committee will promptly inform all nominees of election results, and will notify community committeemen and delegates of their election, and of the date, time and place of the county convention.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION

The State Committee will set the date for the convention, designating a convenient place that does not restrict the use of its facilities to any person because of race, color, creed, or national origin.

The county committee will give at least 10 days public notice stating the time, place and date, and declaring the convention open to all who wish to attend.

The incumbent county committee organizes and supervises the convention. A quorum consists of a majority of the delegates or their alternates. After a permanent chairman is elected, all incumbent committeemen retire from the room but remain available for advice or consultation.

The convention will nominate and elect three committeemen and two alternates. In 1965 they will nominate and elect committeemen for specific terms of office as follows: One for a 3-year term; one for a 2-year term; one for a 1-year term. In subsequent years, committeemen will be elected to fill vacancies only, with vacancies occurring in the same order as established in the 1965 elections. Alternates will be elected for 1-year terms only.

RECORDS AND REPORTS

Election records and reports pertaining to community elections will be sealed and kept in the county office for 30 days.

Minutes of all county convention actions and the name of each delegate present will be kept. Ballots will be sealed in containers and kept in the county office for 30 days.

Results of the county convention election will be sent to the ASC State Committee for review and approval.

GPO 821-483

ASC ELECTIONS

How Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Community Committeemen are Elected

WHO CAN VOTE

You can vote in elections of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Community Committemen if you are a farm owner, tenant or sharecropper. In community property law States both husband and wife can vote.

To know for sure who can vote ask your ASCS county office manager. He knows the rules and will help you. Here are some of the rules:

You can vote in an ASC election if you are old enough to vote in a State or national election and if you are taking part or are eligible to take part in ASCS farm programs.

If you're not old enough to vote, but you do run an entire farm, you can vote.

WHO CAN BE ELECTED

You could be elected an ASC Committeeman yourself. This would be an honor as well as a responsibility.

Of course there are some limits as to who can be elected. If you already are an elected officer in your county or State, or if you hold a national office you can't be a Committeeman. (However, being a member of a school board or on the board of a soil conservation, irrigation, drainage or weed control district, or similar type board, does not make you ineligible.) If you are an officer, employee or delegate to a convention of any political party or political organization, or if you work full time for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, you can't serve on an ASC Committee.

PUTTING NAMES ON THE BALLOT

Names get on the ballot in three ways. The community committee now in office names at least six persons. The county committee may name others.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

PA-676 August 1965

(Minority group farmers will be placed on the ballot in the same proportion as they are to the total number of farmers in the county.) You and your farmer neighbors can also add names to the ballot by sending in a petition naming a person you think would make a good committeeman. The petition must be signed by at least six farmers eligible to vote in the ASC election. You can sign as many petitions as you wish. The community committee will check with each nominee to determine that he is willing to serve. Names of nominees will be placed on the ballot in alphabetical order.

VOTING YOUR BALLOT

Public notice of the election will be in newspapers and on radio and television in your county. In addition a notice of the election and a ballot will be mailed to all eligible voters of record in the county office. If you believe you are eligible to vote and do not receive a ballot, check with your ASCS county office.

When you get your ballot there will be two envelopes with it. One will be plain. The other will have a statement printed on the back. There will also be instructions on how and when to send the ballot back to the county office. Mark your ballot and seal it inside the plain envelope. Put the sealed plain envelope inside the envelope with the statement on the back. This statement is a certification that the ballot was marked by you personally without undue influence by any person. A witnessed mark is O. K.. This statement must be signed or your vote will not be counted. Mail or take your ballot to the ASCS county office.

COUNTING THE VOTES

When the ballot gets back to the county office, the inside envelope with your ballot will be taken out. The outside envelope will be separated from the envelope containing the ballot. This assures that your ballot will be secret. No one can know how you voted unless you tell him.

The county committee will count the votes. They will do this at a place, date and time they announce ahead of the counting. The place where they count the vote will be open to everyone regardless of race, creed or color. You and your friends — or anyone else who wants to — can watch the vote counters open the envelope and count the ballots.

GPO 821-421

Albany State College
ALBANY, GEORGIA

9/25/65

Hi Al,

Please excuse this un-business-like Note. I am simply answering to let you know that I have received your letter and the package of educational materials. I will write you later on and follow the conventional business methods of correspondence.

I certainly appreciate the materials that you sent. Please send any other materials that are available.

Olive probably informed you that I am on the Library Committee for the Margaret Rood Library here on the Campus. I have committed myself for 500 or more volumes. Hence, I will appreciate having you make any contacts possible to help us get 50,000 books that we need here. Since I am committed, I'd appreciate any books being sent to come in my name, or have them designated as part of my quota.

Albany State College
ALBANY, GEORGIA

Continue to use the school address whenever you write. That is faster mail delivery because we get mail twice each day. Then too, it is safer when you send it here. I am seldom at the place I live anyway, ~~unless~~ other than to sleep.

I sincerely hope that you are doing well in all of your endeavors. I am quite happy to be away from Ft. Myers. I do Miss Olive.

Let me hear from you often as you have time. Come over and chat whenever you are in this area — or just make a trip over. You can reach me during the day by calling Albany State College and requesting my number. Evenings, I can be reached at 432-0182. If you fail to reach me, leave your number.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,
Henry F. Gilmore

East Hall, Box 5609
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida
September 27, 1965

Dear Al:

I shall make this note in the form of a business letter, as I would like some information from your office if possible.

I am doing a research paper on the topic of "The Civil Rights Bill and Its Effect on the Negro School Teacher in Florida." I imagine the paper will end up being as long as the title! I am in hopes that your office (or you) will have something that would give me information I could use in this paper. Anything will help, and also any information you might have on related materials, such as what has happened in other Southern States, would be very helpful too.

How is everything with you? Are you still working at the same job as you had this summer? I shall be anxious to hear from you, and do hope you have some materials that will fit into the paper.

Sincerely,

John

P.S. Do you have an extra copy of the Civil Rights Bill? If so, please send, too!

September 28, 1965

The Reverend W. Clark Roof
St. Luke Methodist Church
W. Croft Circle & McKay Avenue
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Dear Rev. Roof:

Thank you for your letter inquiring into the possibility of scholarship aid pertaining to the study of race relations in the South.

The Southern Regional Council is limited financially in regard to the number of research studies it undertakes. Therefore, we can not give consideration to supporting academic research. However, our research department will be glad to supply your requests for any information we have available pertinent to your work.

I hope you are successful in finding support for your dissertation.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

SAINT LUKE METHODIST CHURCH
W. CROFT CIRCLE & McKAY AVENUE
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

WADE CLARK ROOF
Minister

TELEPHONE 585-2361

September 9, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am inquiring about scholarship aid pertaining to study of race relations in the South.

With degrees from Wofford College and Yale Divinity School, I am planning to study religion and race on a doctural program in sociology at Univ. of North Carolina next year. I hope to make some contribution in the south toward understanding the racial revolution either within the ministry or in college teaching.

I am wondering if the Southern Regional Council offers any financial aid to such study. If so, I would appreciate information.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
W. Clark Roof
W. Clark Roof

September 28, 1965

Mr. John Poppy
Look Magazine
625 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Dear John:

It was good to talk with you again. The information you requested is as follows: Total number of school districts in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina -- 706.

The number of these school districts either under court order or with desegregation plans accepted by HEW -- 498. This latter figure is an educated attempt only, as HEW often labels plans as "tentatively acceptable" or "requiring negotiation" rather than refusing to accept them.

Suggestions for rural communities, once notorious, now having desegregated schools are: Bogalusa, La.; Hayneville, Ala., and Neshoba (Philadelphia) County, Mississippi.

I hope this helps.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

3315 17th Street
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
September, 29, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer

Thank you very much for the wonderful weekend, It was most enjoyable. Give my best regards to your Wife.

I am making plans to see Bob Valder, hope to see both of you at the conference on Friday.

Sincerely,

Ray Payne/mjo

Sept. 30

Dear Julian,

Because it seems we can never get together to talk about Vine City maybe a letter is the answer. The Community Center continues.... with debts....programing.....and problems having been taken over by the advisory committee of the Vine City Improvement Association last week. Our committees on housing, recreation, youth, etc. are mostly paper things but occassionally they function well. For instance three weeks ago the recreation group went to the Parks and Recreation Board meeting at City Hall and asked for a park and for equipment for the lot that has been cleared on Walnut Ave. Recently a man has been over to inspect sites f or a park and to look at the lot. Maybe some hope here. Housing is the area I think some interest can be generated in. We know who owns most of the houses and the tax assessment, we have passed out about a thousand summaries of the housing code, we have spasmodically talked of trying to hold an open hearing on housing in Vine City, petitioning people with sub-standard housing and having testim ony at the hearing. Invite housing inspectors the mayor, the press etc. I still think this is a possibility. Maybe you would be interested in some of the legislative things that could come out of something like this? For instance, a better housing code bill, some kind of rent control bill, at least one that kept people from raising the rent when all they are doing is bringing the house up to legal stan dards, state rent subsidy bills, a bill providing for the paving of streets in slum areas without sticking local people with the bill.

Some way out things we have talked about and things we would like to have your opinion on are things like play-ins, taking kids to the stadium or to a northside park to emphasise the lack of place to play in Vine City; trying to start a small business of some type on a cooperative plan similar to your sewing coop in Canton. We have discussed such possibilities as a sandwich shop with routes, and lately peddling of vegetables and friuts in the area, buying them from the

Farmer's Market and then peddling them in the neighborhood perhaps using the money to form the cushion money necessary to start a credit union cooperative loan thing.

We are, with the cooperation of the Atalnta Council on Human Relations, trying to start an information center in the house on Walnut St. Four women will try and assemble as much information on pertinent stuff as they can and then be at the center to help steer people learn about low rent housing, social security, workmen's compensation, etc. in the hopes that the amount of infomration and the number of people qualified to hold information center sessions grows.

Well, I hope this isn't too jumbled up or bunched together to make some sense to you. We need ideas on the open hearing on housing; on small businesses; on the loan cooperative; and just genreal advice. Mrs. Bolden and Black are still hesitant to work with us on most anything. I have attended one of their meetings and tried to get them to work with us on the recreation thing. They agreed to but it fell through, perhaps for valid reasons. At any rate, whatever you can do to help the groups work better together would be most helpful. Also there is another group, with some affiliation with Roland Blanding and Atalnta Urban League in the Nash area, that have said they would work with us.

Hope we can get together some time to discuss this stuff. My wife and I would sure enjoy having you and your wife come over for supper some night. This is true wheither you want to talk about Vine City or not.

Sincerely,

REPORT ON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, INC., SEPT. 1965 - DEC.'66

Program highlights for 1966:

Meetings:

Annual meeting in November 1965 presented panel of residents from low income areas.
Special meeting on housing arranged for Natl.Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.
Special meeting for discussion of Monyihan Report, by sociologist and social work professor.
Special meeting to review school desegregation status, for education chairman of civic groups, etc.
Meetings for Intergroup Relations agencies staff members to discuss proposed and final legislation creating Atlanta Community Relations Commission.
All day and evening workshop on Equality of Opportunity.

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Publications:

-Bimonthly newsletter.
-Special report on September disturbances in Atlanta.
-Special report on Apprenticeship training in Atlanta and chart listing current programs with pertinent information.
-Special report on attitudes towards open occupancy in housing for National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.
-Housing occupancy in Atlanta public housing, by race.
-School enrollment in local system.
-Information on various housing programs in Atlanta area.
-Citizens Information Service Directory (49 pages).

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Programs and special events:

-Party at home of Board member Q.V.Williamson honoring elected officials of Atlanta and Fulton County.
-Urban Renewal tour for Council members and friends by Citizens Advisory Committee on Urban Renewal.
-Operation of informal Information Service, with cooperation of WAOK Council of Women.
-Assistance to Vine City Improvement Association, Mechanicsville Civic League, etc., on special projects and programs.
-Survey of anti-poverty program in Atlanta, for report now in preparation.
-Development of a Voter Education Project for Citizenship Institute for Neighborhood Leaders (approved by Southern Regional Council VEP for 1967).
-Special mailings to hopsitals in Atlanta area offering assistance in desegregation; information about health job training programs to Negro community.
-Special mailings to social science departments of Atlanta area colleges, inviting cooperation with Council and mutual exchange of information and research material
-Continued cooperation and participation in Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference.

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Special presentations and recommendations to:

-Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority.
-Atlanta Housing Authority.
-Fulton County Board of Family and Children Services.
-DeKalb County Board of Family and Children Services.
-Atlanta Board of Education.
-DeKalb County Commission.
-DeKalb County Board of Education.
-DeKalb County Citizen Advisory Committee and urban renewal.
-Members of Atlanta Community Relations Commission (Congratulations and Offer of Support).

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(Executive Director was elected secretary of Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference and was one of SLC appointees to Ad Hoc Committee created by Board of Aldermen to make recommendations re Community Relations Commission; attended special regional conference on Adult Education, sponsored by the Southern Regional Conference on Family Planning sponsored by U.S. Dept. of HEW; special conference on Housing in NYC sponsored by National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing; spoke on work of the Council at National Fund Campaign meeting of UUSC in Boston,at Unitarian Universalist Church in Charlotte, N.C., and UU Church in Staten Island, N.Y.)

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THE COMMUNITY: Atlanta, like most communities certainly throughout the south, found its concern for human freedom and justice which had been expressed through the civil rights movement normally extending out into the programs designed to combat and eliminate poverty in our midst. Many issues, grievances and complaints which began on a note of racial discrimination developed into a "poverty issue" and many which began as poverty ended up as a race issue. As usual, the different interpretations placed on the state of the oommunity by whites and Negroes was the familiar one of "see how far we've come" as compared with "see how far we've got to go". Many of the white persons who have supported such programs as the Council's through the years honestly have felt that with the civil rights legislation and the anti-poverty legislation, things were in pretty good shape.

Negroes and whites, and whites and whites, who had united in a common goal of eliminating legal segregation found that they had no such concensus on the selection of alternatives which that very fact opened up. How great is the public's responsibility for initiating change authorized by these pieces of legislation? How much is up to the initiative of the group "who will benefit the most"? How important is integration, real integration, of the anti-poverty program? Should meeting minimum legal requirements suffice, or should the opportunity be taken to press for fullest integration? Such questions as these have had no public discussion or agreement in the communities of Atlanta.

Many persons who have supported the goal of desegregation have gratefully turned their attention to other civic activities which they felt had been neglected during the civil rights crisis.

Most significant of all has been the apparent difficulty of whites generally to understand the gap between legislation - civil rights and anti-poverty - and

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

actual changes in practice and conditions, and this has created a separation of efforts which has resulted in some respects in greater segregation than before. Whites are less concerned and Negroes are less hopeful of the white community initiating change. Long before Mr. Stokeley Carmichael arrived on the scene, there was a hardening of lines into the kind of de facto segregation in Atlanta which we are told resembles that found in northern cities.

THE COUNCIL: All these changes and this fluid state of affairs have affected the Council, and rightly so, if it in any way serves the community. At the annual meeting in November 1965, the emphasis was placed on service to those sub-standard communities which asked for our help and continued pressing for implementation of the spirit and letter of the civil rights laws. It was generally agreed that there should be less emphasis on the "membership" feature of the Council, and indeed, there was serious discussion of the advisability of eliminating "membership" as such and reorganizing on a limited Council basis on the same model as the Southern Regional Council.

During the year 1965 the Georgia Council on Human Relations had taken action to dissociate the Greater Atlanta Council from it, and The Greater Atlanta Council had taken out papers of incorporation. Both of these facts called for reorganization of the Council, and the November 1965 meeting agreed that as much time as would be necessary should be taken to see what the functions of the Council should be, in light of changes in the community and in the "Council Community".

Late in the summer of 1966 it became apparent that efforts to establish a city commission dealing with human relations, etc. would probably be successful, and efforts to plan long-range for the Council on Human Relations should take that into account. Officers and the Executive Director of the Council played an important part in the events which resulted in the creation of the Community Relations Commission of the city of Atlanta, and organization of the Commission on December 14, 1966 by amendment to the city charter. A former Council chairman and present Board member and the Executive Director served on the Ad Hoc committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to recommend legislation and members of the Commission, and another Board member, who is an Alderman, was one of the leaders in effecting the legislation, as was the Vice-Mayor, who is a long time member of the Council.

ORGANIZATION: In carrying out program emphasis on needs of the community with resulting de-emphasis on membership, membership campaigns and involvement of those who are members have suffered. The heterogenous nature of the membership, one of the strengths of the Council, presents difficulties in organizing standing committees, even the Board.

The discrepancy between individuals who have the time and interest to serve on committees and those best qualified from the standpoint of information and experience also presents problems in realistically selecting committee personnel. And though there is growing acceptance of the Council as a "civil rights organization", it continues to represent a liberal position for whites and a comparatively conservative one for Negroes.

PROGRAM: The major emphasis has been on information and interpretation, for groups and for individuals. Negroes need to know about new opportunities and need

assistance and reassurance in taking advantage of them. Whites need to know about the obstacles which Negroes still encounter and to initiate programs of affirmative action. Efforts of the Council to develop a Citizens Information Service, based on the Citizens Advice Bureaus in England, occupied a great deal of time and effort; unfortunately more than a year after the idea was approved, funds have never been available from the anti-poverty program to operate such a service. A Directory of services was compiled and is being distributed. Much of the program has been on an ad hoc basis, in response to immediate situations.

It has been a year of experimentation, of evaluation, out of which it is hoped that a firm foundation can be built to support the next phase of human relations in Atlanta. We have unlocked some doors; to open them is another operation.

We must note with appreciation the great assistance given by Radio Station WAOK in the Information Service, and by the Southern Regional Council in several special projects, and the continued contribution of the UUSC in providing the services of an Executive Director (as it has since 1961).

October 4, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have heard informally and accidentally that a housing survey is being undertaken by the Research Department of Southern Regional Council and that Atlanta is to be one of the cities studied.

I hope in view of (1) the present tensions over housing in Atlanta, (2) the Atlanta Council's present involvement in housing and our years of accumulated experience and information in the field, (3) the public's confused concept of the Council and SRC as parts of the same with a closer relationship than with other intergroup relations agencies located in Atlanta, (4) and most important of all, the affect which such a study itself will have on the present scene in which we are working, that the Council will be involved in conducting the survey in Atlanta, and that we will be informed, initally and as the study progresses.

I did have an opportunity to glance over the research design and I strongly recommend that it include, or that the Council conduct a supplementary effort to include, civic institutions and voluntary associations as they relate to the mechanisms of segregated housing along the lines of the attached rough outline.

Sincerely,

E.P

(Mrs.) Eliza Paschall
Executive Director

EP/ag

cc: Mr. Al Ulmer

Enclosure

COPY

Housing Survey

If the study as proposed reveals mechanisms, such as special finance problems, land use, etc., one is then faced with the fact that the mechanisms are manipulated by pe people, e. g., bankers who decide interest rates or decide to change present ones. Does a banker refuse to finance a home for a Negro in a white neighborhood because of the Negroe's credit rating or because of the banker's interpretation of the attitude of the whites in the neighborhood? If the latter, how does he assess this? Does he interpret silence as positive evidence in favor of integration or as evidence of disapproval? To what extent is he, as a business man, reacting to himself, as a civic leader? E.G., compare personnel of boards of directors of banks, Chambers of Commerce, of major churches, educational institutions, voluntary associations, surveys could reveal either that the economic mechanisms are manipulated by those who are racially prejudiced individuals or that there is individual acceptance of the goal of integrated housing but fear of the risks of social innovation. Such findings would be of enormous value to integroup relations agencies developing programs of action.

Sample questions:

Does the segregated pattern affect your institution (e.g., personnel have trouble finding convenient housing?)

Has anyone acting for the institution ever acted on subject of segregated/integrated housing? If so, describe action_____(appearing on program, making statement,etc.)

Has any such activity been proposed and decided against? Describe

Do you think the institution could play any role in integrating housing? If so, describe_____

Do you think the institution would play such a role? _____

Would you oppose integrated housing?_____If so, why--economic, ideological, etc.

Do you think the majority of the staff would?_____If so, economic, ideological, etc.

Do you think the majority of those in neighborhood where institution located would? if so, why?_____

If you favor integrated housing, what techniques do you think would be effective to break pattern?_____

Do you think the majority of the staff would sign "Fair Housing" pledge?___if not why?

Would you sign "fair Housing" pledge?_____If not why?_____

Appropriate changes for associations.

COPY

MERLIN G. MILLER
Cooperative Consultant
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

October 6, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
% Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Frances and I are so sorry that we'll not be here to join the welcoming band on your return to Atlanta, but so glad to know that you are going to give some time to the Federation while they continue the search for an Executive Director.

One of the very first things that Chuck and I would like to suggest is that you (or maybe you might want to make it Charles Prejean and you) call a "Summit Meeting" of the several organizations actively engaged in promoting cooperatives of low-income people in the South. There hasn't been too much trouble keeping out of each other's way in the past when there was so much to do, and so few to do it. But now with the Southern Cooperative Development Program getting under way with a staff of about 20 in the four state area, and with the Federation just getting started with money enough to put two or maybe more in the field, and with the Sharecroppers and the League both offering help in various places -- not to mention Swafca, and the new co-op we are launching in South Carolina, we "Allies" need to co-ordinate our campaigns. Chuck, Fr. McKnight, Leonard Smith and I talked this over a month ago, when we thought Harrison Miller was coming on board. We had asked, or rather had planned to ask him to call such a meeting. Now we are passing the idea on to you. What do you think?

If such a meeting or planning session were called, it seems to us that the sooner the better. But I can tell you now I can't do it next week, and Chuck (who wanted it weeks ago!) can't get away the week of the 16th. And Father McKnight said several weeks ago he'd prefer putting it off till the end of the month. Here's a job for the Federation, the coordinating agency for all the cooperative development work among the poor in the South!

Again, Frances and I wish we could be here to welcome you and Robin!

With best wishes

Merlin

Merlin G. Miller

cc: Fr. McKnight
Chuck Ihlenfeldt
Leonard Smith
Charles Prejean
Paul Anthony
John Lewis

October 7, 1965

The Reverend Delbert L. Achuff, Jr.
Saint John's Protestant Episcopal Church
P. O. Box 227
Caruthersville, Missouri

Dear Mr. Achuff:

Mr. Anthony has asked me to answer your letter of September 17th concerning the organization of a Human Rights Committee.

I am sending you under separate cover some examples of how others have organized such a group.

If we can be of further assistance please let us know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

AV please answer

Saint John's Protestant Episcopal Church

POSTOFFICE BOX 227
CARUTHERSVILLE, MISSOURI

DELBERT L. ACHUFF, JR.
VICAR

September 17, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This letter is being written at the suggestion of Mr. Peter C. Robertson, Executive Director, Missouri Commission On Human Rights.

Here in Caruthersville, a group of interested persons have been gathering to discuss the formation of a Human Rights Committee. Our need is for material describing how others have organized such an endeavour, what pitfalls to avoid and how eventually to come to formal acceptance - if possible.

Our area of Missouri is between Tennessee and northeastern Arkansas, oriented manily to Memphis with Mississippi mores and folkways. It is for this reason that Mr. Robertson thought you might be able to advise us better than materials which he has developed for the rest of Missouri.

Sincerely yours,

Delbert L. Achuff, Jr.

Delbert L. Achuff, Jr.

October 8, 1965

Mrs. David Entin
1900 Danese Court
Apartment # 29
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Entin:

Thank you for your letter of September 13th.

Southern Regional Council does not have a program in Jacksonville. The Florida Council on Human Relations, 356 South Beach Street, Daytona Beach, Florida works very closely with us, however, and is involved in several projects in Jacksonville. Mr. Edwyn Lewis, director of the Florida Council, can give you more detailed information on this.

I am sending to you under separate cover a selection of our publications. If we can be of any further assistance please let us know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2809 Governors Drive S. W.
Huntsville, Alabama 35805

October 8, 1965

MEMORANDUM

To : Voting Rights Conference Recorders

From : Bob Valder

Subject: Report of small group clinics

We would like to first thank all of you for your cooperation and help at the conference last Saturday. We think the conference was relatively successful. It is our hope that the report we are doing, which will be based upon the conference and other information obtained through the questionnaires, will make a contribution towards more effective enforcement of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

As you already know, we will need a report from each of the recorders. A large part of our report will be based upon what your report tells us. Briefly, what we have in mind would be a two to three to four page report about: (1) what was said (this would include a list of all of the revelant issues raised by both the panel and the participants and would, if possible, indicate which county a given participant was from); (2) the issue or issues of chief concern; i.e., intimidation, inconvenient hours or places to register, apathy, a registrar's "slow down" policy, failure to comply and methods used, the use of literacy tests and other devices, voucher system, listings in newspapers of the race of those who registered, etc.; (3) comments or incidents about efforts of registrars to comply; i.e., the addition of staff, more convenient hours, a registrar's "speed up" policy, etc.; (4) any other appropriate observations, comments, viewpoints, incidents, etc., which you think might be of interest.

As stated before, we naturally would like your report to be a reliable, thorough and objective analysis of the subject matter of your clinic.

And, finally, I should like to stress that time is quite important. Would it be possible for this report to be in our hands by no later than October 14? Thank you very much for your cooperation.

R. S. V.

RSV:llr

Miami October 11 1965.

Dear Mr. Anthony,

As you were probably informed by the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation, I was scheduled to arrive in Atlanta on October 16, and to leave on October 20. I am afraid not to be able to keep on this program.

I have indeed to meet old friends of my family in Savannah, and they request me to stay longer there. It's difficult for me to refuse. Therefore, I plan to arrive in Atlanta either on Sunday October 17 in the evening, or Monday morning about 7 or 8 AM. I intend to check in at the YMCA. I shall leave your city on Wednesday October 20 to Knoxville.

I hope that change

will not afford too much trouble to you. Would you send at the YMCA any information concerning my program, if it's convenient to you. If I find nothing there, I shall call Mr. Al Ulmer at his home, as anticipated.

I thank you beforehand for anything you will plan for me.

Sincerely,

Patrick Amiot

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Jackson 2-8764

October 11, 1965

Mr. Edwyn Lewis
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Ed:

Florence Robin has sent the photostat of your membership plate.

It was good to see you last week. My best to Rover.

Best wishes,

Al

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Dear Mr. Herman Ulmer:

Thank you for the plate.

Rover's name is RODGER

Do not forget the D&G.

See you - Always Herman

Best Ed -

October 11, 1965

Mr. Edwyn Lewis
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Ed:

Florence Robin has sent the photostat of your membership plate.

It was good to see you last week. My best to Rover.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Pierre Brochand
"La Fayette Fellowship Foundation"

the 12 th of October,

Dear Sir,

Thanks you very much for having accepted to make all these arrangements for me. Unfortunately and because of circumstances of which I am not responsible, I won't be able to be in Atlanta before Oct. 17 th by Delta Air lines, flight 8444 from Miami (instead of Oct. 16 th flight 830). I apologize for informing you so late and I hope that this change won't cause you too much trouble.

Sincerely,

Pierre Brochand

October 12, 1965

Mr. Robert S. Valder
Alabama Council on Human Relations
2809 Governors Drive, S. W.
Huntsville, Alabama 35805

Dear Bob:

The participants in the group I attended were all from Hale County. The panel consisted of Judge McClonough, who represented Calhoun County, and "the registrar", who spoke for the county of Cherokee.

The following questions were raised by the people from Hale County.

1. Precinct voter registration?

   A. How can local registrars be required to go into precincts to register voters?

   B. How can federal examiners be required to go into precincts?

2. How can the number of days for registration be increased?

   Can the local registrar increase the days? If not, who does?

3. Do federal examiners record race, sex, and date of birth? There was question here concerning the transfer to county records.

4. What if counties have eliminated the use of literacy tests, yet continue having only two days per month for registration?

   A. Is this grounds for making a plea to the Justice Department for federal examiners?

5. How can you document cases of intimidation when it's your word against his?

6. Can federal marshals be sent to protect people who are registering to vote or who are assisting people in registration?

What impressed me most about the conference was the frustration of the SNCC people and the repeated statements seeming to say, "we just don't know what to do," about violence and intimidation of prospective voters and civil rights workers.

This is brief, mainly because Hale County had a federal examiner at the time of the conference.

I am looking forward to reading your report.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Coppin Hall
Allen University
Columbia, South Carolina
12 October, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

Would you please send me information on organization and processes of community organization? Or, if this material is not available to you, could you tell me where I could find it? Your name was suggested at the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations conference. Any help would be appreciated.

Sincerely,
Sherie W. Holbrook

3315 17th Street
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Oct. 17, 1965

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

The possibility of working at Vine City is an ever more interesting one, though working for S,S.O.C is at this point quite interesting. I think at this point I would be quite interested to know the possibility of coming to work at Vine City about Dec. 1, 1965 for a period of 6 months to one year, to be determined later.

Please send me copies of working papers on Civil Rights, or ask Ric Stephens to if I don't get them from you. Please send anything that you find interesting.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Cordially,

Ray Payne/mjo

Bartholomew

SOUTHERN STUDENT HUMAN RELATIONS PROJECT

OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S.E., ROOM 701 • ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • (404) 523-8322

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University of Louisville

Richard Ramsey
American Friends Service Committee

Miami, Florida
Oct 18, 1965

Dear Al,

The plans for the conference in Leesburg look fairly good at this point. We have had exceptional response on the campuses we have visited so far. It will take a good bit more work in the recruiting end — but we have four weeks for that.

I am planning on your coming down for it — and have scheduled you in 3 different places. I would like you to serve as a resource person in

two workshops: "Developing Community Issues on Campus" and "Educational Reform Issues" (the latter one to give a slant on thoroughly integrating community affairs into academic studies — whichever way you think that should go). And then we would like you to address the entire group on Saturday evening prior to Reverend Pinkston (from Ocala) — for lack of more fertile thoughts on the original draft the title I suggest (subject to your alteration) is: "No More Social Service Projects." Pinkston has been asked to talk on "Civil Rights as an Individual Issue" — although he may change his later also!

Do we have your definite confirmation? I have taken the liberty to put your name on the agenda per our conversation

about a week ago! If you would call Nancy (my secretary) and let her know I would appreciate it very much. I will not be back in Atlanta until Oct 29th – and do not plan to spend very much time between now and the conference in Atlanta.

Hays, Kere, and Debbie Rosen (SGA president at Agnes Scott) will be coming down from Atlanta on Friday noon and returning Sunday eve. I think Judy is also coming – and maybe Robin would like to also. I think Sue Thrasher is also coming (if all these people eventually show up we will have to muster 2 cars – as I also guess Pat Mizell will want to come)

So we see fun & games!

Ed Lewis mentioned he would like a ride back to go to the SRC convention on Nov 15th.

Anyway - this should be all the info - now we need your definite confirmation.

Best regards,

Rick

southern student organizing committee

1703 PORTLAND AVENUE NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE P.O.BOX 6403 PHONE: 291-3537

October 19, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

I would like to have a story in the SSOC Newsletter about the NAIRO internship program. Originally, I had thought of it mainly in terms of letting students know what services were available to them through the NAIRO interns and who was stationed where and with what agencies. But, it might also be a good way to let interested persons know about the program and how to apply.

From my past experience with the NAIRO office, I'm a little skeptical about getting a response to any request for information. Can you suggest a specific person to write who would probably send us the material we need rather promptly. Or, do you know someone in the south who knows the assignments of the southern interns who would be willing to do a short story (about one typewritten column)?

I don't think I ever expressed my thanks for your visit to the Highlander workshop. I think that discussion that night turned out to be one of the better ones we had. I'm only sorry you had to sit through that agonizing discussion that revolved around Vietnam, structure, and decision making. A belated thanks for your patience with that discussion and your help with the latter one.

Would appreciate any help you can give us on the NAIRO program.

Best,

Sue

sue thrasher

October 19, 1965

Dear Ray,

Thank you for your letter. I am sending, under separate cover, a selection of our publications. If you want more of any of them or if you need different type publications please specify what you need as to number and area of interest and I will see what I can do.

Robin and I enjoyed the evening you and Gene spent at our home very much. We talk of it from time to time, joking about your ability to make coffee, and our failure at the same thing. Come again soon.

Your interest in working in Vine City interests me a great deal. December first or sooner, just come on over, stay at our place for a few days, and let's talk about what we can do about all this. I'll find the money someplace. If not Vine City then another part of town. So much work needs being done on the personal level of organizing. Me, I sit in an office too damn much for my personal liking, but perhaps that will be changing soon as we get the Ford money.

I guess that's it for now. I am interested in what you proposed and I am also interested in what you are doing in Alabama, so write whenever you get a chance. I will try and answer faithfully or at least spasmodically.

Your friend,

October 19, 1965

The Foundation For Freedom and
Democracy in Community Life
Office of Committee
1514 Elmwood Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Sirs:

Please send us information about the Equal Housing Opportunity Tour.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

October 19, 1965

Community Relations Service
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Please place the directors of the following state councils on human relations on your mailing lists.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

October 20, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Field Activities
SRC
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al;

Enclosed is a list of membership statistics requested by SRC. I'm not sure who to send it to or if this is all the information needed. Mrs. Spearman will be out of town until the 25th.

My draft date or induction date of Oct. 22 was cancelled because of the appeal to the State Selective Service Board. The Board met today--so I'll either get a deferment or a new induction date. On to the Nat'l Selective Service Board. Somehow God and the Nat'l Board have about become synonymous in my thinking. If all else fails, there's always the POW committee to fall back on.

Adios for now. Give Robin a big hello.

Sincerely,

Brad

Brad Poston
Administrative Asst.

CHARLOTTE MEDICAL CLINIC
1900 BRUNSWICK AVENUE
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28207

INTERNAL MEDICINE
DAVID S. CITRON, M.D.
LOGAN O. JONES, M.D.
MARVIN M. McCALL, M.D.
CLINTON H. McKAY, M.D.
THOMAS H. McMILLAN, JR., M.D.
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, M.D.

20 October 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thank you for your helpful letter. At this point, I cannot be certain how strong the resolve of the local group here is in terms of following through on some housing study. If this can be determined with reasonable certainty, I would be most interested in having you come here, perhaps to work out with us the outline of a project which could justify some of your time and the Council's money.

I will be in touch with you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

RMWheeler

Raymond M. Wheeler, M. D.

RMW/ac

October 19, 1965

Dr. Raymond Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Wheeler:

Paul asked me to send you information concerning integrated neighborhoods and "changing" communities. We don't have a very large research file on equal opportunities in housing. The simple explanation for this is that few southern cities are concerned with Open Occupancy. Housing has something of a scared cow aura about it.

The following suggestions are taken from Open Occupancy programs scattered about the country:

1. The scheduled observance of "Freedom of Residence" days or months.

2. "Equal Opportunity Neighborhood" signs for lawns or stickers for windows.

3. Petitions incorporated with paid ads in the local papers.

4. Sponsorship of Radio and T.V. Programs.

5. Equal Opportunity Housing Tours.

6. State-wide meeting on Freedom of Residence.

7. Group appeal to the President to promptly perfect the present Executive Order concerning housing.

8. Urge governors to issue executive orders on Codes of Fair Practices. The enforcement of which is possible through the state's licensing boards.

9. Urge real estate brokers, builders, bankers, home owners to adopt the "Equal Opportunity " prefix in their advertisement.

10. Urge people to trade only with Equal Opportunity realtors, etc.

11. Involve religious groups -- taking opinion polls, using investment money to invest in integrated housing developments.

12. College Student Conference on Freedom of Residence.

13. Ask city council or mayor to issue a public policy statement on equal housing opportunities.

14. Enact local fair housing ordinances.

15. Inter-racial home visits.

16. Signs in transitional area--"This is <u>our</u> home. It is not for sale."

I would be happy to meet with your group later this week Oct 21st, 22nd, 23rd, or some future date, if you feel the "expertise" gained by coming in from "outside" would be helpful.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

October 22, 1965

Miss Sherie Hallerook
Coppin Hall
Allen University
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Miss Hallerook,

Thank you for your letter requesting information on community organization. Materials detailing such things as tactical steps and techniques to follow in community organization are not available, at least I don't have any of them.

I am working part time with a small group that is attempting to help a community organize itself. If you don't mind errors of haste I will send you an account of what has happened thus far. Presuming you will forgive such errors I am enclosing a copy.

Unlike some people who are probably more knowledgable, I think students can do community organization work. I see no reason why a group of ten or so students can not each select a family on a block and just go and sit down and talk with this family. You would get to know them and the problems they face daily. Each student would be responsible for working with not for only one family. I think many times you would find that the problems of your family would be the same as the problems of the family next door and perhaps identical as the problems of all the families on the block. You could then try and get the families and the students working with the families together to talk over the problem and perhaps to try and solve it together. Say the problem was simple, like no street light on their street. If all the families made the request for the light together results would be much more likely. Once assured that problems can be solved more readily by attacking them as a group an organization with solid plans for working on problems systematically can be developed. Perhaps another block can be added and gradually the group will, with the growth of numbers of people, acquire that what is needed -- power.

Perhaps this is just dreaming. Maybe it won't work where you are. But if you decide to try I would be happy to meet with you all if you ever get a group of students together.

A last thing that passes my mind. I think that you must do what the people want you to do, that you have to be an arm of the community you select to work in and not a leader yourself.

Thanks again for your interest. Hope you try it.

Sincerely,

October 22, 1965

Dear Sue,

About NAIRO, I can do that thing for, if you insist. However, and this is not really meant as an attempt to duck responsibility, why not ask each of the four interns to briefly describe their work and their agency. Seems to me this might add the little bit extra that livens up stuff as dull as NAIRO.

The names and addresses of the NAIRO folks follow:

Mr. Brad Poston - South Carolina Council On Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Miss Melinda Freidman - Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Place
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Robert Valder - The Alabama Council on Human Relations
2809 Governors Drive , S.W.
Huntsville, Alabama

Miss Revelle Pergament - National Urban League
78 Marietta St.
Atlanta, Georgia

You probably knew all that already, huh?

I hope to get up to Nashville soon to see and talk. I still think that students can fit into community organization and have an idea I would enjoy seeing you all shoot full of holes an all. Hope to see you all soon and also go to where my peoples are.... the opry.

Best wishes,

THE LEARNING INSTITUTE OF NORTH CAROLINA

QUAIL ROOST CONFERENCE CENTER • ROUGEMONT, NORTH CAROLINA 27572 • TELEPHONE: DURHAM ~~919-477-2025~~ 477-7397

October 22, 1965

Answer

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director, Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Realizing the difficulty of keeping abreast of current developments in each State Council, I am writing with regard to the situation here in North Carolina. I am quite concerned about the current problems which the Council is experiencing. The situation seems to be reaching a critical stage; but it does not seem too late to avoid the results of increasing difficulties.

If at all possible, the situation merits a personal visit by you or your representative. I do not mean to cry "wolf" or to be presumptive. However, a visit by you or maybe Al Ulmer seems necessary.

I had dinner the other evening with Miss Roberta Blackwell in Charlotte. Roberta continues to "hold down the fort" while the Council resolves its current problems. Considering her remarks, it seems imperative that some steps be taken to insure Roberta's continued services.

It is imperative that her salary be adjusted, commensurate with her responsibilities. Her activities are certainly not described by the title, "secretary". Her present salary is not competitive, even if she were merely serving as a secretary. I would also suggest consideration of providing her with a new job description, reflecting her experience and present responsibilities.

The Executive Committee discussed both a new title and increase in salary. However, some clear decision needs to be reached and Roberta needs to be apprised of the commitments of the Executive Committee.

Our discussion indicated that even Roberta's persistence and confidence is wavering in the face of continued inactivity and/or slow responses to existing difficulties and alternatives.

For example, I must agree that the Council leadership does not seem to have responded quickly to the opportunities for re-locating the office. At the last Executive Committee meeting, the matter was discussed and unanimous agreement was voiced. But, it is my impression that this "decision" has not been implemented with the speed necessary in light of the present difficulties.

Mr. White, Mr. Brooks, and I did visit one potential site in Durham. This particular site seems to have some merit. It needs to be assessed by more members of the Council and particularly by those with some knowledge of construction and refurnishing costs. I cannot blame Roberta for being disappointed by the failure of members in this immediate area to visit some of the possible sites in the area. I share that disappointment.

Another problem seems to be the relationship of Roberta to the interviewing and employment process. In my own mind, it is necessary that Roberta be involved in some manner in the hiring of the new director. She does not relish being introduced to someone she has never met with a,"meet your new boss." On the contrary, it appears that she has something to contribute to the process of employing a new director. For example, I concur entirely with her view that we not paint a "rosy" picture of the situation---as was evidently done in the hiring of Mrs. Furman. The best person we could employ would be that individual who would respond to the challenge of coping with our present difficulties.

I understand the Executive Committee met last week and discussed the possibility of re-locating the office and interviewed one candidate for the position of director, Mr. Leander Morgan of New Bern.

Mr. Morgan presented an interesting commentary on our situation during a brief conversation I had with him in New Bern. When I mentioned the possibility of him being interested in the directorship, he responded that it was his impression that the "Council was rather inactive." Further inaction seems to preempt the possibility of securing the services of someone like Mr. Morgan, who seems to be a capable and articulate person.

I know you are quite busy, but thought it important to convey my impressions of the situation to you. I hope you do have the opportunity to take some action in these matters.

I am attempting to interest various members of the Board in making a visit to some of the possible sites in Durham. If there are further ways I can be of assistance, please let me know.

Please say "hello" to Al.

Sincerely,

Mike Lawler

Michael H. Lawler
Youth Educational Services
P. O. Box 3067
West Durham Station
Durham, North Carolina 27705

MHL:jbs

October 22, 1965

Mr. Douglas Kelly
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York

Dear Doug,

I am planning to be in Berea at 9 A.M. Friday, November 12th. I look forward to meeting you all then.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

Dear Al — I've sent this to a few people in the community preliminary to our Annual Meeting — Nov. 30 — will send you the full mailing when we do it — Meanwhile, will welcome chance for discussing this — Sliz

What Can a Human Relations Council Do?

The civil rights law does not insure integration or good human relations, but without it, neither was possible. The chief unmet need in human relations is still clear communication, and it is in this area that the Council on Human Relations has proved its worth. We believe that the needs of the Greater Atlanta community with which we are dealing can best be met by a council operating on a service basis, developing programs in these areas. (in which we are already active):

1. Civil Rights and Anti-Discrimination Interpretation and Compliance: The increasing complexity and multiplicity of federal programs plus the absence of any official agency on any level of government in Atlanta to deal with violations, etc., make it important to have a local community-based agency which will continually educate and interpret and will handle reports and complaints of violations of the letter and spirit of the civil rights act.

2. Community Relations: The absence of any official human relations agency in the metropolitan area, the community needs an agency which is willing to assume some responsibility for the clarification of issues which threaten mutual understanding and respect of the various segments of the community.

3. Citizens Information and Assistance Bureaus: Urban life is increasingly complex and impersonal and as services increase, those who need them most find it increasingly difficult to know where to go for what. In conjunction with neighborhood groups on one hand and specialized agencies on the other, the Council will operate bureaus where any citizen can go for confidential, reliable information. (pilot project in Vine City)

4. Volunteer Independent Placement (VIP): Communication between citizens who want to help and these want help is difficult. The Council will enroll citizens as volunteers and make this file available to citizens groups looking for such assistance.

5. Techniques for Organizing Programs (TOP): Many citizens groups need basic staff services to develop to the point of being able to use community resources and they need support from friendly unofficial groups in their new positions of responsibility for community organization and action. (e.g. Housing and day care efforts in southside areas.)

6. Students Enrolled for Neighborhood Service Efforts (SENSE): Many student groups are operating work and service programs, but a community agency can provide continuity and relationship to the larger community which many students want. The Council can refer students to projects where they are needed and assume some responsibility for seeing that others working the field share the benefit of the students' experiences and that the students are sufficiently oriented to the particular enviorment in which they will work so as to maximize their usefullness.

7. Panel of Americans: In cooperation with the Panel of Americans, a national program to develop understanding among students of all races and faiths. The Council will continue this special project begun in 1963, in honor of Sinclair Jacobs, Atlanta civic leader and member of the Board of the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta.

Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, Inc.----------October, 1965.

NEW ORLEANS COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECT
Lon Clay Hill, 837 Burgundy
EDUCATIONAL REPORT 11/1/65

I would like to make a few comments about the summer experience and the continuting program of the New Orleans Community Action Project's educational activities. It is first necessary to remark, however, that the educational program is but part of a total program to mobilize the people of the second ward of New Orleans. (The second ward is mostly Negro, and many areas are entirely Negro) to act to direct their own lives and influence their community. Generally speaking, the Community Action Project (~~C.A.P.~~) has a political and an educational arm. However, these activities overlap so that one should not attempt to make precise definitions about what is educational and what is political. An attempt is being made to transform the whole community. The Community Action Project was originally set up under the auspices of CORE, but at this time has no formal ties with CORE and operates independently. This is partially because CORE in the deep South has concentrated its efforts in rural areas--and the members of the project felt that inadequate attention was given by CORE to the urban and somewhat different problems of New Orleans.

This summer a CORE Freedom School was started at Mt. Zion Lutheran Church School at 1507 Simon Bolivar in the midst of the Negro ghetto--one block from the Melpomene Housing Project, a 20 aquare block area with several thousand people (all Negro) living in it. One class for younger children was also held at the nearby Union Bethel AME Church. (Overcrowding was perhaps the most pressing physical problem at the school.) Several of the teachers recieved summer fellowships from CORE--but assistance was also given by Southern Conference Educational Fund and New Orleans Society of Friends as well as by individuals.

Approximately a hundred children regularly attended the Freedom School--although over 150 students a day attended the first few sessions. Presumably some of these would have continued to come if enough teachers and room had been available. We had 4 rooms and an average of 8-9 teachers (Mostly college or a few years out of college.)

Each day classes began around 9 a.m. We sang freedom songs for about 30 minutes and then broke up into classes. In the afternoon, we had classes only for approximately 45 minutes and devoted an hour or so to recreation. Our curriculum included Negro history, French, New Math, Non-Violence, Reading, German, and Spanish--as well as less extensively pursued discussions on sex education and Vietnam.

The premise of the school was that--as we sing--"Everybody wants Freedom". That meant that the school was in a very real sense the childrens'. They generally chose what songs they sung, within the limits of space and numbers they chose what classes they attended and when they attended. No attendance records of any kind were kept. The only restriction that was generally applied was that children could not change classes after classes started. Our response to the inordinate pencil and paper stealing during the first few days was just to go a few days without any. After that the children did not steal so much. As a corollary to the freedom of the child was the freedom of the teacher. The teacher taught what he or she wanted to teach--as long as there were pupils interested. This meant for example, that some people taught non-violence as a way of life while others taught it as a tactic--and all tried to present the children with the choice of of what they wished to opt for (I.E. if I the teacher think that non-violence [or socialism or capitalism] is right, that doesn't mean that you must.) We had announced at the start of the school that sometimes the teacher

might be wrong. And sure enough, we felt it necessary to make a public apology to the kids when one of the teachers called the police after one child took a broken bottle to a teacher and created quite a scene. Fortunately, we had gotten the situation under control when the police came--but we had to re-examine what it means to talk about non-violence and then call the police.

It was our task to involve students with a sense of their own worth and to foster in them a trust of their own feelings and thoughts and talents. It was within this context that we approached the black-white problem. We were working for an open society which would integrate the best of both cultures. Thus we taught art and new math and French--primarily products of white culture--because they open up new ways of viewing the world. We taught freedom songs and spirituals and sit-ins as examples of creative responses of Negroes to their environment.

To deal with an automated, segregated society the student must know how to read and how to make radical protest. Such an educational program is not fundamentally just educational. To teach any of these subjects the teacher must give the student a reason to learn them--and to deal with the problem of the ghetto child means that the teacher must begin to experience and understand the harrowing pressures of his student. The teacher to succeed in teaching must become a student of the child and his world.

Thus to help the Negro child to realize that kinky hair can be beautiful instead of trying to use hair straighteners or wigs so as to have hair like white people--is a fundamental part of the teaching process.

Our program this fall will be on a more long term basis than the Summer Freedom School. The summer project was a catalyst--opening the children and some parents to new possibilities. The task is now to consolidate and prepare programs which develop those possibilities--and to gradually expand our realm of activities. One of our greatest problems was discipline--we are obviating this problem by having small groups (generally four) working with one teacher twice a week after school. Another problem is educating white and some Negro students to the environment of the child-we are meeting this by having the tutorial program in the homes. Classes will be also held on Saturday in a local church. At present about 15 tutors have already begun classes--and from 10-25 more will be started in the next few weeks. ~~We have no problem finding tutors~~. There will be some work at an integrated school (1/3 Negro) where some work with poorer whites will be initiated.

Materials needed. At the end of the summer most of ourbooks and other materials were stolen or destroyed in the hurrican (Mt. Zion Lutheran School was blown down.) So we have had to start almost from scratch. We are trying to get as many copies as possible of a book entitled Year's Pictorial History of the American Negro--a book especially suited for our needs as it has a fairly simple text and many pictures. Thus the book can be used by poorly educated adults andyounger children as well as good readers. We wish to have one copy of this book in the home of each family that has children seriously involved in our educational program. We have distributed 12 copies so far, and have a demand for perhaps 50 more. The books cost us approximately $1.65 and we sell it for $.25--$1.00, or whatever they can pay. The feedback us used to buy more books. We also need to purchase sme paperbacks (foreign languages, Baldwin, Wright etc.) some coppies of the photographic collection called The Movement ($1.95) and some writing and drawing materials. We will recieve free copies of SNCC Freedom Primer, and some tutors have been able to purchase a few items with their own money. But it should be emphasized that the children generally come from families that are on welfar and/or fatherless and/or have 6-10 members. They are poor, and the books we use are not to be found at the public library--although they are among the few books which they develop a genuine interest in.

November 5, 1965

Miss Barbara A. Higgins
International Student Visitor
Service
United States National Student
Association
265 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Barbara:

Last September 8th. I rented two cars to give the African visitors you sent us a tour of Atlanta. Enclosed is a copy of the bill. May we be re-imbursed?

Thank you for taking care of this.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl. 1

November 8, 1965

Sidney Hillman Foundation
Reprint Department
15 Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Sir:

Please send us 10 copies of Dwight MacDonald's pamphlet, "Our Invisible Poor."

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

November 8, 1965

Mr. Robert Smith
The Southern Courier
79 Commerce Street - Room 622
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Dear Bob:

I've tried to sell your paper without too much success. It's not that it isn't good information, it's simply too much Alabama for our peoples' use.

Please discontinue sending me the 15 copies/week.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

November 8, 1965

Miss Joyce Ersted
Concordia College
Box 415
Moorhead, Minnesota

Dear Miss Ersted:

We are planning to have a summer project involving college students. However, our plans are of a tentative nature and we have not selected project sites or formulated programs.

I will write you as soon as I have more definite information.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

November 9, 1965

Mr. Archie Cameron
Credit Union National Association
P. O. Box 431
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Cameron:

Is it possible for you to send me a broad selection of CUNA's publications?

I would also appreciate knowing whether you provide technical consultants to groups attempting to organize credit unions.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

P. S. Norm Jimerson asked me to say hello to you for him.

Phone: 539-4277 or 539-5496

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

2809 GOVERNORS DRIVE, SW HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA - 35805

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Nov. 9, 1965

875-3461
call
1/2 hr

Done

M r. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al,

And how is all in Atlanta?? Things have been a little slow here lately.

Thought I'd write and ask a favor of you. Me, the wife and kids will be making the excursion to Atlanta for the SRC meeting. Due to a student conference at Tuskegee on Sunday afternoon we won't be getting in until nine p.m. or so to Atlanta Sun. nite. We plan to leave sometime Tues. afternoon or evening.

What I'm wondering is this--would you or Robin be able to find some reliabe person who would baby sit for our kids from a round 5:oo P.M. on Monday until later (Much later, hopefully). What I'm thinking is this--that dinner is Monday nite and I'd like for Jan to go (I'm a ssuming that both Jan and I will be "eligible" to go --or maybe this thing-the dinner that is--isn't for staff persons and wives). Anyway if we can both go to that 'twould be good. Then I'm thinking perhaps some of the group could go out afterwards and see the sights. If y'all have not other plans and maybe Hayes and wife and perhaps others--could work that out. Anyway the key thing here is the sitter--I guess she'd have to do the sitting in our hotel room.

Scott B. Smith of SNCC--the guy with the bone--stopped in the office today--had a long talk and he and another SNCCer will be staying at out place tonite. It's all rather interesting--will tell you all about it .

Keep smiling--it makes people wonder what you've been up to.

Bob

P.S. I just might that Jan is a little leary of having a stranger babysitting, etc. So maybe if you could get someone who has sat for people you know this would be of some help. O.K.?

November 10, 1965

Mr. Michael H. Lawler
Youth Educational Services
P. O. Box 3067
West Durham Station
Durham, North Carolina 27705

Dear Mike:

Thank you for your letter expressing your concern pertaining to the existing situation regarding the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

I met many weeks ago with the Council's executive committee and many of the problems you mention in your letter were discussed at that time.

Your disappointment regarding the lack of speed in implementing the decision to transfer the council office from Charlotte to the Durham area is shared by Paul and me. It has been my experience that councils are usually inactive in the absence of a director and that a man such as Mr. Morgan is the hope of making the Council a dynamic force in North Carolina.

Thank you for your continuing interest in helping to revive the Council. I eagerly await the hiring of a new director and anticipate that this action will solve many of the myriad of problems facing the organization.

Please write and tell us of the developments of the Youth Educational Services.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

November 10, 1965

Mr. James Tanner
Wall Street Journal
1233 Regal Row
Dallas, Texas

Dear Jim:

Some time ago I sent you information regarding a self-help effort in Atlanta. It was my understanding that you were writing an article concerned with such efforts.

Is it possible to get a copy of your article? Also, I wonder if you could send me the mailing addresses of the groups of which you know.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

November 10, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

COPY

Dear Paul,

First, my congratulations on the recent grant to the Southern Regional Council. It bodes well for the south.

You were kind enough to mention to me some of the programs which you will undertake and urge us to use the Southern Regional Council's consultants, etc. But I wonder if we could apply for direct grants for any of our projects, for example, in community organization? You spoke encouragingly of the possibility of substantial help with the Citizens Information and Assistance Bureaus, and though we still hope and expect some EOA support for this, we would not want it to be an all EOA financed affair.

Should we take any formal action now to apply for Southern Regional Council support, beyond the "shoestring" which you have already offered? Could we contract to do some of SRC's field work in Atlanta? In research perhaps we could perform services such as clipping local newspapers, which we already do much of for ourselves, routinely extracting Board of Education minutes (which we receive regularly), Community Council reports, MPC reports, etc. I feel sure there must be duplication of our efforts in this area and it would be mutally beneficial, seems to us, to combine our resources. Finally, Al spoke of the possibility of student projects for next summer. We would certainly like to contract for some of these in the Atlanta area.

I know there must be lots of details still to be worked out, but I would appreciate some general indication of your reaction to these four (4) things:

1. Citizens Information and Assistance Bureau;

2. Special projects, such as community organization and special publications such as "Citizens Manual" for newly registered voters re the 1966 elections; some special communities conferences on employment, etc.;

3. Research - including material on the Atlanta area to fit into your research and some special Atlanta reports - e.g., local supplements to Southern Regional Council reports of schools and justice;

4. Student projects.

Sincerely,

E. P.

(Mrs.) Eliza K. Paschall
Executive Director

EKP/ag

cc: Mr. Morgan Stanford
Mr. Al Ulmer
Mr. Sam Adams

COPY

The Lewis State Bank Florida's Oldest
1856 SECOND CENTURY OF SERVICE ... TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

GEORGE LEWIS II
PRESIDENT

November 11, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

This is your special invitation to join in the resolution of which I'm enclosing (1) a couple hundred copies.

Is there any convenient way which would not be objectionable to the members by which you could get two copies to each of those attending the council meeting on the 15th, or in which I could after arriving?

Clif and I are hoping to see you Sunday.

Sincerely yours,

George

Geo. Lewis, II

GLII:jap

Enclosures

(1) Mailing separately.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

CITIZEN DIPLOMACY IN THE SOUTHEAST

A Regional Conference
November 11 and 12, 1965

Co-Sponsored by:
National Council for Community Services to International Visitors (COSERV)

and

Atlanta Committee for International Visitors
Huntsville Council for International Visitors
Council for International Visitors of Greater Miami
State Department Reception Center, Miami

Biltmore Hotel
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11

9:30- 11am	Registration
11- Noon	Opening Session: Introduction to Conference
Noon-1pm	Buffet Luncheon: Introduction of Communities
1:15-2:45 pm	General Session: "Cross Cultural Communication" Speaker: Edmund S. Glenn, U.S. Department of State
2:45- 3:15 pm	Recess
3:15- 5 pm	Open Forum: Resource specialists on: Latin America, Asia, Africa, Middle East
5- 5:30 pm	Optional: Film "Friends at My Door" (AID)
7- 8 pm	Reception and Social Hour
8 pm	Conference Banquet Address by an authority in the field of International Exchange

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12

9:15- 10:45 am General Session:
"MEETING THE PROGRAM NEEDS OF VISITORS"

Opening Statement: "Coordinating Services at the Community Level"
by Mr. John Reichard, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Center for International Visitors, and immediate past president of COSERV.

"The Role of the National Agency in Programming"
Discussion by representatives of the major agencies

10:45- 11 am Recess

11:15- 12:30 Open Forum
"The Volunteer as Interpreter of the American Scene.

1:00- 2:30 Closing Luncheon

"INTERPRETING THE CHANGING SOUTH"
Speaker to be announced.

THIS IS ONLY A PRELIMINARY FORM:
Do not remit registration fee at this time, but please return the following form by October 1 to:

Atlanta Committee for International Visitors
Biltmore Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia 30383

---

tear off here

ADVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please return this form before October 1st.

Name _____

Address _____ Telephone _____

_____

I plan to attend the COnference November 11 and 12 _____

MONY

The **MUTUAL** Life Insurance Company **OF NEW YORK**

Mony Bldg., 1655 Peachtree Street, N. E., Atlanta 9, Ga. 875-9155

S. K. McAFEE, JR., C.L.U.
Manager

November 12, 1965

Mr. Albert C. Ulmer
% Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. S.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Re: Policy 65X0 07 53

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

It is necessary for us to ask you sign the enclosed form and return to us with the policy, so we may complete this request as you requested.

Upon receipt of this form and your policy, we will endorse your policy and return to you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Helene Mewborn (ewj)

Miss Helene Mewborn
Agency Cashier

/ewj

CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
1617 SHERMAN AVE. P.O. BOX 431 608-244-4721 MADISON, WIS. 53701

CUNA MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY
CUNA SUPPLY COOPERATIVE

COPY

November 15, 1965

Mr. James R. De Lay, Managing Director
Georgia Credit Union League
P.O. Box 2044
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Jim:

Attached is a letter from Mr. Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., requesting a selection of CUNA's publications, and inquiring about credit union organization.

I thought it best to refer this inquiry to your attention. If I can be of any assistance to you, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Archie Cameron

Archie Cameron
Personnel Director

AC:d
Enclosure

cc: Al Ulmer, Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Washington November 15 1965.

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

I hope you will forgive me for thanking you so late. As a matter of fact, I have been constantly moving for the last four weeks, and the many activities which had been planned for me in each city did not allow me to keep much time free.

Whatever is the delay, I want to tell you how much I appreciated your welcome and your help in Atlanta. Our gratefulness is especially deeper

as you were doing for ~~us~~ an extra - job ...

I really think we learnt a lot of things by talking with the people we met thanks to you, even if it happened to be pretty hard to set a dialogue about some frightening ideas (I think of the K.K.K. man!...) But that's instructive too -

Once more, thank you for everything - I wish to have an opportunity to meet you again -

Sincerely,

Patrick Amiot

Pearl City Civic League
Boca Raton, Fla
18 Nov. 1965

Mr Allan Ullmer
c/o Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr Ullmer:

Mr Parkin told us that you could be of some help to us through your Southern Regional Council. We will be very grateful if you will give us $150.00 to help us move forward in our community Project.

Thank you kindly for what you are going to do.

Sincerely
George Spain
Pres. Pearl City Civic League.

Coppin Hall
Allen University
Columbia, South Carolina
19 November, 1965

Mr. Al Uemer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Uemer:

After receiving the very interesting copy of your Vine City Report and your letter suggesting a similar project be undertaken by the students at Allen University, I typed up copies of the report and presented both report and suggestion to the students in the Human Relations Council on campus. The students were very excited at the prospect of taking on a community action project. However, because such an undertaking is a very new concept for them, we are arranging a series of workshops on community organization.

Would you be able to speak at our first workshop? The topic is basic "Community Organization Orientation." We would like to point out problems of community organization and also the new role the student will be playing in a foreign neighborhood.

The workshop is to be December 3rd. Although we call the session a workshop, due to the religious orientation of Allen University, we have acquired a chapel hour for the speech and questions. We are trying to get an extension of chapel hour to gain adequate time. However, we think a short introduction

and inspiration is better than not having the program at all because we cannot get an evening date for the speech. The speech should be from 30 to 35 minutes long. We hope to have questions for ten to fifteen minutes following. Chapel service should begin about 11:30 A.M. on the third.

Because the group interested in community organization here is very small and new, we have no financial support as yet. Some people in the South Carolina Council suggested that we ask you if the Southern Regional Council could pay your expenses.

Allen University is very small and isolated. We are trying to stimulate interest in the outside world among some pretty status quo people. I hope you will be able to help us eliminate this isolation. If I can help, please let me know. I look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,
Sherie A. Holbrook

November 22, 1965

Miss Sally Foley
Task Force
Peace Corps
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sally:

It was nice to meet the lady behind the voice.

Enclosed is my plane ticket. Please don't send it back to me.

I'm not sure just what we accomplished Friday, but Washington always does that to us southerners.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

November 22, 1965

Mr. Curtis Lawson, President
Community Development Council
1102 East Pine Street
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Lawson:

The Southern Regional Council is attempting to do some work with "Self-help" groups. I would appreciate any information you can send me concerning your organization.

Than you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

November 22, 1965

Mrs. Anna Mae Williams
539 Gifford Street
Syracuse, New York

Dear Mrs. Williams:

Thank you for your letter. The project you described is an interesting one and it is also needed. We do not have funds to sponsor your program but if you begin the cooperative we will try to provide you with research and perhaps consultant assistance.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

November 23, 1965

MEMO

TO: State Directors, Councils On Human Relations

FROM: Al Ulmer

We are trying to help Jac Wasserman collect the information asked for in this letter from Richard Boone.

I would appreciate it if you would send me any information pertinent to categories (A), (B) and/or (C).

Thank You.

November 23, 1965

Dr. H. Franklin Williams
Dean of University College
The University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Dr. Williams:

Enclosed is the resume' of Littleton Mason. Littleton is interested in the National Sharecropper position with the Florida Council. He is an ex-Peace Corps Volunteer (Nigeria) and was highly recommended by Mr. Jacques Wilmore, the southeastern regional director of the Civil Rights Commission.

It is possible for him to come to Florida to interview for the job.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
cc: Mr. Edwyn Lewis

United States Youth Council

236 East 46th Street, New York, N. Y. 10017

Cable Address: YACWAY

Youth Affiliate of the National Social Welfare Assembly
United States Affiliate of the World Assembly of Youth

(212) 687-3674

November 23, 1965

Mr. Al. Ulmer
Southern Reginol Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I want to thank you for meeting with the United States Youth Council's youth leader delegation from Germany. The men enjoyed their visit with you and have asked me to pass their thanks on, too.

The success of our exchange programs depends upon the cooperation of people like yourself who take the time and trouble to interpret part of American society to our guests. We appreciate your effort.

Sincerely

David L. Rosenbloom

David L. Rosenbloom
International Affairs
Assistant to the President

DLR/fr
Enclosure

November 24, 1965

Mr. George Spain, President
Pearl City Civic League - 237 N. E. 15th Terrace
Boca Raton, Florida

Dear Mr. Spain:

Thank you for your letter inquiring into the possibility of the Southern Regional Council making a $150.00 grant to the Pearl City Civic League.

We do attempt to assist organizations not affiliated with the Councils on Human Relations by making small grants for specific purposes. If you could explain what your community project is in more detail and also specify for what you need the money, we will be in a better position to consider your request.

Please give Mr. Popkin my regards.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

SOUTHERN STUDENT HUMAN RELATIONS PROJECT

OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S.E., ROOM 701 • ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • (404) 523-8322

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November 24, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

This is to officially thank you for your address to the Florida Student Human Relations Conference. Myself, as well as the participants, appreciate your time in the workshop and the Saturday evening session greatly.

I also appreciate the time you were able to spend with Nathan Popkin.

My personal appreciation for your tireless invaluable assistance.

With warmest regards,

Richard L. Stevens (nfb)

Richard L. Stevens

RLS:nfb
Enclosure

November 29, 1965

Mrs. Elaine Crystal
4135 North Honeysuckle
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Crystal:

I'm so sorry that our Research Department does not have more answers to the questions you asked. The attached is the best we could do at the moment but we'll keep trying.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU/rh

For Elaine Crystal

4135 North Honeysuckle

Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. Crystal would like as much information as we have on compulsory school laws.

Especially:

1. Status of compulsory school laws in other southern states

2. A. How many states have such laws

   B. What variances between laws exist

   C. Are such laws effective

2. What is the cost to the state of a compulsory school law? -- truancy enforcement,etc

3. Do we have any idea how many children are out of school now because Miss. has no compulsory school law?

4. Are there statistics concerning the general welfare or income of families and their educational achievement?

5. Do we know how much kindergartens cost in states that have them.

6. What type of Federal assistance is available for kindergardens?

Barbara,

Can anyone find the time to do this stuff?

al

November 30, 1965

Miss Sherie D. Hollerook
Coppin Hall

Allen University
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Miss Hollerook:

You are to be commended for deciphering that "article" I sent you several weeks ago.

I am glad to hear you have decided to try your hand in working in a low-income community.

I appreciate your invitation to speak at Allen University but other engagements prevent my doing so at this time -- perhaps another time.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

EDUCATIONAL TRAVEL, INC.

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1 December 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

Enclosed is our check for the car rental you incurred with the African delegation. I hope that this will clear up the financial end of things -- if you have any other expenses, please let me know.

As you know, I shall shortly (in less than two weeks) be leaving USNSA. I am not yet sure exactly what I will be doing; there is a possibility that I may be down your way sometime in January and, if so, I will certainly stop in and say hello.

I was glad that Dorothea has an opportunity to talk with you and Paul, and to discuss the extent to which you can work together. I am sorry to hear that you were so busy this summer -- if I had known that, we would certainly have used alternate means for programming the delegations we sent you.

Again, my thanks for everything and best wishes to you in the future.

Sincerely,

Barbara

Barbara A. Higgins
International Student Visitor Service

Encl.
BAH:gse

ASSOCIATED WITH: American Council on Education • International Student Conference • U. S. Commission for UNESCO • World University Service Council on Student Travel • U. S. Youth Council • National Citizens Committee for UN Day • National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students

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INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47405

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
BALLANTINE HALL

AREA CODE 812
TEL. NO. 337-

December 1, 1965

State of Georgia
Office of Information
State House
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am with the Department of Sociology of Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana and currently engaged in research on the sociological aspects of cooperative movements and communities. Since my research on this problem so far has focused primarily on communities and movements outside the United States, I should like in the near future to study similar communities that exist in the various states of the union.

I would therefore appreciate any information which you might be able to provide on cooperative communities and movements in your state.

Primarily, I would be interested in the following kinds of information:

a) the name of the community or movement;

b) its location and address;

c) a few words describing the nature of the cooperative, and

d) its "ideological" character, that is, whether it is of a religious or secular character, etc.

With such information I could select a few cooperatives for intensive study and write them for permission.

Thanking you for your attention to this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,

Irving M. Zeitlin

Irving M. Zeitlin
Assistant Professor

IMZ/mvr

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JA 6-1829

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MRS. EUGENE H. HUGHES
EDITH IRBY JONES, M.D.
*THE REV. WM. A. LAWSON
GEORGE A. LLOYD
*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
MRS. JOHN MCGINTY
R. L. MOTARD
THE REV. JOHN P. MURRAY
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
ARMSTRONG PRESCOTT
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
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MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
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EX-OFFICIO

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STAFF

ROBERT R. ALEXANDER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS FRANKIE AUSTIN
SECRETARY-RECEPTIONIST

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

December 6, 1965

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Attention: Mr. Al Ulmer

Dear Al:

The enclosed directory listing agencies and organizations falling primarily in categories B and C is an effort to demonstrate a desire to help.

You will immediately recognize obvious limitations.

(a) fluid character of organization in category A

(b) My personal newness to this area (Houston)

(c) time required to obtain requested information.

The response is good and committments to supply relevent information excellent. I am now waiting for same.

I will send additional data on receipt.

For a better community and region
I am,

Robert R. Alexander

Robert R. Alexander
Executive Director

RRA:f
Enclosure

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC.
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023
SUSQUEHANNA 7-2714

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Honorary Chairman, Sponsors, 1946-1962

MRS. ALICE K. POLLITZER
Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors

ABRAHAM P. KANNER
Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

December 10, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for your November 29 letter, the go-ahead to list the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as a co-sponsor of our Appalachian project, and the promise to try to do something on the scholarship fund. I hope to write you and Al within the next couple of weeks that we have settled the site of the project; right now Pine Mountain Settlement School (Harlan County) is at the top of the list.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Doug

Douglas Kelley
Executive Committee

dk/d

cc: Mr. Al Ulmer

P.S. Berehit. is out - no space for us.

NON-PROFIT, NON-SECTARIAN, NON-PARTISAN; FOUNDED IN 1946 BY DR. ALGERNON D. BLACK AND THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION.

"The Encampment for Citizenship has been an effective pioneering project in citizenship education. It has helped train people for all walks of American life. Our government, and now the Peace Corps, have reaped the harvest of its work. . . ." —*John F. Kennedy*

"This venture with which the name of Eleanor Roosevelt has been so closely associated has made a splendid contribution in citizenship education and in the training of young people." —*Lyndon B. Johnson*

December 10, 1965

Mr. W. Judson King
President-Treasurer
Franklinton Center, Inc.
Bricks, North Carolina 27815

Dear Mr. King:

Thank you for your comments concerning the reports on School Desegregation and Southern Justice.

I would enjoy the opportunity to meet with you to discuss the school situation in the South on January 7.

I look forward to meeting you on that date.

Your offer to pay travel expenses is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

I will be in Chicago, after December 10th.
You may send a reply there.

C/o Mrs Carl Wooley
8844 South Dante
Chicago 19, Illinois

NEWMAN STUDENT APOSTOLATE
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA

OUR LADY OF WISDOM CHAPEL - CATHOLIC STUDENT CENTER
ST. MARY. BLVD. AT McKINLEY, LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA
P. O. BOX 532, USL - PHONE 232-8741

RT. REV. MSGR. ALEXANDER O. SIGUR
FATHER ROGER MOAG
FATHER JOSEPH GENIESSE. C.S.C.
CHAPLAINS

November 30,1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

My name is Frederick Wright. I am a student at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, which is located here in Lafayette. I was a participant in the 8th Southern Student Human Relations Seminar of the United States National Student Association this past summer. I have met you, that was at the Deep South Human Relations Seminar, held at Xavier University last Easter.

At present, I am intellectual vice president of the U.S.L. Newman Student Apostolate. (Newman Club) Through Mr. Hayes Mizell of USNSA, I have learned about some possible financial aid to Southern students in connection with projects. I would like to request some money for a project.

The project would be a day long conference for college students. This conference would deal with one or more controversial topics of interest to the American College student. (International students attending U.S. institutions would be invited and welcomed.)

This project would be sponsored by the U.S.L. Newman Club. It would take place late this fall,(after Christmas) or more likely some time next spring.

I feel that this program is badly needed. Many people and myself have found that there is a great lack of interest in domestic and international affairs. We find this apathy especially great among students here in the South.

The purpose of such a conference would be to stimulate thought and interest on contemporary important issues. We feel that if students are to utilize all opportunities granted them by our democratic way of life, then an understanding of controversial issues and a expression of this understanding is badly needed. We feel that such a conference would aid in this comprehension of debated issues.

"Nothing would be done at all, if man waited till he could do it so well that no one could find fault with it".
—CARDINAL NEWMAN

NEWMAN STUDENT APOSTOLATE
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA

OUR LADY OF WISDOM CHAPEL - CATHOLIC STUDENT CENTER
ST. MARY BLVD. AT McKINLEY, LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA
P. O. BOX 532, USL - PHONE 232-8741

RT. REV. MSGR. ALEXANDER O. SIGUR
FATHER ROGER MOAG
FATHER JOSEPH GENIESSE, C.S.C.
CHAPLAINS

November 30,1965

Participants in this conference would come from Louisiana Colleges and Universities. The different Newman Clubs on secular campuses would arrange for participants to come from their schools. On campuses where there are no Newman Clubs, those students attending would arrange to participate through communications with us here at U.S.L. We would later determine the number of students we could accomodate and attempt to get proportional representation from all the institutions in the state. Participants would not be limited to Newman Club members or to students of certain religious affiliations.

The exact program is not prepared. However, we tentatively plan to have four areas of discussion. These topics are generally:

1. Academic Freedom.(emphasis on the Free Speech Movement at the University of Berekeley.
2. Viet Nam and U.S. Actions There.
3. "Right and Left in American Politics" (emphasis on student organizations and the House Committee on Unamerican Activities)
4. Civil Rights, the South and Their Future.
5. Apartheid and its Implementation in the Union of South Africa.

If we cannot receive extra funds, the conference would be limited to a smaller number of students. If however, we receive some additional funds, we would base the program on the total amount of money available for participants, and to aid speakers and participants in taking care of traveling cost and in helping with food expenses. The budget will depend upon the total amount of maney given to us. We would therefore appreciate any funds the Southern Regional Council can give us.

The program will be administered by the Intellectual Committee of the U.S.L. Newman Club, with the help of faculty advisors.

"Nothing would be done at all, if man waited till he could do it so well that no one could find fault with it".
—CARDINAL NEWMAN

NEWMAN STUDENT APOSTOLATE
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA

OUR LADY OF WISDOM CHAPEL - CATHOLIC STUDENT CENTER
ST. MARY. BLVD. AT McKINLEY, LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA
P. O. BOX 532, USL - PHONE 232-8741

RT. REV. MSGR. ALEXANDER O. SIGUR
FATHER ROGER MOAG
FATHER JOSEPH GENIESSE. C.S.C.
CHAPLAINS

November 30, 1965

I will be very glad to answer any questions you may have. Thank you very much. A copy of this will be sent to our State Council on Human Relations.

Respectively Submitted

Frederick D. Wright
Intellectual vice
president, U.S.L. Newman
Student Apostolate
P.O. Box 532, U.S.L.
Lafayette, La

"Nothing would be done at all, if man waited till he could do it so well that no one could find fault with it".
—CARDINAL NEWMAN

12-17-65 AL

P.O. Box 282
Marion, Alabama
December 15, 1965

AL Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forstyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

We, a group of farmers of Perry County, Marion, Alabama, have organized ourselves into an unchartered cooperative for the purpose of producing and marketing farm truck crops such as tomatoes, egg plants, etc.

We are writing you to see if you could assist this group in locating and obtaining market outlets for various truck crops.

Your personal help or your getting someone to meet this organization at an early date will be highly appreciated.

Very truly yours,
H.J. Beans, Jr., Secretary
H. J. Beans Jr.
James Avery, President

Decisions For Progress

P. O. Box A
Bricks, North Carolina 27815

December 15, 1965

Phone: 445-3245
Enfield, N. C.

STEERING COMMITTEE

I. H. HILLIARD
P. O. BOX 617
TARBORO, N. C.

T. C. BOYD
P. O. BOX 1212
TARBORO, N. C.

MRS. FLORENZA GRANT
RT. 1, BOX 30
HALIFAX, N. C.

W. H. CHEEK
RT. 2, BOX 448 A
WARRENTON, N. C.

H. L. RODWELL
RT. 2, BOX 267 A
HENDERSON, N. C.

JAMES E. WRIGHT
BOX 215
WINTON, N. C.

W. F. WRIGHT
P. O. BOX 280
NASHVILLE, N. C.

W. JUDSON KING
P. O. BOX A
BRICKS, N. C.

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM

I. H. HILLIARD
T. C. BOYD
MRS. FLORENZA GRANT
MRS. THELMA MANLEY
W. JUDSON KING, CHM.

Dear Member:

All of us are painfully aware of two ~~very vexing~~ problems that still confront us in our fight for Justice and Freedom. As has been our custom as a Decisions for Progress group, we wish to get the best information out to the people of Eastern North Carolina. To that end the Committee on the Program has invited MR. AL ULMER of the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL of Atlanta, Georgia to speak to us and lead our discussion at BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA on Friday, January 7th at 7:30 P.M. The organization which Mr. Ulmer represents is the oldest and strongest of the biracial groups in the south. It has been in the forefront in the fight for citizenship rights for America's largest minority for more than twenty years. Two recent studies which they have made on "SCHOOL DESEGREGATION OLD PROBLEMS UNDER A NEW LAW" and of the matter of Black-Justice in the courts of the south are outstanding and basic to one's full understanding of the conditions which Negroes are facing.

It is our hope that you will make every effort to be on hand and that you may begin now to recruit interested friends to come with you.

THE PLACE _ Franklinton Center
Bricks, North Carolina
(Located on Highway #301, 3 miles south of Enfield, North Carolina

THE TIME - 7:30 P. M.

The Guest Speaker: Mr. Al Ulmer-of The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Sincerely yours,
The Program Committee
Decisions for Progress

W. Judson King

W. Judson King, Chairman

WJK:a

12-17-65 nw

December 15, 1965

Mr. Irving M. Zeitlin
Assistant Professor
Indiana University
Ballantine Hall
Bloomington, Indiana 47405

Dear Mr. Zeitlin:

We were interested in receiving your letter and would like to submit the Koinonia Farms community for your consideration. Koinonia Farms along Dawson Road in Sumter County, situated in Southwest Georgia, is a biracial community which had its beginning some fifteen years ago. We are sorry, but that is about the extent of our information, and we would suggest any further inquiry go directly to the community leadership.

Knowledge of other cooperative movements in Georgia is limited to the above, although this does not mean that others do not exist. In order to determine whether they do exist we are furnishing a copy of your letter to the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30301, who might be able to provide insights to other communities which normally do not receive extensive publicity. The Southern Regional Council is a highly selective organization devoted to high ideals in biracial activities and relationships.

Any further way in which we may assist you, feel free to call upon our cooperation.

Sincerely,

DDB.

David D. Baird

cc: Mr. Al Ulmer

DDB/sh

December 16, 1965

Mr. Otis Armour, Jr.
Armour Funeral Home
P. O. Box 713
Alexander City, Alabama

Dear Mr. Armour:

I am sending under separate cover the materials I promised yesterday, also a box of materials from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Enclosed is a sheet of instructions that you will have to do to make application to OEO.

May the Coosa County Improvement Association succeed in attaining its many worthy goals.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

December 16, 1965

Mr. Norman C. Jimerson, Director
Career-Service Program
Kalamozoo College
Kalamozoo, Michigan

Dear Jim:

Paul has asked me to answer your letter of December 10.

We are in agreement with your plan to place one or two students with us this coming Spring.

I am very interested in finding someone to work in slum areas. Paul already mentioned to you the necessity of this person being male. Beyond that, qualifications are very sketchy. He should be a good listener and be able to get along easily with people. And if it is not trite to say, he should be mature and hopefully lacking of large personal problems.

We can use two persons. (i.e., a girl in the office and a man working in a slum situation)

Have a very happy Christmas season.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Rec'd 12/13/65

HU
MJ

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo Michigan

December 10, 1965

Ans. 12-15-65

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am looking forward to placing one or maybe two students with you this coming Spring. I am so far behind in correspondence that I know I am not giving you much time to respond.

To confirm our conversation, you would be interested in someone with creative writing ability, or a mature person who could work in slum areas, you could possibly employ a girl in the office, but any work in the slum areas would have to be male.

Thank you for your interest in Kalamazoo College and especially in our Career-Service Program.

Sincerely,

Jim

Norman C. Jimerson, Director
Career-Service Program

NCJ:dc

HU
yes - write him
comments about
qualifications

Paul - Can you let me know right soon
if you could use a second person
(ie - one for each of these jobs)

SEF
SINCE 1867

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION
811 CYPRESS STREET, N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308 / 875-0279

Please reply to:
1501 18th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

December 19

Dear Al,

Sorry I never got out to your house - week before last I got tied up with my principals, and didn't think I ought to beat it.

This last week the same thing, although we finally broke up the meeting in time for me to get to Wit's End, so it wasn't a total loss!

Listen, what do you have to do to get on SRC's mailing list, and will you do it for me? I would like to get your various publications, and in particular I would like 5 copies of Black Belt Schools, and if it takes $$$ why, that can be arranged. BBS, incidentally, is a great job -- I am going to try to get John to play with some of the thoughts in it.

Another thing we are doing is starting a teeny version of interns in education, well paid but lousy and confusing job description, to work for SEF and be assigned to various strategic points in the educational establishment. When the prospectus comes out I will send you one, but in the meantime will you be thinking about possible people? Do you have any brothers?

Merry Christmas to you both - we are going to beat the drum a bit up here over New Year's weekend if you have any reason to pass by.

Gina Frank

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

December 20, 1965

Dean Herbert J. Wunderlich
Office of Student Affairs
University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

Dear Dean Wunderlich:

Thank you for your letter of November 23 and for giving us the benefit of your observations of the Southern Student Human Relations Project of the National Student Association. We shall, of course, be glad at any time to consider carefully any comments you may be kind enough to share with us.

The Field Foundation has been the principal financial support of the Southern Student Human Relations Project of the National Student Association during the years of its activities. I have, myself, been with the Foundation only a short time but the Directors of this Foundation have evidenced in a number of ways their approbation of the work done by the project. It was established to help strengthen the resolve of southern students toward meeting the obligations of the Constitution in good spirit and toward confronting the moral issues outlined by the civil rights struggle. It seems to us that it has made a contribution of importance to these ends.

I know Mr. Rick Stevens very pleasantly though not well. In what meetings and conversations I have had with him, he has always impressed me as a young man fully devoted to meeting his part of the responsibilities which face all Southerners and, indeed, all Americans in the quick changing times in which we live.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/he

CC - Mr. Phil Sherburne, President
United States National Student Association
2115 S Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

BCC - Mr. Al Ulmer

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo Michigan

December 20, 1965

PA ?

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

One question I did fail to ask--What is the remuneration?

Please give my regards to Paul and the others at SRC.

Sincerely,

Jim

Norman C. Jimerson, Director
Career-Service Program

NCJ:dc

AU - whatever it has to be but no more than necessary maybe maximum of $50 week

REV. JAMES H. LIGHTBOURNE, JR.
CHAIRMAN OF TRUSTEE BOARD

REV. GEORGE GAY, JR.
VICE CHAIRMAN TRUSTEE BOARD

MRS. F. C. LESTER
SECRETARY

Franklinton Center, Inc.

SPONSORED BY THE
CONGREGATIONAL CHIRISTIAN CHURCHES
(UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST)

Bricks, North Carolina 27815

REV. WM. JUDSON KING
PRESIDENT-TREASURER

TELEPHONE
ENFIELD 445-3245
ENFIELD 445-3246

AREA CODE 919

December 21, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

We are delighted that you can be with us on January 7th., and are looking forward to your coming.

I am enclosing a letter that has gone out to the membership announcing the meeting.

Looking forward to having you with us,

I am

Sincerely yours,

W. Judson King

W. Judson King

WJK:a
encl. 1

December 21, 1965

Mr. William S. Harris
Regional Director
Neighborhood Youth Corps
U. S. Department of Labor
1371 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Harris:

Thank you for the invitation to a conference on January 11-12. Al Ulmer, of our Staff, will attend and hopes to be present for all of the sessions.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 1371 Peachtree Street, N. E., Room 327

December 15, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The Neighborhood Youth Corps of the Manpower Administration, United States Department of Labor is holding a Regional Conference for Sponsors of Neighborhood Youth Corps Projects from the six southeastern States of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, at the Americana Motor Hotel on January 11-12, 1966.

It is a matter of privilege and considerable pleasure to invite you or a member of your staff to attend this Conference. If you are unable to attend all sessions, we are especially hopeful that you will find it convenient to attend our opening session on the morning of January 11, 1966 at 9:00 o'clock.

Sincerely yours,

William S. Harris

William S. Harris
Regional Director

December 22, 1965

Dean of Agriculture
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Sir:

A group of farmers in southwest Alabama have organized themselves into a Cooperative to produce and market truck crops.

Can you be of assistance in providing this cooperative information on the marketing of truck crops? Advice is needed on everything from seasonal trends in markets, to growing techniques, to shipping of produce.

Any written information would be valuable. Also, if you could recommend an individual to consult with the cooperative it would be most helpful.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

December 22, 1965

Mr. H. J. Beans, Jr.
P. O. Box 282
Marion, Alabama

Dear Mr. Beans:

Thank you for your letter. The problem of market research for your truck crops is a critical one. I am attempting to find a person skilled in marketing to meet with your group. In the meantime, much information can be gained through correspondence with qualified people.

If possible, please send me the following information:

1. Number of acres to be cultivated
2. Types of truck crops to be grown
3. Type and amount of farm equipment available
4. Number of people in the Cooperative.

I look forward to meeting with you at an early date.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
GEORGIA
2-8764

December 22, 1965

Dear Ginna:

Robin and I enjoyed "the" evening.

Any meeting that ends at Wit's End can't be all bad.

I am thinking about possible people. Is Norm Gary possible?

Merry Christmas to you.

Best wishes,

Al

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

December 22, 1965

National Council of Farmer
Cooperatives
1616 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Sirs:

A group of farmers in southwest Alabama have organized themselves into a Cooperative to produce and market truck crops.

Can you be of assistance in providing this cooperative information on the marketing of truck crops? Advice is needed on everything from seasonal trends in markets, to growing techniques, to shipping of produce.

Any written information would be valuable. Also, if you could recommend an individual to consult with the cooperative it would be most helpful.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

December 22, 1965

Farmer Cooperative Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20025

Dear Sirs:

A group of farmers in wouthwest Alabama have organized themselves into a Cooperative to produce and market truck crops.

Can you be of assistance in providing this cooperative information on the marketing of truck crops? Advice is needed on everything from seasonal trends in markets, to growing techniques, to shipping of produce.

Any written information would be valuable. Also, if you could recommend an individual to consult with the cooperative it would be most helpful.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

December 22, 1965

Mr. Harold K. Charles
Director of International Affairs
59 East Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Hal:

At the recent meeting called by the Ford Foundation to discuss the Cooperative movement I mentioned a group of Alabama farmers and their urgent need for market research on truck crops.

I am enclosing a copy of a request made by one of eight such small Cooperatives for such assistance.

If you could help me in this matter or pass this letter on to someone who could help I would be most grateful.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

December 22, 1965

Mr. Nathan S. Popkin
482 SW Ninth Street
Apartment # 7
Boca Raton, Florida

Dear Nathan:

Thank you for the information you sent concerning Pearl City. I am planning to be in Boca Raton on December 28 and look forward to seeing you then.

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

December 23, 1965

Miss Judy Benninger
Box 13137
University Station
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Judy:

The money should be available immediately after the first of the year.

I hope the newsletter is successful in uniting Florida students into a state-wide group.

If ever I can be of assistance please call on me. A community organization effort in Gainesville would be interesting.

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas.

Shalom,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project

AU:rh

December 23, 1965

Mr. George Spain
Pearl City Civic League
237 N. E. 15th Terrace
Boca Raton, Florida

Dear Mr. Spain:

Southern Regional Council is pleased to present a check for $150.00 to the Pearl City Civic League. It is our understanding that this money will be used to partially pay the cost involved in making an application for a grant from the United States Office of Economic Opportunity.

Your past efforts in behalf of the people of Pearl City are to be commended. Your success in pressuring the municipal government to provide street lighting and the direction of a voter registration campaign in the Fall of 1964 demonstrates once again, the power people possess, when working together, to effect change.

Your present endeavor is especially deserving of comment because it is, to my knowledge, the only example of a Poverty Program initiated and planned by the people that the program is supposedly designed to benefit.

I wish you continued success.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project

AU:rh
Check $150.00 - No. 70

December 23, 1965

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Services, Inc.
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

My wife and I were sorry to have missed seeing you when we visited Penn Center several weeks ago. We greatly enjoyed our stay, however. If the hospitality is better whn you are home the only way I believe you can manage it is to give away a bag of money to guests as they leave.

SRC has decided not to contract with Peace Corps to run a training program. Lack of time, the government contract, etc., combined to make us put off the idea, at least for this year. I suggested to the Peace Corps they talk directly to you concerning the training proposal. I hope you don't mind.

The day we spent with Joe McDomick was a good one. I hope that we will be able to talk soon about ways we can work together. For instance, would it be possible to start a low-cost housing cooperative around Pritchardville to combat the dollar-and-a-deed land stealing presently going on there? Perhaps we could find a housing co-op man, pay his travel expenses to spend a week or two to begin the program, and I could work a week or more with Joe in helping

him get the people started in the Cooperative venture.

This, of course, is just an idea. I would like to hear your response if you have time.

Merry Christmas to you, your wife and family.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project

AU:rh

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives

ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

1200 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036

TELEPHONE: 659-1525

F. R. WILCOX
PRESIDENT
PASADENA, CALIF.

W. D. MILSOP
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

K. N. PROBASCO
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
COLUMBUS, OHIO

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
KENNETH D. NADEN

RICHARD T. O'CONNELL
SECRETARY
IRMA M. VESSEY, TREASURER
L. JAMES HARMANSON, JR.
GENERAL COUNSEL
KIT H. HAYNES
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
ROBERT N. HAMPTON
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

December 29, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

The National Council does not have available any printed materials on production of any types of agricultural commodities, as requested in your letter of December 22.

Materials dealing with production, handling and marketing of produce may be obtained from the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the Consumer and Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

We trust this information will prove of value to you.

Sincerely yours,

Kit H. Haynes

Kit H. Haynes
Director of Information

KHH:bak

December 30, 1965

Mr. Richard Boone
Executive Director
Christians Crusade Against Poverty
2027 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Boone:

Would it be possible for you to send me a list of the "grass-roots" organizations which are fighting poverty in the Southern United States?

I would also appreciate information about CCAP.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU/rh

Box 133
Kure Beach, N.C.
December 30, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al,

During the holiday, I have been sticking my nose into a conglomeration of application forms for teaching positions abroad next year. I should like to ask your help as a reference on one of them. Realizing that there is probably work that waits for your attention, I appreciate the more any time you can give to this added bit.

The reference form for the International Schools Services is attached to its envelope. This organization suggests faculty for a string of American-sponsored secondary schools abroad. Student population is mainly of the country in which the school is located. My area-preference listings were Africa and Southeast Asia. Although you know nothing of my ability to teach nor of my capability in math, there are requests on the form concerning areas on which you can ably comment.

Having thought many times of last summer's work, I have decided that it had a great effect on me. I met many genuine people, I was interested in the work, and for the first time since I had returned to the States there was a definite feeling of personal involvement. Although I have thought about trying work in the field of human relations, there are several practical, personal limitations. I am a teacher, and through teaching I'll express my commitment in Africa or Southeast Asia.

I hope your work with S.R.C. continues to go well. I suppose that now the gost that mysified the Ulmer residence and all within- the one I knew only by a happy voice over the telephone from somewhere up North- has materialized to continue her magic spell over you. Has she (Robin?) made you move back to town? I'll look forward to seeing you if I ever get down to Atlanta again.

Thanks again for helping on this reference.

Respectfully,
Wilfred Turner
Wilfred Turner

Phone: 539-4277 or 539-5496

ACHR

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

2809 GOVERNORS DRIVE, SW HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA - 35805

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December 30, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al,

How goes it? Hope you had a cool Yule and have a frantic First.

I'm writing in hopes of securing your services for one day and possibly two in early February.

Our annual meeting will be in Montgomery on Saturday, Feb. 5.

Although many arrangements are tentative or unsettled now, we do know that Frankie M. Freeman of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights will be the main speaker and John Doar will be there to get somekind of award for a job well done (I have some personal misgivings about this thing). We do know that we'll have workshopsfrom 9:30 A.M. to 12:00 on the 5th on the traditional areas of concern, e.g., school desegregation, employment, voting, etc. I would like to see a workshop on community organization or at least have C. O. as an integral part of some other workshop. In either event we'd like to have you present as a resource person. If you can make it and and if you think it should be a workshop on C. O. only perhaps you could give us some ideas on other persons we might try to get as resource types, literature, etc., etc.

The second thing is this. We are trying to get a grant from SRC to hold a student conference on the night of the 4th. We've written to Paul about this with a proposed agenda and so forth. It calls for meetings from 7:00 P.M. to about 10:30 P.M. on the 4th and another one at 2:15 P.M. on the 5th at which time the students present would consider, if they desired, organizing somekind of student human relations group. Since the State Board is meeting Friday night neither Ed nor I nor the new director (if we have one by that time) would be free to be present at the student conference. So we would need someone to more or less run the thing. The same is true for the Saturday session. Ed and I both think you'd be an ideal choice to do this; we've given some thought to trying to get a student from Alabama to do this but have no good possibilities. Maybe you could see Paul and Ed for more details. Thanks much.

Sincerely,

Bob

December 23, 1965

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
The Field Foundation
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Les:

Sometime in the future I hope you will write me your impressions of the student movement (?) in the South. Also, I would appreciate any comments, other than grammatical ones, you might have concerning the hurried summary I did for you.

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a good New Year.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

The West Jacksonville Association For A Better Community

A None Profit Civic Oganization

805 Line Street | Jacksonville, Florida 32209 | Telephone 355-3210 (Area Code 904)

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Jan. 2, 1966

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

I must admit it was quite a suprise your visiting our humble home and most cordial talking with you and Mrs. Ulmer. We are deeply grateful for your concern in our plight for betterment.

I have contacted other Board members and they too, think the credit union would be a good start. We await further instructions.

Oh by the way, the purse of Mrs. Ulmer was left by mistake. It is being mailed to you.

Hello to Mrs. Ulmer, Mrs. Wilkes and others whom we might know.

Respectfully yours,

Robert Williams

Robert L. C. Williams, Dir.

P.S.//

I trust your Christmas has been a merry one and the New Year a most prosperous one.

A Community Takes A Giant Step - In Unity I Find Strength To Opportunity

Slums Do Not Make People-People Make Slums

1-5-66-rw

January 3, 1966

Dear Al,

Many thanks for your good visit, the check, and your encouragement.

George Spain has had a recurrence of an earlier ulcer, as a result partly of his concern with our program. He is taking a little rest — in a way, a good thing because now the others are beginning to assume much more of the burden.

Some of the middle-class Unitarians have been criticizing & ~~sniping~~ sniping at us, alleging that we don't have popular backing. The result is that Sunday & today, 6 teams of 2 negroes each went to almost every house, to talk with the occupants. I was the only white (your advice re: that was very good) & the response is very, very solid. They just needed some personal contact.

We are also uncovering a real can of worms. Several people I visited asked for help on school problems where principals pressured Negro students in integrated schools into

dropping out of school.

the County is also alerted now that we are working on our program & there are signs that they are getting rather worried.

Now —

Can you offer any advice on whether we can formally apply for:

A Single-Action Multi-Service Educational Program

with 5 parts:

(1) INFANT-CARE (FAMILY HOMES) 6 MOS. - 2½ yrs.

(2) CHILD-CARE 2½ yrs - 6 yrs.

(3) YOUNG CHILDREN 6-12 years
Academic - Cultural - Recreational

(4) TEEN-AGERS 13-18 years
Academic - Cultural - Recreational - JOB TRAINING + PLACEMENT

(5) ADULTS
PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION (LITERACY, HOME-MAKING, NEGRO HISTORY & CULTURE, GOOD CITIZENSHIP)
JOB TRAINING
JOB PLACEMENT
LIFE AIDS (LEGAL COUNSELLING, PERSONAL AND FAMILY COUNSELLING)

Can you inquire from your sources & let me know as soon as possible whether —

(A) All of this can be considered a Single-Action Multi-Service Educational Program?

(B) ~~whether~~, if it can be, whether we should submit it to the County group first, or submit it to Atlanta directly, as you indicated is possible. This latter is, I think, a question of tactics, since you seemed to indicate it is legal to do it that way.

Perhaps, it is best for you to approach Eldridge MacMillan first since, you are there. Then, as soon as I hear from you, I will be able to call him, if you feel that's best. I think you are in the position to give us the lead.

I am told that Ernest Jackson from the Gov.'s office will be in the area Jan. 25, 26, & 27. I will arrange to meet with him & get him to meet the League members.

Do please call or write AS MUCH Special Del. since it is taking 5 days for letters from Jacksonville & Tallahassee; I'm really waiting to hear from you.

I discovered in our house canvass that many people under the surface are quite dissatisfied with jobs, schools, & life in general here. Perhaps you are right

in your basic criticism of our program.

I am arranging (or at least encouraging) for them to meet in small groups & open up discussion of concrete measures in these areas now.

Best wishes to Robin & Gordy

Nan

P.S. Mother de la Croix, the Marymount College President, told me the College can be counted on for unqualified support for the League.

P.P.S. I'm dropping a note to Rich Stevens but do tell him I'm sorry about the Southern Project's demise.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

1-6-66 - rh

January 4, 1966

Mr. A. Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Your letter of December 22 was referred to me today.

We are now in the process of assembling published material along the lines of your request. You will hear from us as soon as this is accomplished.

I am sorry for the delay but with the holiday season over, we will give due attention to your problem and help you in every way we can.

Sincerely yours,

Martin A. Blum

Martin A. Blum, Chief
Fruit and Vegetable Branch
Farmer Cooperative Service

January 3, 1966

Mr. Norman C. Jimerson
Director
Career-Service Program
Kalamazoo College
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Dear Jim:

Whatever it has to be. Maybe a maximum of $50/ week.

Have a Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

January 5, 1966

Mr. George Young
Executive Assistant for Administration
Experiment in International Living
Putney, Vermont

Dear George:

We appreciated your visit yesterday and are excited about the possibility of the Peace Corps training here if the details can be worked out to the satisfaction of everyone.

One thing that we need to know about very soon is the dates that you would like to begin and end. The orientation, it seems to us, would best be done here at Penn. Even if it presently conflicts with the Midwife INstitute that is scheduled through June 23, we might be able to move that back if necessary.

We have not had a chance yet to meet with the entire staff, of course, but some of the random reflection that Courtney and I had this morning, we were thinking that perhaps a shorter orientation than two weeks would be better before the students went to homes in the communities. What is your thinking about that?

Perhaps part of the problem yesterday was that we had no idea of what part we would be expected to play in the actual training of the volunteers, and so we had not really thought about it much. Anyway, we are thinking about it and within a few weeks we will be able to say what we feel that we can or cannot do.

Sincerely,

Everett

Everett Gill III
Program Director
EG,III/fm
CC: Al Ulmer
Roger Landrum

1-6-66 rh

PA

AU

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC.
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023
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Executive Director

January 5, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Place, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Latest news re. the Appalachian Center for Education in Democracy: the site will be Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky. The President of Union College, Dr. Mahon Miller, is also Board Chairman of the Knox County Economic Opportunity Council, which operates (with a staff of 180) one of the largest rural demonstration projects of the anti-poverty program. Dr. Miller is enthusiastic about the potential for involving our campers in projects of the Economic Opportunity Council. The director is still unnamed; the man we've asked has just left his job as Dean of Men at the University of Kentucky, to become director of training for VISTA, and although he is asking his VISTA boss if he can be away six weeks to direct our Center, I'm sure we'll have to find another man.

Main point of this note: enclosed is a copy of our new tabloid recruiting piece. We can send you dozens, hundreds, or a thousand or more of the tabloid, and whatever number you need of the enclosed application form. Please let me know re. numbers desired, and whether we should write to your state human relations councils or whether (as I suspect) they'd be more likely to go to work on recruiting campers if you or Paul Anthony contacted them.

In any recruiting you do, we hope you'll encourage interest in all four of the projects. We'll want to have the South especially well represented in the Appalachia project, of course, but will welcome applicants for all four.

Best regards,

Cordially,

Doug

Douglas Kelley
Executive Director

dk/d
enclosures: 2

NON-PROFIT, NON-SECTARIAN, NON-PARTISAN; FOUNDED IN 1946 BY ALGERNON D. BLACK AND THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION.

"The Encampment for Citizenship has been an effective pioneering project in citizenship education. It has helped train people for all walks of American life. Our government, and now the Peace Corps, have reaped the harvest of its work. . . ." —*John F. Kennedy*

"This venture with which the name of Eleanor Roosevelt has been so closely associated has made a splendid contribution in citizenship education and in the training of young people." —*Lyndon B. Johnson*

Bricks - Summary

Spec. Report _ Cooperative Efforts in the South.

LPA

AU - Please return

January 5, 1966

Mr. George Young
Experiment in International Living
Putney, Vermont

Dear George,

I see Beaufort County as a superb training setting, Blakean that I am. A minimal success seems assured in terms of the new Peace Corps training philosophy.outlined in the attached document. The challenge is to master the training curriculum and staff under those extraordinary conditions and end up with a maximal success. With a school year in between, and a second summer, almost anything is possible. I hope you will feel the same and run with the bass now, swiftly.

Several suggestions. The Penn Center people and the grounds are fine. Great, if in many ways far from contemporary, Quaker tradition. It will add a rare ingredient to training and those people will prove invaluable not only in logistics but in teaching. On the other hand, they are clearly alienated in their own minds from the Beaufort and state white community and power structure. We ought not accept that until it is forced on us too. I don't think it is inevitable. It is up to us to devise a strategy of peace to surround our work. Your next visit, for a week, is a fine idea to check out the people who we have a chance with (and to avoid those <u>we</u> don't have a chance with - let the first get to the latter). We ought to know for sure the public and private services - other than the Penn Center - genuinely interested in or already serving the Negro farmers there. And we ought to draw them in, relying on the rightousness of what we are about.

Staffing ought to proceed quickly. So, let's get you on an advanced project director's contract - say one-half time until mid-May. I have names I want to suggest, especially in the way of RPCV's and Nigerians. Also, some of those versatile academicians I mentioned.

Let me know what you hear from Mel. I'm going to proceed with trying to get Ross Blount to look at the site and see what correlations he sees in CD/AG work possible there and what is being done in Nigeria. I need that information to use within the Agency, as I'm sure you need it in writing a training proposal. Either Blount or Mel ought to dig it out for us.

I enjoyed your company and am very appreciative of your interest and flexibility. Hope this begins a good collaboration.

Sincerely,

Roger Landrum
Special Assistant to
the Director of Training

RL/sf

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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January 6, 1966

Dear Friend:

You are cordially invited to attend an Alabama Statewide Conference on Governmental Anti-Poverty and Other Programs to Aid Low-Income Rural People. The conference will take place Friday and Saturday, January 21 and 22, at Alabama State College, Montgomery. A conference program is enclosed.

The conference will bring together state and federal officials, representatives of private agencies and church leaders, and the people to be served -- low-income rural people and farmers from the state of Alabama.

Federal and state programs to improve farming operations and living conditions for low-income rural people will be presented and discussed. While the conference is officially scheduled to end at noon on Saturday, January 22, we hope you will want to remain for the informal Saturday afternoon meeting to discuss the crisis in rural America.

Also enclosed is information pertaining to room accommodations, as well as a registration blank. Please note that you are requested to make your own reservation for overnight accommodations in Montgomery, and to send in your registration form for the conference as soon as possible.

We would appreciate your cooperation in spreading word about the conference to any who may be interested in attending.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Frank P. Graham

Frank P. Graham
Chairman

FPG:gh
encs.

PEACE CORPS

Washington, D. C. 20525

January 7, 1966

Mr. Everett Gill, III
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Gill:

You are swift. I was planning to write to you, but I found myself swept off to negotiate with the State University of New York for a Nigeria teachers training program.

I greatly enjoyed the visit to your Center. It is an intriguing part of our country. But the real pleasure was the conversations with you people and getting a general view of your community development work. You are all much to be admired.

I have asked George Young to move fast in contracting for training in Beaufort County this summer. He has, of course, to swing his organization behind the idea. And some details need to be checked out - like how many trainees we should put in the area, how much support we can expect in the area, etc. I think it's a good place for us to train Volunteers. I want to do it in the open and with as much public understanding - white and black - which the best possible strategy of peace can cultivate. And, frankly, I am not as pessimistic about that as you seemed to be. That may be the advantage of ignorance. We'll see.

I would be deeply concerned if neither Al Ulmer or any of the Penn staff worked officially (i.e., under the part-time contract) on the program. We would lose a great deal of expertise, and, even more important, superb teaching that way. Nothing can replace the value of direct, sustained personal contact between our Volunteers and a good, experienced staff. The Experiment is an outside outfit. So let us know what you "can or cannot do." We don't have much time left.

As for holding orientation at the Center, and for less than two weeks - we have to get a great deal of academic discipline into the training - centering on Nigeria - and as a background

to the work in the communities. So the community-living plan has to be balanced with that. Hopefully, we can get a staff capable of combining the academic and the experiential at once so there is no separation of community and classroom. We also have to get in practice at: 1) agricultural skills; 2) changing the patterns and attitudes of subsistance farming, which is one one their assignments in Nigeria. I think its unfortunate that this has to take place on an "experiemntal" farm rather than in a real community, if that is true, but the home living is in itself a remarkable opportunity for learning.

My point is that the "orientation," of other segments of training away from the communities will increase in proportion to the limits on training that can take place in the communities. We need to get an accurate assessment of the latter.

I hope to see you all again soon, although it will probably have to be after I return from Nigeria in late February. By the way, I hope Courtney took me seriously about a trip to Nigeria with George Young if our plans proceed quickly.

Best wishes to all. Please let Joe and Courtney read this letter. Regards to Mrs. Siseloff.

Sincerely,

Roger Landrum
Special Assistant to
the Director of Training

RL/sf

cc: George Young
Al Ulmer

January 7, 1966

Mr. Everett Gill III
Program Director
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Everett:

Roger and I talked about our potential joint venture all the way back to Charleston. We are both very keen on it and want to express to you and Courtney our appreciation for your creative thinking during the session Tuesday afternoon.

Allen Ulmer felt that perhaps a week or less of orientation in Atlanta would be quite sufficient and we agreed. I believe Roger will have to tell you when the best starting date at Frogmore would be. I am sure this would depend to a large extent on recruitment and selection. We can surely work around the Institutes which you would have at Penn Community Services especially if the trainees are housed with families. In line with the current Peace Corps thinking on creative training programs, we want to be as flexible as possible. I am sure you will find that we will not overtax your facilities.

So that you will know more about The Experiment, I am sending you under separate cover a heap of materials both about our regular programs and our School for International Training. Once again our appreciation for your hospitality.

Sincerely yours,

George Young
Coordinator of Program
Services

GY:hp

cc: Allen Ulmer
Roger Landrum

SFE
SINCE 1867

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION
811 CYPRESS STREET, N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308 / 875-0279

January 7, 1966

Al:

Enclosed should be of interest - do you have any twin brothers?

Thanks for SRC material. I am an agent for Black Belt Schools - will you send me 5 more? Lots of folks in OE have taken an interest, and others. I wish Paul would pin John Griffin down on funding a project along these lines.

Some day will you tell me your concerns about the regional laboratory - we started to talk about it and never finished. I gather you are doubtful about the way it is developing, and some OE people asked me for a local reading, so if you give me your doubts I could inject them in the right place.

I'll be down again in the next two weeks, will call you.

Jim Frank

1501 18th St NW
Wash DC

January 10, 1966

Mr. Robert L. C. Williams
The West Jacksonville Association
For A Better Community
805 Line Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32209

Dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you for your letter and for mailing my wife's purse.

I am trying to find a man to work with your organization on the Credit Union.

Thank you for giving up your evening to discuss your organization with me.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

January 11, 1966

Mr. Nathan S. Popkin
Apartment # 7
482 South West 9th Street
Boca Raton, Florida

Dear Nathan:

Here is an attempt at answering your questions.

Whether the proposal can be considered a single-action program is decided by the regional office after submittance of the proposal. Your chances here would be pretty good.

Mr. McMillan's advice was to submit the program to the county group initially, simultaneously sending him a copy of the proposal. If the county group refuses the program, send it on to the regional office.

I have learned one fact of consequence since I last saw you. Palm Beach County has been alloted $750,000 by O.E.O. The allotment can be increased -- this has been done in almost all the metropolitan areas -- but it is not "general procedure". What this means is that 650 people are applying for approximately one-half of the county's poverty money. Good luck.

Please tell Mr. Spain I am sorry to learn of his illness, and wish him a speedy recovery.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

January 11, 1966

Mr. A. Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I am sending you under separate cover a packet of publications issued by the USDA covering sundry aspects of truck crop production and marketing. I hope you will find these helpful in your planning.

I am wondering if you have contacted anyone on the Georgia Extension Staff. If not, I think it would be well worth your while to do so. I would suggest that you get in touch with:

Mr. W. C. Carter, Chief
Marketing Section
Cooperative Extension Service
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

I am sure that the University also has many publications which might be of direct interest to you. Mr. Carter would undoubtedly bring these to your attention.

As you progress in your deliberations and have specific questions, please feel free to contact us again, particularly on problems of an organizational nature.

Sincerely yours,

Martin A. Blum

Martin A. Blum, Chief
Fruit and Vegetable Branch
Farmer Cooperative Service

Attachment

N

PUBLICATIONS BEING SENT UNDER SEPARATE COVER

Farmers' Bulletin No. 2042 - Commercial Growing of Sweet Corn

Agri. Infor. Bulletin No. 276 - Pepper Production

Leaflet No. 353 - Commercial Growing of Carrots

Marketing Bulletin No. 21 - Fresh Cabbage - from Grower to Retailer

Marketing Bulletin No. 19 - Preparing Fresh Tomatoes for Market

Agri. Hand Book No. 66 - The Commercial Storage of Fruits, Vegetables, and Florist and Nursery Stocks

Agri. Hand Book No. 155 - Market Diseases of Beets, Chicory, Endive, Escarole, Globe Artichokes, Lettuce, Rhubarb, Spinach, and Sweetpotatoes

Agri. Hand Book No. 184 - Market Diseases of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnips, Cucumbers, Melons, and Related Crops

General Report 84 - Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Organizations in the Northeastern and Central States

Mar. Res. Rpt. No. 588 - Tomato Prices and Market Structure in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas

Mar. Res. Rpt. No. 597 - Tomato Repacking Methods and Equipment

Mar. Res. Rpt. 487 - Economic Considerations in Marketing Sweetpotatoes from the Eastern Shore of Virginia

ERS-82 - Truck Production Practices - Colquitt County, Georgia

Mar. Res. Rpt. No. 583 - The Southeastern Vegetable Processing Industry: Marketing Practices and Management Problems, 1960

Mar. Res. Rpt. 527 - The Southern Vegetable Processing Industry: Location and Number of Plants -- Composition, Volume, and Value of Pack, 1960

C&MS - 3 (1964) - Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Unloads in Eastern Cities

C&MS - 6 (1964) - Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Unloads in Southern Cities

C&MS - 5 (1964) - Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Unloads in Midwestern Cities

C&MS - 4 (1964) - Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Unloads in Western Cities

Agri. Handbook No. 251 - Commercial Vegetables for Fresh Market and Processing - Usual Planting and Harvesting Dates in Principal Producing Areas

Vg 3-2 (65) - Vegetables - Processing Annual Summary

Vg 2-2 (65) - Vegetables - Fresh Market Annual Summary

January 11, 1966

Fruit and Vegetable Branch of
the Consumer and Marketing Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Can you send me any information concerning the production, handling and marketing of produce in the state of Alabama.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

January 11, 1966

Miss Ann Frances Taylor
2152 General Gorgas Drive
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Miss Taylor:

Enclosed is the summary of Southern Education Foundation's internship program. I thought you might be interested.

Best wishes for the coming new year.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh
Encl.

January 11, 1966

Mr. Robert Valder
Alabama Council on Human Relations
2809 Governors Drive, S. W.
Huntsville, Alabama 35805

Dear Bob:

This is a frantic first, second, third.....

February 4th and 5th are fine days for me. I will be there talking about community organization, students, and related topics.

Resource people in C.O. are going to be difficult to find. There is a man in Jacksonville, another in New Orleans, maybe one from here -- all doing different things. Let me know if you want me to follow up on this.

Harrington's The Other America and Warren Haggtrom's The Powerlessness of the Poor are both worth reading. "Trans-Action" has a good critique of Alinsky's Chicago project in its January issue.

The problem in having a workshop in community organization is that almost everyone has a different opinion about what is is. However, if you decide to have one, I'm always happy to give my opinion on the subject.

I apologize for being so late in answering your letter.

Say hello to your wife for me.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

January 13, 1966

Mr. Roger Landrum, Special Assistant
To The Director of Training
Peace Corps
Washington, D. C. 20525

Dear Mr. Landrum:

We are ready to give you some answers now and I will begin with the particular questions you asked in your letter. (1) We would be willing to contract for our time in training the volunteers (2) We feel that the group should be limited to fifty trainees for the most effective program, and (3), we still need to consult the Executive Committee of our Board before going ahead.

Al Ulmer suggested June 20 as a possible beginning date. As you know, we have a Midwife conference running through June 23, but we would try to move this conference back a week in order to begin on the 20th. Otherwise, the starting date would be June 26. We feel that the earlier date is better because of the great amount of harvesting of tomatoes and other agricultural activities that take place during June. This would be helpful, I think, to the students.

We feel that the orientation would best take place at Penn. Perhaps we could have a brief orientation here before the trainees go into homes and bring them back to Penn more at the beginning of the two-month period for further orientation.

We feel that the idea of trainees living in community homes is essential to what Penn could offer to the training program. Some of our staff members have raised questions about whether we will be able to get the required number of homes, feeling that there will be reluctance on the part of community people to house trainees for that period of time. We are looking into this to get a more accurate judgment on the possibility. In this connection, we feel that it would be essential to have the students living in general community areas with a supervisor, teacher or group leader living in the same area. It does not seem wise at this point to simply house the students without any on the scene supervision.

The idea of the experimental farm sounds good if you want it. We will be able to set something up on that line.

We are also interested in sending a staff member to Nigeria but prefer to make the determination as to which staff member should go.

As to the contract for our part of the training, it would be divided up in the following way:

1. Activity prior to the beginning of training.

   a. Finding the homes would involve staff time as well as hiring a person/persons part-time to make the contacts .

   b. We would need some special orientation for the home owners as a group.

   c. Setting up a farm would require a certain amount of money.

2. Activities during the training period

   a. An orientation at the beginning for the trainees and possibly for the whole staff. The entire staff would be able to take a part in this. We would be able to say exactly who and at what time when we know more about what you want from us in the orientation. This would include an orientation to the communities where the trainees will be living and some-about what they should expect anf what would be expected of them.

   b. A staff member would meet periodically with each community group to evaluate their experience and give guidance. This would amount to no more than two to three hours during the week* and on week-ends. c. We would arrange for each student to spend a day with the field director in his normal community work. This would be during the afternoon and in the evening, limiting it to one student per day with each field director.

*with each group

3. Generally speaking, the time of the field directors would have to be limited to mornings and week-ends, leaving

PAGE (s) MISSING

2274 Ballard Dr.
Macon, Georgia 31206
January 13, 1966

Dear Al,

A note to say thank you for looking after my welfare.

I am interested in Southern Education Foundation's Interns in Education Program. I am mailing Dr. Griffin a letter tonight.

This sounds like just what I have been looking for.

Please keep me posted.

Yours truly,

Shirley

January 18, 1966

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mr. Al Ulmer

FROM: Mrs. Ruthel Sparks, President
Chautauqua Social & Savings Club

RE: A Proposal for Assistance in Establishing a Training School in our Community.

We are a small community and most of us have the one, or the other, vocation -- cooking and/or housework.

We are highly interested in bettering ourselves in whatever way we can, and are willing to attend schools to do so. However, we would appreciate the schools being located in our community in view of the fact that we would have a transportation problem if they were located elsewhere.

Some of the skills we are interested in are:

1) Typing, shorthand, and all that goes with the secretarial science; 2) IBM Card Punch; and possibly 3) Tailoring and/or dry cleaning, and any other skill that you feel would be helpful, or that you felt we would meet requirements for.

We will be happy to meet with any representative in order to more fully explain our problem, at your convenience. Anything you can do to help us would be highly appreciated.

January 18, 1966

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Center
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

A previous commitment to attend a state-wide farmer's conference in Alabama on January 21-22 makes it impossible for me to be at your Advisory Committee meeting.

I will be coming to Penn February 7 and 8 for the Methodist meeting. If it is agreeable with you all Robin and I will plan to stay for a few days to look further into the low-income housing idea.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

PEACE CORPS

Washington, D. C. 20525

January 19, 1966

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

I was pleased to hear from you. Many thanks to you and Mr. Gill for the attention and time you're giving the project. May I try to answer your letters together?

First of all, with other projects on the flanks and an imminent trip to Nigeria myself, I hear time's winged chariot. So I, too, want to get this thing pinned down so we can hammer out the details.

The primary matter right now is assurance that coming into the county will have been a reasonable step by the end of the summer. A newspaper reporter leaked an inaccurate and damaging story last Saturday which made the front page of the Washington Post suggesting that the Peace Corps was entering the civil rights struggle in an overt manner out of keeping with the legislative goals of the Peace Corps. A lot of people panicked, and Mr. Shriver laid down a law that before we go into the rural south with a training program we: 1) justify it as appropriate training for an overseas job; 2) make certain that there is no likelihood of physical danger or profoundly disrupting community peace; 3) check out the politics.

That doesn't discourage me. It's quite fair, I think, and simply insists on our doing our homework well. As soon as George Young can visit the county and answer these questions to the satisfaction of the Experiment in International Living and the Training Division, we can make a final decision at this end. As you know, Ross Blount's visit was very encouraging to us.

I hope that this care, and our attempts to touch all relevant bases in the county, doesn't appear to be a lack of

confidence in the center. It isn't. You can verify this by checking how we work overseas or in a university community.

On the other side, the news about the Trustees of the center, and the interest of you people, is great.

Some miscellaneous items - Travel to Nigeria ought to be possible as soon as the new government stabilizes conditions there. We will have to reserve the right to decide who we do send along with George Young. Our policy has only recently been changed to send even a project director over. When we send two people, we have to carefully justify the expense by insuring that: 1) the trip will result in a significant improvement in the training plan and execution; 2) someone, who will quickly grasp the relevant points, makes the trip.

The Peace Corps will contract this training project directly with E.I.L. They, in turn, will sub-contract with you and other relevent institutions or individuals. Obviously, you people will be enormously valuable in arranging the homes, helping supervise the "field experience," teaching about community development, and helping develop the program plan. Participation of your staff in supervising the field experience and teaching or tutoring - to the maximum possible extent - will be highly desirable.

Orientation - indeed, the whole "academic" composition of the training plan along with the "experiential" - is a key matter and ought to be looked into carefully. From Mr. Gill's letter, I would be that our expectation on the orientation and academic side is much greater than your. There is no question but that the general orientation to living in the homes and communities ought to be done at Penn, or at least in the county - perhaps at a variety of places. But a more detailed plan of introducing the trainees to Nigeria, the overseas job, the training plan, not only for the summer but through the summer of 1967, has to be developed. The Experiment will be responsible for most of that and will, in consultation with you all and myself, determine where that ought to be held. I tend to think that it should be held at Putney or Atlanta - somewhere other than Penn - so that a relatively detached and enlightened view of the Beaufort work can be well cultivated in a "Phase I" before the specific and practical orientation to work and life in Beaufort (Phase II).

Plans for a <u>systematic</u> examination of one's experience in the homes, fields and communities - and continued learning about Nigeria - has to be developed. That might be through seminars with discussion leaders.

Then a final "collective" phase at the end - a summing up and direction for the senior year - has to be planned for either Beaufort or somewhere else.

As you can see, our view of training is somewhat complicated and a lot of good academics and returned Peace Corps Volunteers from Nigeria - as well as some Nigerians - have to be collected as supplementary staff and trained for their specific jobs within thses specific plans.

The concept of an experimental farm at Penn is as yet unclear in my mind and ought to be examined carefully later on in planning sessions. It would seem preferable to me that the training in agricultural know-how, which in Nigeria is intertwined with the human situation in the villages, be done "in the field." But if this is mpossible, even in a general way, it can perhaps be done on an experimental farm. That requires a lot of looking into to assess the feasibility. I don't think there's a hurry about this as much as: 1) the desirability of moving trainees into Beaufort County in terms of the welfare of the whole county; 2) the plans for the "experiential" learning meshed with the "academic" learning.

Size. If we split the program in half, we're talking about 75 trainees. Perhaps the extra 25 could go to the "other" training site we have yet to locate; their restrictions might be as tight as yours, though, so we ought to count on up to 75.

Groups A and B alternating in the field and at Penn for a month sounds feasible to me. I'm guessing at this point, but having one stream out in the field for the time required to develop comfortable and genuine human relationships, and most the rest of the time at Penn sounds more manageable to me. But the final determination can come when we know more about homes sites and the overall training plan.

Time of arrival. We can get them there as soon as they are all out of school, probably around June 20th. But the length of "orientation" has to be calculated. Let us have a rough calendar of your schedule and the harvesting schedules.

Sorry for such a long letter. I hope you've read the sample training syllabus I left; it will give you a general idea of the other-than-experiential learning I'm worrying about getting into the time before they go into the homes and meshing all along the way.

Sincerely,

Roger Landrum
Special Assistant to
the Director of Training

RL/sf
cc: George Young
Al Ulmer
Ross Blount
Dave Schimmel

Rec'd 1/24/66

AU - lets discuss

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

ST. HELENA ISLAND

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

BEAUFORT, S. C., 524-4337
AREA CODE 803

January 19, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I realized later after the SRC committee meeting that there was another topic I meant to discuss with you, which was the advisability of Al Ulmer making the trip to Puerto Rico to see the work of Fred Wale and community development.

I would recommend his visiting the work there and spending about ~~two~~ 10 days to weeks in order to fully understand their approach and philosophy. I know of no other place that has the same approach, and it is the one that we have tried to develop in Beaufort County. As you are probably aware, the idea is not for the worker to go into the community, analyze it and tell the people what they have to do, but to develop the leadership to the point that they will be aware of the problems and then discover for themselves ways of solving these. While the Wale approach is slower, it in the long run, is cheaper since a person in a sense works himself out of a job when the leadership has been developed sufficiently to do so. (We haven't yet discovered when that point is reached).

Fred Wale's approach will, of course, have to be adapted to the southern situation. For one thing, Wale thinks of his service as a permanent one, whereas we feel we have only a time limit and must pull our workers out of a community at the earliest possible moment. Likewise, Puerto Rico obviously does not have the problem of discrimination, and a program of community development in the South must realize that this is one of the major problems that needs to be confronted.

Fred and Carmen Wale are most delightful persons. Should you decide to send Al, I would be glad to write them concerning this. Fred Wale's address is: Box 420, Division of Community Education, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Should Al be in need of an interpreter or someone to carry his bag, I will gladly volunteer my services.

~~Best regards,~~
Courtney Siceloff

P.S. Paul, let us know of your flight number when coming to the Methodists + we will pick you up. C.S.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
2809 Governors Drive, S. W.
Huntsville, Alabama 35805

January 20, 1966

MEMORANDUM

To : Local Council Presidents and Committee Chairmen

From : Bob Valder

Subject: Summer Projects for Student Volunteers

The Southern Regional Council is considering recruiting college students for summer work projects. They are contemplating offering a variety of projects from which a student can select the one for which he feels himself best suited. If and when funds become available, a modest honorarium will be awarded at the completion of the project.

They are attempting at this time to compile a list of summer projects. If you are interested in getting students for a summer project, please send me the following information within 7 to 10 days:

(1) A brief summary of the proposed project.

(2) The number of student volunteers needed.

(3) Whether or not the local chapter can furnish room and board to the volunteers.

Might I suggest that interested persons consult with the local council president before contacting us.

Thank you for your assistance and interest.

January 20, 1966

Mr. Douglas Kelly
Executive Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York 10023

Dear Doug:

It was good to hear your latest news confirming Union College as the site for the Appalachian Center for Education in Democracy.

I like your new tabloid recruiting piece. We can use a thousand for distribution to local councils on human relations. Paul or I will mention the program at the state directors meeting February 2nd.

Paul tells me Les Dunbar of the Field Foundation was impressed with the Appalachian idea, especially the emphasis taken to include southern students.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

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Community Consultant

SOUTHERN OFFICE
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Of B'nai B'rith
41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E., TELEPHONE 523-3391
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth
Atlanta, Georgia

CONFIDENTIAL

January 21, 1966

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

It has recently come to my attention via a most mysterious mode of correspondance that you are in awareness of and, in fact, have a great deal of knowledge about a suspect organization appropriately named ASS.

It is with great concern that I solicit your cooperation in providing me with your first-hand knowledge of this most revolting of groups. I would also appreciate some explanation as to how YOU happen to have this information in YOUR hands.

As I am sure you know, this agency is very active in its pursuit of such dangerous and offensive organizations. Therefore, SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL ADL. . .or else.

Most sincerely,

Melinda Freedman

Melinda Freedman
Spy-in-Training

January 24, 1966

Mrs. Carrie Peavy
P. O. Box 83
Wetumpka, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Peavy:

Enclosed is the information I spoke of concerning loans available from the Farmers Home Administration. I believe the loan I have checked and marked # 1 is best suited to your needs.

I am going to be in Alabama later this week and will stop by to discuss these loan possibilities with you then.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

Encl.

January 25, 1966

Mr. Leonidas S. James
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. James:

It was good seeing you this past weekend in Alabama. I thought you South Carolinians were so observant of state's rights that you never ventured to other soverign domains.

Enclosed is some of the housing information. There is much more, but only one copy of everything.

I hope there will be an opportunity soon for us to discuss how SRC can best assist in your housing project.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

January 26, 1966

The Reverend J. Martin England
P. O. Box 10201
Federal Station
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. England:

We have been asked to help provide some answers to a complicated series of problems.

I would appreciate any assistance you could give in the following matter.

Approximately ninety-five (95) families in Wilcox County, Alabama, have been "put off the land" since Spring of 1964. Recently SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) workers assisted a group of approximately fifty families in making application to OEO for grants of up to $1500 under Title III (B), which applies to seasonally employed agricultural workers. Thirty acres has been obtained and plans are being made for the construction of fifty (50) homes. It is hoped that loans from the Farmers Home Administration can be made available to supplement the $1500 OEO grants.

The problem <u>is</u> that in order to qualify for FHA the ability to repay must be in evidence. All these people are at present unemployed. To show FHA evidence of repayment ability, tentative plans to rent 600 acres have been made. Peas, squash, and cucumbers (300 acres) will be planted, a committed market has been secured. It is hoped 100 families

can be included. Another problem is how best to farm 600 acres collectively, with 100 farmers heretofore independent or share-cropper farmers. People with cooperative experience and organizational skills are badly needed.

If you have suggestions for the group or know of persons skilled in cooperative planning, please let me or Mr. Dan Harrell, SCLC County-Project Director (P.O. Box 511, Camden, Alabama) know immediately.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

STEPHEN F. OSBORNE

January 26, 1966

Mr. John R. Coleman
Associate Director
The Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Coleman:

We have been asked to help provide some answers to a complicated series of problems.

I would appreciate any assistance you could give in the following matter.

Approximately ninety-five (95) families in Wilcox County, Alabama, have been "put off the land" since Spring of 1964. Recently SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) workers assisted a group of approximately fifty families in making application to OEO for grants of up to $1500 under Title III (B), which applies to seasonally employed agricultural workers. Thirty acres has been obtained and plans are being made for the construction of fifty (50) homes. It is hoped that loans from the Farmers Home Administration can be made available to supplement the $1500 OEO grants.

The problem <u>is</u> that in order to qualify for FHA the ability to repay must be evidence. All these people are at present unemployed. To show FHA evidence of repayment ability, tentative plans to rent 600 acres have been made. Peas, squash, cucumbers (300 acres) will be planted, a committed market has been secured. It is hoped 500 families can be included. The

problem is how best to farm 600 acres collectively, with 100 farmers, heretofore, independent or share-cropper farmers. People with cooperative experience and organizational skills are badly needed.

If you have suggestions for the group of know of persons skilled in cooperative planning, please let me kr Mr. Dan Harrell (P.O. Box 511, Camden, Alabama, SCLC County-project director) know immediately.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

January 26, 1966

The Reverend Judson King
Franklinton Center, Inc.
Bricks, North Carolina

Dear Rev. King:

We have been asked to help provide some answers to a complicated series of problems.

I would appreciate any assistance you could give in the following matter.

Approximately ninety-five (95) families in Wilcox County, Alabama, have been "put off the land" since Spring of 1964. Recently SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) workers assisted a group of approximately fifty families in making application to OEO for grants of up to $1500 under Title XII (B), which applies to seasonally employed agricultural workers. Thirty acres has been obtained and plans are being made for the construction of fifty (50) homes. It is hoped that loans from the Farmers Home Administration can be made available to supplement the $1500 OEO grants.

The problem <u>is</u> that in order to qualify for FHA the ability to repay must be in evidence. All these people are at present unemployed. To show FHA evidence of repayment ability, tentative plans to rent 600 acres have been made. Peas, squash, and cucumbers (300 acres) will be planted, a committed market has been secured. It is hoped 100 families

can be included. Another problem is how best to farm 600 acres collectively, with 100 farmers, heretofore, independent or share-cropper farmers. People with cooperative experience and organizational skills are badly needed.

If you have suggestions for the group or know of persons skilled in cooperative planning, please let me or Mr. Dan Harrell, SCLC County-Project Director (P.O. Box 511, Camden, Alabama) know immediately.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

FOAMBOND DESIGN

January 27, 1966

Mr. Martin A. Blum, Chief
Fruit and Vegetable Branch
Farmer Cooperative Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dear Mr. Blum:

We have been aksed to help provide some answers to a complicated series of problems.

I would appreciate any assistance you could give in the following matter.

Approximately ninety-five (95) families in Wilcox County, Alabama, have been "put off the land" since Spring of 1964. Recently SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) workers assisted a group of approximately fifty families in making application to OEO for grants of up to $1500 under Title III (B), which applies to seasonally employed agricultural workers. Thirty acres has been obtained and plans are being made for the construction of fifty (50) homes. It is hoped that loans from the Farmers Home Administration can be made available to supplement the $1500 OEO grants.

The problem <u>is</u> that in order to qualify for FHA the ability to repay must be in evidence. All these people are unemployed at present. To show FHA evidence of repayment ability, tentative plans to rent 600 acres have been made. Peas, squash, and cucumbers (300 acres) will be planted, a committed market has been secured. It is hoped 100 families

can be included. Another problem is how best to farm 600 acres collectively, with 100 farmers heretofore independent or share-cropper farmers. People with cooperative experience and organizational skills are badly needed.

If you have suggestions for the group or know of persons skilled in cooperative planning, please let me or Mr. Dan Harrell, SCLC County-project Director (P.O. Box 511, Camden, Alabama) know immediately.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

January 27, 1966

Mr. Kit H. Haynes
Director of Information
National Council of Farmer
Cooperatives
1200 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Haynes:

We have been asked to help provide some answers to a complicated series of problems.

I would appreciate any assistance you could give in the following matter.

Approximately ninety-five (95) families in Wilcox County, Alabama, have been "put off the land" since Spring of 1964. Recently SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) workers assisted a group of approximately fifty families in making application to OEO for grants of up to $1500 under Title III (B), which applies to seasonally employed agricultural workers. Thirty acres has been obtained and plans are being made for the construction of fifty (50) homes. It is hoped that loans from the Farmers Home Administration can be made available to supplement the $1500 OEO grants.

The problem <u>is</u> that in order to qualify for FHA the ability to repay must be in evidence. All these people are unemployed at present. To show FHA evidence of repayment ability, tentative plans to rent 600 acres have been made. Peas, squash, and cucumbers (300 acres) will be planted, a committed market has been secured. It is hoped 100 families

can be included. Another problem is how best to farm 600 acres collectively, with 100 farmers heretofore independent or share-cropper farmers. People with cooperative experience and organizational skills are badly needed.

Ifryou have suggestions for the group or know of persons skilled in cooperative planning, please let me or Mr. Dan Harrell, SCLC County-Project Director (P.O. Box 511, Camden, Alabama) know immediately.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

January 27, 1966

Mr. B. F. Ihlendeldt, Administrator
The Cooperative League of the USA
Economic Opportunity Program
59 East Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Mr. Ihlenfeldt:

We have been asked to help provide some answers to a complicated series of problems.

I would appreciate any assistance you could give in the following matter.

Approximately ninety-five (95) families in Wilcox County, Alabama, have been "put off the land" since Spring of 1964. Recently SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) workers assisted a group of approximately fifty families in making application to OEO for grants of up to $1500 under Title III (B), which applies to seasonally employed agricultural workers. Thirty acres has been obtained and plans are being made for the construction of fifty (50) homes. It is hoped that loans from the Farmers Home Administration can be made available to supplement the $1500 OEO grants.

The problem <u>is</u> that in order to qualify for FHA the ability to repay must be in evidence. All these people are unemployed at present. To show FHA evidence of repayment ability, tentative plans to rent 600 acres have been made. Peas, squash, and cucumbers (300 acres) will be planted, a committed market has been secured. It is hoped 100 families

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If you have suggestions for the group or know of persons skilled in cooperative planning, please let me or Mr. Dan Harrell, SCLC County-Project Director (P.O. Box 511, Camden, Alabama) know immediately.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina
February 1, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 25, 1966 and the outline of Rural Housing Program under FHA. This information was very helpful. Our FHA has not given this program publicity. I found out about it some time ago when it was in operation in New Jersey. I have just been informed by the State FHA office here that we do have this same opportunity for Self-Help Housing Projects here in South Carolina.

We are having our first meeting with a group which was organized in Elloree, South Carolina for Self-Help Housing Projects. A representative from the State office of the Farmers Home Administration will be present at this meeting to explain to us how we can receive the benefits from Section 502 for Rural Housing Loans.

I should like very much to learn more about the opportunity of getting assistance from SRC in our Rural Housing Projects. I can arrange to meet with you here in Columbia or in Atlanta to discuss this subject.

Please let me know when it will be convenient for you to come or have me come to meet with you in Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

L. S. James

L. S. James
Field Representative

LSJ/lmg

February 4, 1966

Mr. James C. Smith
Associate Professor
The Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida 32306

Dear Jim:

Robin and I will be at Penn Community Center February 7th. I am very sorry to miss seeing you, but offer the following as consolation:

We will be in Tallahassee the 11th, 12th, and 13th, of February and will be glad to stay with you all, if you ask us, of course.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE 32306

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

January 28, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Al:

I will be in Atlanta on February 7 and 8 to participate in a National Science Foundation proposal evaluation. I will be staying at the Dinkler Motor Hotel, phone number JA 4-2461. To the best of my knowledge, I will be free on Monday night, February 7, and would dearly love to see you. If I do not hear from you I will try to call when I get there.

Hope to see you then.

Best regards,

Jim

James C. Smith
Associate Professor

JCS/sg

Know of Anyone?

The Upland Institute
of
The Crozer Foundation

Upland Avenue Chester, Pa. 19013

February 8, 1966

VJL ✓ No

EV ✓ No

SA ✓ call Carrie Clement counselor at Morris Brown College

ES ~~✓~~ No

EJ

PA ✓

AV

Jean Honrath
c/o Domestic Peace Corps
SA

Al Ulmer, ASs't Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Friend:

Upland Institute is well into the middle of its first-year experimental venture to train young men and women for leadership in agencies involved in democratic nonviolent social change. We commenced this pioneering program last September with five faculty and twenty-two students. We are experiencing problems -- many of which we anticipated -- and learning bit by bit how to train people for responsible leadership in social change. We are having to make changes as we go, but we continue with great enthusiasm.

Now we must begin the search for the next class to begin this September. We can take 30 students -- men and women-- in this class. And we want to find mature, capable students who are seriously interested in preparing themselves for service in some field of social change. We want students who can study, and who are willing to work hard and long hours learning by doing under the guidance of trained and experienced workers.

We invite your help in finding these students. You can help by posting the enclosed fact sheet where students can see it. (I will send you additional copies upon request.) If you will send me the names of students you would encourage to apply to Upland I will write to them.

As soon as the 1966-67 Bulletin is off the press I will send you a copy. I shall appreciate your continued help and interest in Upland Institute and its program. Please write me if you have any questions or suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

George Willoughby,

George Willoughby R.K.
Director, Field Training

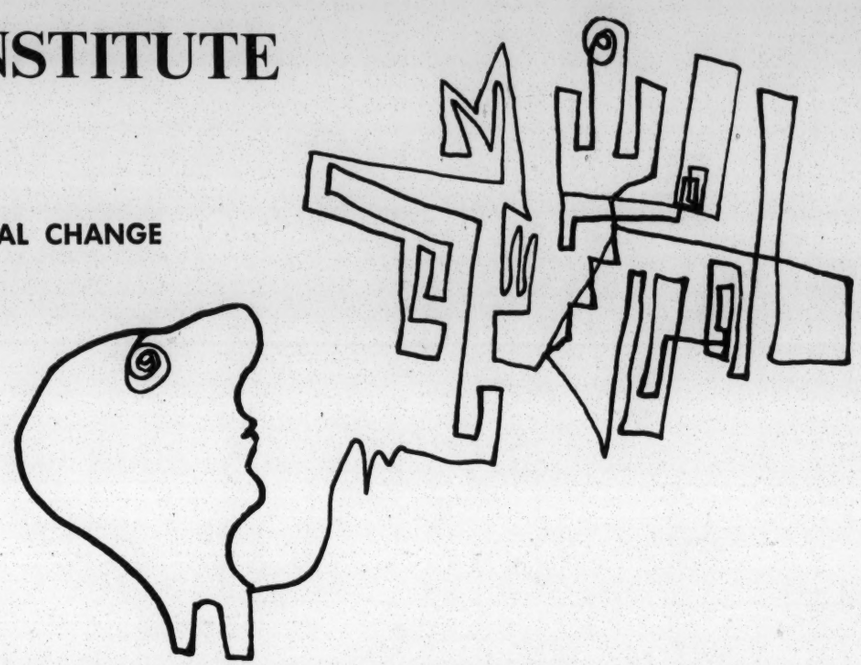
enclosure

GW:rbk

Have local universities & colleges received this — especially selected faculty or student organizations? SL

(please post)

THE UPLAND INSTITUTE



TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP IN SOCIAL CHANGE

OFFERING A CORE CURRICULUM

of study, experimentation, and field work in several closely related major conflict areas of American society

- — the freedom struggle
- — full employment and urban development
- — problems in inter-group relations
- — community education and action for peace and international order

FIELD TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES with operating agencies to gain practical experience and to help the student find the work for which he is best suited

A PROFESSIONAL, FULL-YEAR PROGRAM on the graduate level open to students with a B.A. degree, or equivalent training and experience, who are interested in preparing for professional and volunteer program positions with agencies of social change

SITUATED in Chester, Pennsylvania, in the center of a highly industrialized metropolitan area extending from Philadelphia to Wilmington, Delaware. The Institute is one of a growing complex of educational institutions developing on the campus of the Crozer-Chester Medical Center and the Crozer Theological Seminary.

COSTS — Tuition, fees, board and room in dormitory—maximum of $1100. Limited scholarships are available on the basis of need.

A FACULTY academically qualified and experienced in areas of social change, augmented by visiting lecturers who in 1965-66 included:

Mr. Saul Alinsky	Dr. Kenneth Boulding	Dr. Robert Gilmore
Dr. Joseph Gittler	Dr. Staughton Lynd	Mr. Irving Morris
Dr. Victor Paschkis	Mr. Norman Hill	Mr. Bayard Rustin

The Upland Institute is based on the concept that change is inherent in human institutions and attitudes, and that the growing complexity of contemporary society necessitates rapid and often drastic change if pressing human problems are to be met in a constructive manner. At a time of increasing reliance upon violence to achieve social change, we believe that man's intellectual abilities, his accumulated knowledge, and resources which spring from religious and secular insights and social heritage can be used to train men and women to engage in the processes of social change through non-violent, democratic methods.

To: John W. Thomas, The Upland Institute, Upland Ave., Chester, Pa.

Please send me further information about the program of the Institute.

☐ Check here if interested in attending the Institute.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OF
GREATER ATLANTA
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
TELEPHONE 523-1581

MR. MORGAN STANFORD
CHAIRMAN
DR. JACOB ROTHSCHILD
1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
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2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. SUJETTE CRANK
SECRETARY
MR. HUBERT JACKSON
TREASURER

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Al Ulmer, SRC DATE: February 9, 1966

FROM: Eliza Paschall

RE: Two things, please

1. The names of those students who filled out the volunteer forms last fall and record, please, of whether you did contact them and if so, to what avail..

2. A bit more information about the summer student projects. We will take it up at the Board meeting Thursday night - I do hope you will be able to attend - but I would like to propose that we ask to coordinate and supervise these programs which SRC funds in Atlanta. Since we've been asked to help in program development and coordination of volunteers for the Vine City Improvement Association, I was interested that a letter similar to the one I received was sent to Mrs. Smith. It would be most helpful if we knew to what extent SRC plans to deal directly with such local Atlanta neighborhood groups. It would seem a difficult job for SRC to supervise so many programs, but on the other hand, I do feel, as we discussed earlier, that any such workers should be given certain orientation to the neighborhood and to the larger community in which he will be working and that there be periodic discussions of the work programs in light of general community organization. Without this, I think there is a great risk of a lot of people being very busy for a while and leaving things more complicated than before and not always

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TREASURER

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

2. Al Ulmer

drawing valid conclusions from their experiences.

Re the Vine City Improvement Association, I wonder if your plan was was for bed and board to be provided by Vine City residents? And would it be possible for them to recruit their own volunteers, to whom you would then pay the honoraria?

Personally, this far ahead, I would say that we could use temporary volunteer staff most effectively as program and research aides, to be assigned either to a specific area or to a specific topic, and also in the establishment and operation of more Citizens Information Services.

MINUTES of BOARD MEETING, FEB. 10, 1966

Present: Stanley, McPherson, Johnston, Brachman, Jacobs, Lanoue, McNiven, Mitchell, Wood, Paschall

Action on Director's report-(see attached)By concensus, the Board:

1. approved participation in the NCHD fair housing project as outlined;
2. authorized the Director to follow-up contact with Ford Foundation on Cit. Inf. S.;
3. authorized Director to contact Paul Anthony re funds from SRC; McNiven & McPherson volunteered to go;
4. concurred in position that any student summer projects should have supervision and this should be suggested to SRC in replying to their invitation for work projects for which students might be recruited and paid honoraria by SRC;
5. approved policy of investigating possibility of Vista workers for Council thru EOA.

Mrs. Mitchell reported on several items which she had been requested by the Director to look into:

1. Information about school enrollment and capacities, and school assignment forms were given.
2. Kirkwood school kindergarten is still on triple session. School officials say that parents could have avoided this by meeting in church buildings temporarily. It was pointed out that parents thought it would become permanent arrangement.

Personnel: Board approved recommendation of Personnel Committee:

1. to hire Mrs. Hazel A. Hardy as office secretary. Mrs. Hardy is a former DeKalb school teacher, has worked at Morris Brown, Butler St. YMCA and public housing projects.
2. supplement Director's salary to $8500.
3. request UUSC to include Director in group benefits, at Council's expense

Finance: Balance of $648.94.

Approved tentative budget of $35,000 (including salaries of Executive Director, office secretary and clerk). If UUSC continues present salary of $6250. for another year, total will be reduced by that amount.

List of prospective donors were distributed and those present asked to indicate individuals they would call on. Absent board members are to be contacted and asked to take names.

Mrs. Stanley gave Mr. Jacobs a draft of letter for his signature; he would edit and return to her.

Meeting adjourned 10 p. m.

Susan Brachman, Acting Sec.

Summary of Report of Director to Board on Feb. 10, 1966

Administration: Miss Gibson who had been office secretary has resigned after a month's illness. Personnel committee met to consider personnel policies; personnel chairman, Mr. Stanford, approved hiring Mrs. Hazel Hardy, who came via the Ga. State Employment Service. Mrs. Hardy has taught in Dekalb schools, had business training at Morris Brown College, worked at Morris Brown, Butler St. YMCA, all of which enhances her value to us.

Finance: Executive Committee met and made preliminary plans. Council brochure prepared and printed, distributed with Newsletter - see below.

Newsletter & membership cards: Newsletter prepared and mailed (about 500); membership lists reviewed and membership cards made and mailed to all who paid dues in 1965, with request for 1966 contribution. Same mailing, with exception of card, to those who had paid in 1964.

Party: 500 invitations mailed for party for elected officials at home of Alderman Q. V. Williamson. Plans for party formulated and executed. About 2 00 came, which was about what we had expected. Considering the terrible weather, the attendance was very good - in fact, we really couldn't have handled any more people. There has been much favorable comment about the party.

Citizens Information Service:

1. Conferred with Dr. Cothran and Mrs. Tillison & Mr. Padgett of Community Council re rewriting our and their proposals to combine them; Mrs. Tillison was to prepare part relating our proposed service to their proposed central Information Service; I was to write on the relationship of our proposal to EOA Neighborhood Centers; there seems to be no likelihood of any new programs funded in Atlanta this fiscal year, so there has been no push for approval. I am still at a loss as to why we have to take the initiative in reqriting a combined proposal; it seems that EOA would suggest an acceptable plan. I feel that the value of our proposal lies in its independence and that we should not try to combine with any other service.

2. WAOK - Mrs. Weems of their staff has found a church available and recruited volunteers. First draft of a basic manual for volunteers has been prepared and reviewed with some volunteers from the WAOK Council of Women; revised and additions made, largely thru the volunteer help of Mrs. Hugh Gibert. (Vine City is getting a new location.)

3. Individual calls to the office are increasing as people find we will help them; we are using these calls as guides in developing information & procedures.

Inquirer column: material sent each week giving information such as EEOC regulations, housing regulations for city, etc.

Julian Bond: Director attended some meetings to discuss affair; statements of Lewis and Bond were circulated.

Housing:

1. Jack Wood of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing asked our help in arranging a meeting to explain to Atlanta a study planned for OEO of 4 cities, including Atlanta. About 40 attended, on 1 day's notice. Council has been asked to participate in the study (also Bob Thompson, Harry Adley and Moreland Smith of SRC), our portion to be documentation of interest of civic groups in the goal of fair housing in Atlanta. Director attended a conference in New York, at expense of NCDH, to plan a national conference for OEO people on housing later in the spring. Letters being prepared to send to list of organizations that will probably support fair housing.

2. Vine City, Mechanicsville, etc.: Council has not been involved in picketing, etc. but have concentrated efforts on getting necessary information so citizens can deal with their individual housing problems, or so a neighborhood can deal with specific problems; working now on collecting this information - such as city inspection schedule, ramifications of City Improvement Program, individual's rights as tenant, etc.. Informed Mr. Moody of meeting of Citizens Advisory Committee on Urban Renewal, at which he made some helpful observations for committee; he is planning a community meeting, with help of the new EOA Center, invited me to participate, but I am trying to find out enough about all this to be helpful in guiding people to a positive program - ie., not just protest meetings and rent strikes and evictions notices.

Vine City: advised with Neighborhood Improvement Association on new quarters, made appointment for committee from the Association with Dean Harding Young of the Atlanta U. School of Business Administration to make some plans for economic development in community thru the School's Economic Development Center, also to make plans for development of credit union if possible. (In my opinion Vine City is suffering from too many volunteers who mean well but have no technical aid to offer; we're trying to find technical resources for the neighborhood group rather than find programs suitable for outside volunteers.)

Employment:

1. MDTA: as result of report to various agencies of persons who took training but got no jobs, talked with several U.S. Labor Dept. investigators and arranged conference with Legislator Bill Alexander, Atlanta MDTA director and regional Bureau of Employment Security staff, explored idea of a Manpower Advisory Committee for Atlanta area.

2. EEOC (Title VII of civil rights act): Ben Segal of EEOC in Washington telephoned and asked our help in arranging a meeting for Feb. 9 to explain law, regulations, etc., received another call asking help in Feb. 2 meeting when FDR and top staff would be down to install Don Hollowell (former Council Board member) as regional director. With SRC secretarial help,

mailed about 75 invitations to afternoon session. Advised with EEOC staff and urged that businessmen not be dealt with separately from civic groups, etc.; very little enthusiasm for this program in Atlanta, in spite of speeches by Atlanta business men at another EEOC meeting on Feb. 11(!) to talk about Merit Employment Councils. Numerous individuals have brought complaints to our office and we have sent these on to the regional EEOC office. We have now written a second time to Eldred Garter, head of classified adv. for Atlanta Newspapers, re continued practice of listing ads under "male" and "Female", which seems to be a violation of the law, will file complaint if get no satisfaction from paper (so far, not even an acknowledgment).

EOA:

Continues to take lot of time, with individual complaints and questions, helping people get information, have conferred with regional and national staff members on various points including composition and organization of EOA Board (total composition, not just "poor representation"), lack of priorities for program development, lack of involvement of total community (such as Council, LWV, etc.), personnel practices and procedures which amount to discrimination and must be dealt with.

Summit Leadership Conference: Director attended several meetings with SLC chairmen to plan EOA activities and to discuss Feb. 12 SLC meeting.

For information: and with pride - Carl Holman, former first vice-chairman of Council, is new deputy director of the Civil Rights Commission.

Schools: we've done nothing, trying to collect information on transfer procedures, etc.

southern student organizing committee

1703 portland avenue nashville, tennessee box 6403 phone: 291-3537

February 11, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

As Gene Guerrero may have mentioned to you, there is a great deal of interest in Nashville in initiating a community organizing project. Both he and Sue Thrasher have mentioned several things, which I would like to pursue further.

At present, we have a core group of about fifteen students, professors and community people, as well as two persons who are ready to work full time. It is our vision that such a project may be of benefit both to the community and to the participating students. We hope to involve the various talents and interests of students on a part time basis, in a meaningful way in the community, using several full-time persons to act as coordinators and to provide continuity. We are still in the tentative stages, but plan to move into the community within the next month.

First, Gene showed me a letter regarding the recruiting of summer volunteers through the Southern Regional Council. We are very interested in this, and will contact you soon concerning this.

Secondly, Gene mentioned that the Southern Regional Council is able to provide research concerning the city of Nashville. This would be extremely helpful to us, and if possible, I would like to request this as soon as possible. I would also like to know if you have other information available which might be relevant to what we are trying to do, i.e. on community organization, Tennessee politics, etc.

Finally, earlier in the year Sue mentioned that you had discussed the possibility of SSOC establishing several pilot projects, the objective of which would be student involvement, and she seemed to think that funds for this purpose might be available. I would naturally like additional information concerning this possibility.

If you should be coming through Nashville in the future, we would certainly enjoy talking with you. We will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Ronda Stilley

Ronda Stilley

AV

southern student organizing committee

1703 portland avenue nashville, tennessee? box 6403 phone: 291-3537

PA - $100 or more Thought
Can we give
Ken Dean for this
conference?

803 Pearl Street,
Apartment 210
Jackson, Mississippi

February 11, 1966

Dear Al:

I hope you will forgive the bluntness of this letter, but I need to leave for Hattiesburg within the hour, and am really pressed for time.

Right now, I am in a panic about funding the Mississippi Conference. We had hoped to get some response from foundations, but eveidently they thought we were rich kiddies now, and turned down the proposals. In the meantime, we managed to commit ourselves to about fourteen other things last weekend at the conference, including financing of staff for urban work in Atlanta and Nashville, and a student/labor organizing project in Greensboro, North Carolina. I couldn't keep up with the hiring, but I believe we ended up with fourteen people on staff. Amazing, isn't it. Even with fourteen people on staff, salaries will still be a comparatively small part of the budget, but we have the spring conference coming up, travel expenses will be tremendous, and hopefully an increase in research and educational materials produced. At any rate, the money will bearly stretch us through June and then no more.

So, now, for the blunt request. I need money for the Mississippi conference. I have spent most of my time here for the past two weeks, aand will be here from now until the end of the month. I think we can expect a fairly good response from students--but almost all of them will need travel money and conference expenses. The Negro students simply do not have it and the white students usually can't ask their parentsfor it. Is there any possible way that you can channel some of the New World or Ford money into a conference like this? I'm afraid that unless we have some funds to offer, it will severely limit student participation.

I also wonder if you could help me with materials. I would like to have papers that are especially relevant to Mississippi, like Pat Watters report on Encounter with the Future, and other special reports SRC has on Mississippi economy or politics. I hope all of this doesn't seem too presumptuous, but I'm in a general panic stage now.

Sorry you didn't make it up to the exec meeting; lots of things happened and lots of commitments were made. The only thing lacking is a general direction and I suppose we are still groping for that.

Hello to Robin...

sue Sue

Would specifically like any materials giving facts & figures on farm mechanization, migration from the state, etc –

Tentative Working Agenda

Mississippi 1966: The Student Perspective

February 25-27, 1966 Mt. Beulah Training Center

Friday, February 25

4:00 - 6:00	Registration
6:00 - 7:00	Dinner
7:30 - 9:00	First Session: "The Relevance of the Church" Rev. Clifton Whitley, Rust College * Reactors: Representative of United Church Women * National Council of Churches Delta Ministry * Student representative
9:15- 10:15	Discussion groups

Saturday, February 26

8:00 - 9:00	Breakfast
9:00 -10:00	Second Session: Panel on Civil Rights Mississippi Council on Human Relations Kenneth Dean, Director * Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer * National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Mr. Charles Evers, State Secretary* Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Field Secretary
10:00- 10:30	Questions from audience
10:45- 12:00	Group Discussions
12:00- 1:00	Lunch
1:00 - 2:45	Third Sessions: "Mississippi Politics" Bill Minor, Reporter for the Times Picayune Reactors: Claude Ramsey, AFL-CIO * Lawrence Guyot, Freedom Democratic Party *
3:30 - 5:00	Fourth Session: "Mississippi Economy Speaker _____ Reactors: Claude Ramsey, AFL-CIO * Jesse Morris, Poor Peoples Corp. *
5:30 - 6:30	Dinner
7:00 - 8:30	Discussion Groups
9:00 -11:00	Movie

Sunday, February 27

9:00 - 10:00	Fifth Session: "The University", Student Panel Howard Spencer, Tougaloo College * Lee Makenson, Millsaps College * Betty Hill, Mississippi Valley College * representative from predominantly white state college
10:00 - 11:00	Reactor: Christopher Jencks, Institute for Policy Studies
11:00 - 12:00	Discussion Groups
12:00 - 1:00	Lunch
1:00 - 2:00	Evaluation Sessions

* Tentative acceptance

642 Cresthill Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306
February 13, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

I believe that I mentioned to you some time ago that I was planning on applying for the scholarship outlined in the enclosed brochure. I would like to ask you if you would write a letter of recommendation for me to the United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers, AFL-CIO.

If you feel you can write this endorsement, would you specifically outline my work with which you are most familiar and generally refer to other activities of mine which we have not worker together. I am asking several different people to outline different aspects of my work and hope to cover all my activities through these different people.

As you can see on the brochure, the deadline is March 1. Unfortunately, this doesn't give us much time and the sooner my application is completed the better! Upon completion of the letter would you mail it directly to the address outlined on the brochure.

I greatly appreciate your time and effort and any assistance you might be able to give me. Thanks!

Sincerely,

Rick

Richard L. Stevens

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC.
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023
SUSQUEHANNA 7-2714

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Honorary Chairman, Sponsors, 1946-1962

MRS. ALICE K. POLLITZER
Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors

ABRAHAM P. KANNER
Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

PA
AN

February 14, 1966

Dr. Warren Robbins
Department of Education
Union College
Barbourville, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Robbins:

We were sorry to have your wire that you will not be able to direct the Center for Education in Democracy at Union College, but appreciate your giving us definite word. When a director has been appointed, he and I will certainly come to you for advice and suggestions.

Our next candidate for the directorship is an Encampment for Citizenship alumnus, a thirty-year-old Virginian who after teaching college sociology is now a candidate for a Ph. D. at the University of Kentucky. I do hope that in the near future, I will be introducing him to you.

With best regards,

Cordially,

Doug Kelley

Douglas Kelley
Executive Director

dk/d

bcc: Mr. Loyal Jones, Mr. Galen Martin, Mr. Al Ulmer

NON-PROFIT, NON-SECTARIAN, NON-PARTISAN; FOUNDED IN 1946 BY ALGERNON D. BLACK AND THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION.

"The Encampment for Citizenship has been an effective pioneering project in citizenship education. It has helped train people for all walks of American life. Our government, and now the Peace Corps, have reaped the harvest of its work. . . ." —*John F. Kennedy*

"This venture with which the name of Eleanor Roosevelt has been so closely associated has made a splendid contribution in citizenship education and in the training of young people." —*Lyndon B. Johnson*

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DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

ABOUT THE 1966 PROGRAM OF THE ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

This year, for the first time, the Encampment for Citizenship is planning four projects:

1) The first Washington, D.C. Encampment will be held at the University of Maryland (8 miles from downtown Washington), June 19-July 30, for 100 19 through 23-year-olds. The theme: American Politics in a Revolutionary World. The director: Dr. Albert McQueen, 38, an alumnus of the 1949 Encampment who teaches sociology at Brooklyn College. Dr. McQueen taught at the University of Michigan and at Howard University before joining the staff at Brooklyn. He held a Ford Foundation African Studies Fellowship in Nigeria, 1961-'63.

2) The first Encampment project to be held in a southern or border state will be the Southern Appalachian Center for Education in Democracy, for 75 15 through 18-year-olds, to be held at Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky, July 3-August 13. The Center will be co-sponsored by Southern Regional Council (Atlanta) and the Council of the Southern Mountains (Berea, Ky.); it will also have the full cooperation of the Knox County Economic Opportunity Council, which, with 8 rural community centers and a staff of 125, is carrying on the anti-poverty battle in the area surrounding Barbourville. The theme: Appalachia, the Rural South, and American Democracy. The director will soon be announced.

3) An inter-American Encampment for Citizenship will be held in Puerto Rico for the sixth year, with the aid of the Puerto Rican government, June 26-August 6. This year a new and much improved site will be used, at Cayey, some 35 miles south of San Juan, in the mountains. The 100 19 through 23-year-old campers will include Latin Americans, Puerto Ricans living in Puerto Rico and in New York City, and North Americans of varied backgrounds. The "YMCA Peace Corps of Puerto Rico," an anti-poverty program of young volunteers, will co-sponsor this Encampment. The theme: Democracy and Social-Economic Development in the Western Hemisphere. The director: Mr. John Dombrowski, 29, a Latin American affairs specialist at American University. Mr. Dombrowski specialized in Latin American politics and government at the Pennsylvania State University and American University, did volunteer community development work in Ecuador, directed peasant leader training courses in Peru for the International Development Foundation, and now does research and writing on Latin American affairs for American University. He speaks Spanish and Portuguese.

4) For the 21st year, an Encampment project will be held on the 15-acre campus of the Fieldston School, on the edge of New York City. This year it will be a Center for Education in Democracy, for 75 15 through 18-year-olds. The theme: Urbanism and American Democracy. The director: Mr. William T. Rogers, Jr., 45,

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"This venture with which the name of Eleanor Roosevelt has been so closely associated has made a splendid contribution in citizenship education and in the training of young people." —*Lyndon B. Johnson*

who directed the Encampment's teen-age Center at Berkeley, California, in 1965. A graduate of Wilberforce University and the University of Connecticut, Mr. Rogers is Leader of the Essex County (N.J.) Ethical Society, and was formerly a New York City high school teacher.

All four Encampment projects will make it possible for their participants to take part in part-time community service work, related to the anti-poverty program, one day each week and one full week of the six. The volunteer work will be an integral part of the educational program, under the direction of staff leaders of workshops on specialized topics.

The Encampment's projects fill a need which none of the other summer study and service programs serve in quite the same way. Its projects are primarily study and discussion programs rather than workcamps. They are non-partisan and non-sectarian, and not designed to lead participants to any pre-established set of conclusions -- beyond recognition of the urgent importance of active, informed participation in the democratic process. Because of the diversity of racial, religious, ethnic and economic backgrounds represented in a living-together situation usually involving a highly developed sense of community, Encampment projects result in far greater educational impact upon participants than do ordinary "summer school" programs. At the conclusion of a Foundation-supported intensive evaluation of the Encampment's effectiveness, Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Social Research called the Encampment "a rare and successful experiment in democratic education." *

The Encampment's high school-age Centers for Education in Democracy, in particular, are unique. There are very few other opportunities for even the best-qualified high school students to spend a summer gaining a better understanding of democracy and of unfamiliar peoples and problems, taking part in related community service work, and sharpening their leadership skills. Thus the Encampment's Board and staff hope gradually to increase the number of high school-age Centers for Education in Democracy, as financial support can be secured. The Southern Appalachian and New York City Centers for Education in Democracy, this summer, are the first step in this direction -- previously, in 1964 and '65, only one Center program was held, at Berkeley, California.

The Encampment for Citizenship welcomes support from individuals, business firms and foundations able to help it to continue and expand its work. Further details concerning the 1965 and 1966 projects of the Encampment for Citizenship are given in the tabloid newspaper, SUMMER PROJECTS '66. The Encampment's Executive Director will gladly provide more detailed information in response to particular questions.

(*) A summary of the Bureau's report is available from the Encampment office upon request, and the 400 page study by Herbert Hyman, et al.,is available from the University of California Press.

Please return to MF

FILE	National Student Assoc
CIR.	L.F. S.H. D.S. B.B. E.W. MF

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
2115 S STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008 • 202/387-5100 • CABLE/NATSTUD

Feb. 15, 1966

Attn: Program Directors, Information Directors, and Staff of Anti-Poverty, Civil Rights, and Community Service Organizations.

Dear Sir:

The United States National Student Association is now in the process of preparing the second edition of SCOPE, a directory of community welfare, action, and service projects in which students can participate during the coming summer months. By April 1, some 50,000 copies of the directory should be distributed to Student Placement Service Directors, Student Body Presidents, Deans of Students, Student Editors, and USNSA Coordinators at about 2000 colleges and universities throughout the United States. Underwritten by the Ford Foundation, SCOPE will be distributed without charge.

Scope is designed to meet the growing demand of both students and program directors for more information. Last year's highly successful directory contained listings for about 100 organizations administering national, regional, and local projects with some 27,000 openings for students. This year's edition should include even more.

As was the case last year, SCOPE will again offer interested students a complete selection of community programs. Voter registration programs in the South, community action and tutorials in the North, federal internships, and summer work camps: these and others will be represented. To participate students will apply directly to the project listed.

Enclosed is a questionnaire concerning your summer program. Time is short before deadline and if you would like your program listed in SCOPE it is imperative that you reply immediately. Space is tight and our greatest task will be rewriting the information you provide to fit space. For this reason it is important that you take care to provide information that is both complete and accurate. Do not include any information that you would not want published. Any photographs, art or published information relevant to your organization, its history and its program, will be appreciated.

Also appreciated will be comments and suggestions about SCOPE or information about new projects or ones that may have been overlooked. We will be happy to answer your questions. You may write SCOPE at the above address or phone us at 387-5100.

Time is the essential factor in making summer volunteers available and aware. Because compilation of SCOPE, 1966, will begin in the next few days, please send your completed questionnaires by return mail.

Paul D. Danish
Paul D. Danish
Editor

Tim Correll
Tim Correll
Associate Editor

SCOPE

United States National Student Association
2115 S St. N.W. Washington, D. C.
(202) 387-5100

INFORMATION ON SUMMER COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

To make SCOPE as comprehensive and informative as possible, please fill in the following information. Without this it will be impossible to include your programs in our listings. Please fill in a separate form for each program that will use summer volunteers.

Name of sponsoring organization: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Name of Executive Secretary or Project Director:

_____

Telephone: _____

A brief description of your organization; when it was founded, number of administrative personnel, areas of operation, types of projects you administer, etc. (If you have a pamphlet explaining your organization, this should be sufficient.)

_____

_____

_____

Name of summer program: _____ Location: _____

_____

Brief description of program and what it is designed to accomplish:

_____

_____

_____

Number of students you would like to recruit: _____

If the project operates in more than one area, what options are open to applicants so far as location: _____

_____

Are you interested in any special skills, and if so, what are they are are they required or preferred:_____

_____

How much, if any, salary is provided:_____

How much, if any, subsistence is provided:_____

What expenses will the applicant be expected to meet:_____

Briefly describe the work the applicant will be expected to do:

_____

_____

What is the organizational structure of the project:

_____

_____

What ratio of students to full-time workers would be preferred:_____

What percentage of the project workers do you expect to be students:_____

If you have art, cartoons or photographs that could be included in the magazine, please enclose them. If they are used proper credit will be given and the originals will be returned. Please return this form immediately to SCOPE, USNSA, 2115 S Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The remainder of this space may be used for your comments or suggestions of possible improvements or omissions in last year's issue of SCOPE.

Board of Missions of The Methodist Church

CABLE: MISSIONS NEW YORK

FOURTEENTH FLOOR

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027

AREA CODE 212
RIVERSIDE 9-0700

WOMAN'S DIVISION
DOROTHY McCONNELL

February 15, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thank you so much for taking time to come and speak to us at the recent Frogmore conference. Your remarks were provocative and stimulating, and caused many members to re-evaluate some long-cherished illusions about the Church and its role. I just hope it shows up in the follow-up plans in the various areas.

It isn't always easy for those of us who have chosen to remain in church structures and work for renewal to confront young workers like you and your wife who have found such an effective mode of service. I do honestly believe that people who care are needed desperately in both roles. Personally, I welcome renewal from whatever quarter it comes. The honesty and candor with which you spoke would not have been so effective without the deep concern which was evident on your part.

Thank you for coming. It was an additional pleasure to have your wife with us. Best wishes to both of you in your work this year.

Sincerely yours,

Peggy

Peggy Billings
Secretary
Section of Christian Social Relations

PB/sc

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives

ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS
1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036
TELEPHONE: 659-1525

F. R. WILCOX
PRESIDENT
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EDWARD M. RAYMOND
ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL
KIT H. HAYNES
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
ROBERT N. HAMPTON
DIRECTOR OF MARKETING
SERVICES

February 15, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

We do not have any technical information on cooperative farming, as requested in your letter of January 27.

The National Council is composed of farmers' cooperative organizations engaged in marketing agricultural commodities or purchasing farm production supplies, or both. We do not have any members which engage in operation of farm land in the manner you suggested.

An excellent source of technical information on farming in any state is the Extension Service of the state agricultural college or university. The most direct contact with the State Extension Service is the county agricultural agent of the county in which the farm is located.

Yours very truly,

Kit H. Haynes

Kit H. Haynes
Director of Information

KHH:m

February 16, 1966

Mr. William S. Hansell
VISTA
Hobson City, Alabama

Dear Bill:

Thank you for the thank you! I enjoyed the weekend, especially the opportunity to meet some of you all Vista people.

I'm sending you under separate cover an assortment of SRC publications.

Best of luck in your work.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

VISTA

HOBSON CITY, ALABAMA

SAM COOK, JR.
GARY MOLS

WILLIAM S. HANSELL

RUBY SHANKLIN
GENE PETERS

FEBRUARY 14, 1965

DEAR AL,

JUST A SHORT NOTE TO EXPRESS MY THANKS FOR YOUR PART IN THE VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE. YOU GAVE ME, AND ALL THE VOLUNTEERS, SOME VERY VALUABLE IDEAS. POSSIBLY YOUR GREATEST CONTRIBUTION WAS THE BASIC QUESTIONS YOU ASKED ABOUT VISTA AND THE VOLUNTEERS. NOW THAT I AM BACK AT WORK, I WILL TAKE A HARD LOOK AT MYSELF AND MY PROJECT AND HOPEFULLY COME UP WITH SOME NEW IDEAS.

THANKS AGAIN FOR YOUR HELP OVER THE WEEKEND.

SINCERLY YOURS,

WILLIAM S. HANSELL

MR. AL ULMER
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

February 17, 1966

SCHOOL OF LAW

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

You have probably heard that this law school is scheduled to pass out of existence at the end of the current semester. This will necessitate some changes on my part. It occurred to me that my legal training and experience, plus my studies in Social Relations and Human Development, might possibly fit me for the sort of work in which your organization is apparently engaged.

Presently, I hold an LL. B. Degree from the State University of Iowa. I have taught and practised law for the past fifteen consecutive years. In addition, I have found time to complete course requirements for the Ph. D. Degree, in Education, through summer study. My thesis is now under way.

Please let me know if you have or anticipate a vacancy for which you feel I may be fitted. Further details will be supplied upon your request.

Very truly yours,

Blinzy L. Gore

Blinzy L. Gore
Professor of Law

February 17, 1966

Mr. Jesse Morris
Liberty Outlet House
P. O. Box 3193
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Jesse:

I'm sure you're tired of "showing and telling" the Poor People's' Corporation, but I would really like to have about an hour of your time, if possible, Monday or Tuesday, February 21st or 22nd.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

February 17, 1966

VISTA
Division of Field Support
1200 Nineteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: Mrs. Lucille Coles

Dear Mrs. Coles:

My expenses for the Tallahassee trip are as follows:

520 miles @ 8¢ $41.60

Thank you. I enjoyed the conference.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

can be included. Another problem is how best to farm 600 acres collectively, with 100 farmers heretofore independent or share-cropper farmers. People with cooperative experience and organizational skills are badly needed.

If you have suggestions for the group or know of persons skilled in cooperative planning, please let me or Mr. Dan Harrell, SCLC County-Project Director (P.O. Box 511, Camden, Alabama) know immediately.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

February 17, 1966

The Reverend A. J. McKnight
Southern Consumers' Cooperative
Education Foundation
425 General Mouton
P. O. Box 3005
LaFayette, Louisiana 70504

Dear Reverend McKnight:

It appears that after two months of trying I am finally going to have the chance to visit Southern Consumers' Cooperative. I hope to arrive late Tuesday afternoon, February 22, and stay over the next day.

I look forward to meeting you and learning something about the Cooperative.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

February 18, 1966

Mr. Ralph Helstein, President
United Packinghouse, Food and Allied
Workers AFL-CIO
608 S. Dearborn Street - Room 1800
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Mr. Helstein:

Mr. Richard Stevens has requested that I submit a letter of recommendation in his behalf concerning the Russell Bull Scholarship.

I have known Mr. Stevens for approximately one and a half years. During this time I have had the opportunity to observe some of his work with southern students in his role of Assistant Director of the Southern Students Human Relations Project. I know of no one in the civil rights field that works any harder than Stevens. In fact, if he has a shortcoming it is not knowing when to let up just a moment and let a group of students he is urging towards action catch their breath. Rick is effective. His work last year in Florida led to the formation of a state-wide student group to work on problems of human and civil rights. I know of no other southern state where more student activity took place last year. The major reason for this was Rick Stevens.

I believe Stevens has the energy, determination and intelligence to make even more valuable contributions to the field of civil rights over the next several years. A scholarship to such a person would seem to me to be an excellent

investment, not only from the standpoint of the benefit to the person but from the contribution a man like Stevens would make to the college he attends.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

February 24, 1966

Miss Sue Thrasher
803 Pearl Street, # 210
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Sue:

I am sending under separate cover 50 copies of Encounter With The Future.

Recently SRC gave the Mississippi Council on Human Relations money for a variety of student projects. If he is willing to give some of this for your conference it is fine with us.

The Student Contingency Fund is limited to working through state councils and requests from student groups are generally considered over organizational requests.

This isn't much of a response to your request. If you could give me a little more time next time I will try and do better.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

February 25, 1966

Mr. Blinzy L. Gore
Professor of Law
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Gore:

It is difficult to tell what vacancies we will have open some months from now. However we would be very interested in seeing your resume.

Perhaps if we do not have an opening some member of our staff may know of something that will be in keeping with your experience.

Sincerely,

Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EELJr:hjo

February 25, 1966

Mr. L. S. James
Field Representative
The South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street'
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. James:

Anytime in March after the 15th would be fine. I am working with a group in Wilcox County, Alabama on Self-Help Housing right now. Perhaps I will learn something that can be applied to South Carolina.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
2115 S STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008 • 202/387-5100 • CABLE/NATSTUD

Jim Johnson

February 28, 1966

Dear Friend,

Enclosed you will find information concerning the National Student Association's Poor People's Corporation Personnel Program. We feel that you will find this information of interest and hope that you will want to participate. An application is enclosed for your convenience.

You will note that the training session which will be held for the managerial aides is scheduled for early April. It is of crucial importance that the program be well underway before the summer months, although there will be openings for people who want to work during the summer. If you are unable to participate in this program, we would appreciate it if you would give the information and the application to someone who you think might be interested and able to apply within the next few weeks.

Requests for additional materials and applications should be directed to Bob Bass, Assistant Civil Rights Director, 2115 S Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.

We hope that we have been of some assistance in keeping you informed on civil rights and poverty programs such as this one. If you have any suggestions or comments on them please let us know.

Sincerely,

Bob Bass

Bob Bass
Assistant Civil Rights Director
United States National Student Association

BB/sn

Program Description

Poor People's Corporation Personnel Program

The National Student Association's Poor People's Corporation Personnel Program is recruiting sales representatives to work in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, and managerial aides to work in cooperatives in Mississippi. Sales representatives will be working in programs designed to increase the sales of the Poor Peoples Corporation by establishing marketing agreements with retail stores and student stores on college campuses, and by working to establish P.P.C. stores. They will be working on a commission basis, with a guaranteed income of $45/week, and an allowance for certain operating expenses.

Managerial aides will live in the communities in which the cooperatives are located. They will draw salary from the group profits just as the rest of the members of each cooperative do. Transportation to Mississippi will be provided. A training session in Jackson, Mississippi will be conducted in early April by Jesse Morris, the Secretary of the Corporation.

The Poor People's Corporation is probably one of the most important economic innovations in the South at this time. It represents a significant avenue for the attainment of political integrity for poor people through the development of economic independence.

People are not free to act politically in their own interest when political actions can result in the loss of whatever small income they have. It is not uncommon for Negroes who have registered to vote to lose their jobs. People who have been very active in civil rights activity at one time or another have become virtually unemployable. The production activities of the PLP.C. cooperatives represent an important step in demonstrating to poor people, and to the rest of the nation, that poor people are capable of earning a decent living and of establishing their economic and political integrity and independence.

Most of the people who are involved in production in the cooperatives have had little production or managerial experience. As a consequence, many of the workers are unfamiliar with conventional production, managerial, and bookkeeping techniques. Many of the cooperative members were either unemployed or working as domestics at $8 to $15/week. Some had lost jobs because of civil rights or voting activities. Some of the cooperatives are now operating on a basis whereby the members work half of a day at the minimum wage of $1.25 and donate the other half day of work to the cooperative. Even this half-wage system produces a weekly income of $25, which represents a concrete improvement over what the workers might have earned in other jobs, if they were fortunate enough to have them.

The P.P.C. & The Cooperatives

"The Poor People's Corporation is a non-profit organization...with membership open to all poor people. Dues are 25¢ a year. The main purpose of the corporation is "To assist low income groups in their efforts to receive financial assistance to initiate and sustain self-help projects of a cooperative nature that are designed to offset some of the effects of poverty.'" Loans for the establishment of new cooperatives are made from the Corporation's revolving fund, upon the vote of the entire membership of the Corporation. The fund receives contributions from concerned persons and organizations throughout the country.

At the present time, there are nine cooperatives in the Corporation, which has its marketing outlet at Liberty Outlet House in Jackson, Mississippi. Each cooperative focuses on manufacturing one type of product, such as leather goods, quilts, or clothing. The products are stylish and of high Quality. Over one hundred people are involved directly in production, while the membership of the Corporation itself is well over three hundred.

At present, the Corporation does not pretend to be able to absorb all the people who have lost jobs or suffered from economic intimidation, but this spring will be a critical time for the Corporation, as a way in which poor people can attain economic security. Large numbers of agricultural workers in the Delta area of Mississippi are being and will be losing farm jobs now as a result of accelerated mechanization of plantation farming. The Corporation, and the cooperatives which it assists, must prosper and show growth if the Corporation is to continue to serve as a vital example, and if it is to continue to produce concrete results towards the reduction of the effects of poverty.

The Poor People's Corporation has grown to its present size since its founding by poor people at the end of last summer. The purpose of N.S.A.'s personnel program is to aid the Corporation and the cooperatives in their effort to become self-sufficient, by helping to broaden markets for their goods and helping to establish sound managerial procedures. N.S.A. will also be encouraging campuses to establish their own outlets for P.P.C. products. Part of N.S.A.'s assistance program to the P.P.C. is being funded with some of the money raised by the Thanksgiving Fast for Freedom.

It is important that the program be well underway before the summer months, although there will be openings for people who want to start to work during the summer. The sales representatives will be starting to work as soon as they are located. Requests for additional information and applications should be directed to Bob Bass, Assistant Civil Rights Director, 2115 S Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.

Return to:

Bob Bass
Poor People's Corporation Personnel Program
United States National Student Association
2115 S Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

The National Student Association's Poor People's Corporation Personnel Program is recruiting sales representatives to work in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, and managerial aides to work in cooperatives in Mississippi. Sales representatives will be working in and around the cities mentioned above in programs designed to increase the sales of the Poor Pepple's Corporation through establishing marketing agreements with retail stores, student stores on college campuses, and other outlets. They will be working on a commission basis, with a guaranteed income of $45 per week, and an allowance for certain operating expenses.

Managerial aides will live in the communities in which the cooperatives are located. They will draw salary from the group profits just as the rest of the members of each cooperative. Transportation to Mississippi will be provided. A training session in Jackson will be held in early April.

If you are interested in this program, please fill out the following form and return it to the address given above as soon as possible.

Name:_____ Home address_____

College address:_____ _____
or present residence

_____ Home phone:_____
area code

College phone:_____ Sex:_____ Marital status:_____
area code

Date of birth:_____ Age:_____ Position you are applying

for: managerial aide_____ sales representative_____

Present Employment (other than student) _____

Indicate present school status:_____

If you are applying for a sales position, give a brief resume of sales experience (if any), including the name, and address of the company (ies) and the type of product involved:

If you are in school, list your major area of concentration and any strong minor areas:

Please indicate prior experience in the area of marketing cooperatives, agricultural cooperatives, and/or hand-craft cooperatives (if any):

Past experience in community development work or civil rights in the North or the South (if any):

Indicate any other job, volunteer, vacation or summer work or experience which you feel might further qualify you for this position:

MAR 1 1966

28 February 1966
Route 2, Box 187
Tchula, Mississippi

Mr. Jac Wasserman,
Project Director,
5 Forsyth Stteet, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
30303

Dear Jac,

I'm sorry I haven't written you since we met in New Orleans in August. As I explained to Fay Bennett in a letter recently, I worked day and night after that conference on school integration in Winston County and then went to California for a one month vacation and was forced to stay 5 months due to illness . I have just recently come back into the state and started to work again.

Since I am working in Holmes County and will be in close collaboration with Art Emery, I thought I should let you know what I am doing, and perhaps ask for comment and criticism, if you have time.

I am enclosing the rough draft of a letter which we are sending to Tom Karter of the Migrant Branch of OEO today. It explains a part of what I am doing here. (I should explain that if in the next month or so, it looks like what I am doing is likely to take firm root, I am going to work only in the field of agriculture here and drop all other "traditional" civil rights activity.)

At first glance it would seem that the programs outlined in the draft letter are heavily dependent upon the Federal government. However, I do not feel this way at all. The moalsses co-op can be set up with a minimum of initial investment and perhaps no outside investment at all. If we stick to sourghum at first, each farmer can produce a few acres of cane with virtually no risk to himself. There are already at least 3 power mills available to crush the cane and a number of mule operated mills. We would not be able to set up a training school without some kind of outside assistance, but it would not have to be government assistance.

Secondly, self-help housing: This would be the most difficult of the three proposals to set up on the scale necessary to serve all the poor in Holmes County. Yet a beginning could be made along the lines of Frank Smith's project, and other ideas which are in the state. I am writing the Peace Corps today asking for details about their mud-brick building operations in self-help housing.

Finally, there is the proposal of question (6) in the draft letter. I thought up this proposal and begain discussion it with local people and with our staff here. Then I found out that you had made a similiar proposal some time before. It is clear that we can find the land and do this on a smaller scale than proposal (6) without federal assistance.

In fact, I would be willing to do all of them without federal assistance on the theory that the experience would be very meaningful, even on a smaller scale.

The other thing that we are working on is trying to get some organization started with the plantation workers in the delta. In the last couple of weeks a few have come to us in meetings; one man had lost his acres as a sharecropper due to the 35% parity cut and had no where to go and a wife and eight kids to support. I turned his problem over to a few of the local independent farmers who found him an empty house, staked him some gas for cooking and heating, promised him seed money for a garden, and offered to hire him and his family as day laborers for this season until a more permanent solution can be found. We are hoping to be able to help a few families like this until we run out of readily available resources, and more importantly, until the word gets around on the plantations and people begin (hopefully) flocking to us. Then we hope the community will be forced to take community action to solve the problem.

I have not discussed long or even medium range plans in this letter because I think we are too close to the beginning to do much more than speculate about general long range goals. Art and I talked for a number of hours this week about longer range goals; he sees whole new communities and co-operative shopping and producing facilities. I see perhaps processing plants to handle the surplus of produce that can't be marketed in fresh form, and to employ some of the surplus labor here.

In my letter to Fay a few days ago I asked if the NSF could hire me as some kind of trainee or assistant with a small stipend to carry on this work (today, for example, I can't canvass or do much of anything other than read and write since I have no gas for my car and no money). She probably got that letter today and I don't have any idea what the answer will be.

I heard that you were going to be in Jackson on 20 February for the statewide meeting with Mr. Karter. I am sorry that you couldn't be there. But we will be in contact. (James Mays is coming to a meeting tonight in Mileston along with Art; I suspect you'll be getting reports from them.)

I understand there was a NSF meeting in Atlanta not too long ago where people talked about the need to change over from cotton to other crops and that the south was liable to become the garden center of the country as California keeps plowing under its gardens to produce ramshackle housing developments. Are there records or proceeds of this meeting, and could they be sent to us?

Freedom to the Free,

Mike Kenney

Mike Kenney

3-3

Quaker House 1384 FAIRVIEW ROAD, N.E., ATLANTA 6, GEORGIA, DRAKE 3-7986
ATLANTA MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

March 1, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

I had hoped to see you Thursday evening. I am so sorry you weren't able to be with us in the Nash Coordinating Committee Meeting. We asked Hector Black to urge you to take over the leadership if you will.

I am adding my voice to plead with you to do so if you possibly can. Dwight and Irene Ferguson and Esther Turner will cooperate from Quaker House. I will be away six months and I'm turning to you, hoping you will get it really organized and pulling together in the housing problems.

Best wishes.

Faithfully,

John

John R. Yungblut

JRY/bh
Dictated February 24, 1966
Signed in his absence

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

March 1, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

This is to acknowledge your letter of February 25, 1966. We are happy to learn that you can come to our State. We hope that you can arrange to be with us on March 16, 17, and 18. If you cannot arrange to be with us all three days, please arrange to be with us at least one of the three days, say Friday, March 18.

Sincerely yours,

L. S. James

L. S. James
Field Representative

LSJ/lmg

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

3-3-66

March 1, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
c/o Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thank you for the contribution you made to the VISTA In-Service Conferences in Tallahassee. Your personal experience and commitment to the problems of the community development were relevant to and appreciated by the VISTAS who see and are attempting to do much of the same. I hope that you were able to learn and understand what the premises of VISTA are and how with its inherent "givens" the Volunteers work. Undoubtedly, with your Peace Corps experience you can understand this all too well.

Thanks too for the material you brought for distribution. Whom would we contact for more of the same?

I am enclosing two travel vouchers. Please sign them only and return them with a separate list of your expenses (mileage) to me. You will be paid a honorarium of $250.00 by Florida State University directly. I can't promise when either of these reimbursements will arrive, but hope you can afford to wait awhile for it.

Sincerely,

Kathy Church

Katherine J. Church
Division of Field Support,
VISTA

National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office
78 MARIETTA STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • AREA CODE 404 – 688-8778

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Legal Counsel

March 1, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Through the endorsement and planning of concerned civic organizations, religious leaders, professional associations, private agencies, labor, civil rights, and human relations groups, a Citizen Action Assembly on Health and Welfare Services for Children will be held in Atlanta at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel on March 31, - April 1, 1966.

Community leaders from all over Georgia will be attending this Assembly, which has been planned to stimulate answers to the question - "What can citizens do in their communities to insure and implement adequate health and welfare services for children in Georgia?" We will be focusing on services for low-income families, particularly day care services, maternal and child care services, and services for the mentally retarded.

Because you, as a community leader and as a professional have shown much concern for the need for adequate services for children in our State, we need you to be a member of the panel for the session on Day Care, Thursday afternoon, March 31st.

We sincerely hope that you will be able to participate in the Assembly, not only as a panel member on the afternoon of March 31, but also for you to attend the program that evening and the next morning, April 1st. I would appreciate your calling me at your earliest convenience at 688-8778.

Most sincerely,

Revelle

[Miss] Revelle Pergament
Assembly Coordinator

RP:mm

P.S. I still hate formality!
"Official" title for this section is "Day Care in a Changing Concept of Welfare" —
Jim Parham is speaker there — Really hope you'll be Revelle

Affiliated with National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference on Social Welfare
Contributions to the National Urban League are tax deductible

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March 2, 1966

Miss Carol McKenzie, Secretary
Northside Sr. Y-teens Club
Northside High School
2875 Northside Drive, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss McKenzie:

Thank you for your kind words. I enjoyed the afternoon and your questions.

I am sending your club a selection of recent Southern Regional Council publications. If you would like additional copies we can make them available.

=Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC.
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023
SUSQUEHANNA 7-2714

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Honorary Chairman, Sponsors, 1946-1962

MRS. ALICE K. POLLITZER
Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors

ABRAHAM P. KANNER
Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

PA

March 3, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Community Organization
Planning
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Pardon me for bringing you up to date by means of the enclosed copy of a letter to Loyal Jones. We're in our rush season!

Did the 1,000 tabloids and 100 applications arrive? We will send you copies of the second issue of the tabloid as soon as they are ready -- do let us know if additional applications are needed.

As I mentioned in my January 31 letter, at the very least we will have 12 half scholarships for applicants the SRC recommends. Most of them will undoubtedly need (and receive) additional scholarship help from us. If the hoped for Field Foundation and OEO assistance comes through, we will have many full scholarships, particularly for applicants from poverty families.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Cordially,

Doug

Douglas Kelley
Executive Director

dk/d
enclosures

Will you still be able to spend 2 weeks at ~~the~~ Barbourville Center?

NON-PROFIT, NON-SECTARIAN, NON-PARTISAN; FOUNDED IN 1946 BY ALGERNON D. BLACK AND THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION.

"The Encampment for Citizenship has been an effective pioneering project in citizenship education. It has helped train people for all walks of American life. Our government, and now the Peace Corps, have reaped the harvest of its work. . . ." —*John F. Kennedy*

"This venture with which the name of Eleanor Roosevelt has been so closely associated has made a splendid contribution in citizenship education and in the training of young people." —*Lyndon B. Johnson*

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Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

March 3, 1966

Mr. Loyal Jones
Associate Executive Director
Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc.
College Box 2307 - Berea
Kentucky 40403

Dear Loyal:

Thanks for your February 22 note, and my apologies for having not sent materials sooner. We are mailing you 250 copies of the enclosed tabloid newspaper, 75 applications which can be used for either the Barbourville or New York high school-age Centers for Education in Democracy, and 50 applications for either the Washington, D. C. or Puerto Rican Encampments for Citizenship (19-23 age range).

We are working with Dr. Sanford Kravitz of the Community Action Program in Washington, and chances appear very good that we will -- in about a month have 35 scholarships (complete with travel money and pocket-money allowances) for poverty family kids to attend the Barbourville Center for Education in Democracy. Kravitz feels that the awarding of these OEO grants to youngsters attending the Barbourville Center should be limited to the Southeastern U. S., and that 35 grants for the New York Center should be limited to youngsters in the Northeastern part of the country.

Thus, although we cannot yet announce these specific scholarships, your staff could encourage applicants that scholarship funds will be available. As you know, our major selection criteria are demonstrated leadership potential (usually as evidenced in extra-curricular school or community activities) and interest in some public affairs issue, ideally something related to poverty, civil rights or world affairs.

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"This venture with which the name of Eleanor Roosevelt has been so closely associated has made a splendid contribution in citizenship education and in the training of young people." —*Lyndon B. Johnson*

To: Mr. Loyal Jones

March 3, 1966

Good news about the Center at Barbourville: Ed Peeples, an alumnus of the 1957 Encampment, has been appointed the Director. A white Virginian who has been active in civil rights and tutoring work in Virginia, he has taught sociology for the past three years in the Medical College of Virginia; prior to that, he had been a social worker in Virginia and Philadelphia. He has a Masters degree in Human Relations from the University of Pennsylvania and is now completing his Ph. D. in sociology at the University of Kentucky on a National Institute of Mental Health fellowship.

I'm also enclosing half a dozen staff applications which I would be pleased if you would pass along to whoever in the Council staff might be in the best position to recruit for us. We particularly need one or more people with community organization experience in the area, and a recreation director who could also take charge of a recreation leadership workshop. Enclosed is a list of the proposed workshops -- each of them to be headed by a staff member. Educational staff members will receive $800 plus board, room and transportation, for the six weeks.

Within the next couple of weeks, Ed Peeples and I will be in touch with you about setting up a time when we might meet with you and others to further plan the educational program.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Doug

Douglas Kelley
Executive Director

dk/d
enclosures
cc: Mr. Galen Martin, Mr. Al Ulmer, Mr. Ed Peeples

"A NEW DAY FOR VIRGINIANS"
A Conference for Virginia's Students
610 Hill Street
Farmville, Virginia
March 3, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

ATTENTION: Mr. Al Ulmer

Dear Sir:

Students at Longwood College and the University of Virginia are planning a state-wide conference for college students, "A New Day for Virginians." The conference will be held Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, March 18, 19 and 20, in Farmville, Virginia.

We aim to present students with basic information about the current political, economic, and educational situation in Virginia in the hope that they will return to their campuses and initiate action programs through which some of the social problems in Virginia may begin to be eradicated.

To insure maximum participation on the part of the students and for the conference to be most beneficial, we would like to obtain any available information for distribution to the participants prior to the conference.

Pat Knight, Director of the program, recommended that we contact you concerning this matter. We are operating on an extremely limited budget and would appreciate any pamphlets or articles that you could send us pertaining to the political, economic, and educational situation in Virginia. We have an estimated 200 people attending and hope to supply each with adequate information.

Thank you for any consideration you are able to give this request. Your cooperation in this conference will be invaluable.

We hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Nancy Aiello

(Miss) ~~Nancy Aiello~~, Chairman
Committee on Resource Materials

March 4, 1966

Mr. L. S. James
Field Representative
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. James:

Al has been out of town this week on a field trip. He should return to the office on Monday and he'll be in touch with you soon to confirm or reject the dates you mentioned for his visit to South Carolina.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Howard
Secretary

RPH

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
4500 KENSINGTON AVENUE (at COMMONWEALTH)
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23221
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 703—353-8997

ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
BLACKSBURG
CHARLOTTESVILLE
COVINGTON
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX
FRANKLIN
FREDERICKSBURG
GILES
LANCASTER-NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
LOUDOUN
LYNCHBURG
MERCER-TAZEWELL
NORFOLK
PENINSULA (HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS)
PETERSBURG
PORTSMOUTH
PRINCE EDWARD
PRINCE WILLIAM
RADFORD
RICHMOND
ROANOKE
ROCKINGHAM
VIRGINIA BEACH
WARRENTON
WILLIAMSBURG
COLLEGE COUNCIL

March 4, 1966

Mr. Paul Anothony
Heuthern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The V.C.H.R. hereby request funds to have a conference for college students in Virginia. This will be done through the College Council and Miss Pat Knight et al. The purpose of the Spring Conference is to direct an appeal to the unitiated students in Virginia, for this reason we are not going to be co-sponsors groups already very active in the area of civil rights. We need very much to appeal now to the student who is timid in the area of human relations thus this will be our appeal.

Enclosed is a copy of tentative speakers, a letter already mailed indicating the dates (March 18, 19 and 20), AND REGISTRATION FORM.

Ebclosed is a copy of the tenative budget which is very realistic. Please keep in mind the free services of students, Neighborhood Youth Corp Secretary, and office at the VCHR and Community Action Program in Farmville which will be assisting in this conference.

We sincerely request that you grant the amount of $250.00 for this conference.

I thank you for your considerations, I am

Sincerely,

Robert Lee Combs

Robert Lee Combs,
Executive Director

cc.
Mr. Ed Stanfield
Mr Al Ulmer
Miss Pat Knight, 610 Hill Street, Farmville, Va.

Tentative Budget

"A NEW DAY FOR VIRGINIANS"

Housing for five speakers @ $6.00	$30.00
Travel for nine speakers @ $12.00	$118.00
Phone Calls	$30.00
Already spent:	
stamps	$14.00
4 reams paper @$2.50	$12.00
envelopes (half box)	$2.50
TOTAL	$206.50
misc. and material allowance	$43.50
TOTAL	$250.00

"A NEW DAY FOR VIRGINIANS"
A Conference for Virginia's Students
610 Hill Street
Farmville, Virginia

Dear Friend:

Edmund Burke, speaking some two centuries ago, said all that is necessary for the forces of evil to triumph is for good men to do nothing. For too many years, concerned citizens of Virginia have failed in meeting their obligations as participating citizens in a democracy. Now, however, for the first time, the opportunities exist for all of us, as informed citizens, to play a part in the current social, economic and political changes beginning to take place in the state of Virginia.

It is our belief that college students have a unique responsibility to be a part of these changes. For this reason, we are organizing a state-wide conference of Virginia college which will attempt to investigate the changing political, economic and social atmosphere in Virginia. We aim to provide students with basic information about Virginia with the hope that these students will return to their campuses and home towns and initiate programs or participate in existing programs of social reform.

The conference, "A NEW DAY FOR VIRGINIANS", will be held in Farmville, Virginia, the weekend of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 18, 19 and 20. Housing and evening meals will be provided for conference participants.

We urge your organization to select representatives to attend the conference and return the enclosed registration forms to us by March 4, 1966 in order for us to complete conference plans. Because of very limited space in Farmville, we have allotted _____ delegates to your school. If you do not fill the alloted number, we would greatly appreciate your returning the unused forms to us with the completed forms. If you feel you need additional forms for representatives, please make this request to the conference committee.

We have enclosed a tentative agenda for the conference. Once we receive confirmation from speakers and resource personnel, we shall send these to you immediately.

Thank you for your cooperation. We look forward to meeting you or students from your school at the conference.

Sincerely,

Kathy Castagna

Kathy Castagna, student
Longwood College

John Witeck

John Witeck, student
University of Virginia

Conference Co-chairmen

"A NEW DAY FOR VIRGINIANS"
A conference for Virginia's Students
610 Hill Street
Farmville, Virginia

REGISTRATION FORM

PLEASE USE A SEPARATE REGISTRATION FORM FOR EACH DELEGATE ATTENDING FROM YOUR COLLEGE.

NAME_____ PHONE NO_____

MAILING ADDRESS_____

COLLEGE_____ SEX_____

- -

"A NEW DAY FOR VIRGINIANS"
A conference for Virginia's Students
610 Hill Street
Farmville, Virginia

REGISTRATION FORM

PLEASE USE A SEPARATE REGISTRATION FORM FOR EACH DELEGATE ATTENDING FROM YOUR COLLEGE.

NAME_____ PHONE NO_____

MAILING ADDRESS_____

COLLEGE_____ SEX_____

"A New Day For Virginians"
Conference For Virginia's Students
610 Hill Street
Farmville, Virginia

Proposed Topics with Tentative Speakers

Keynote - Howell (~~State Senator~~ VCHR Vice Pres.)

CHANGING POLITICS IN VIRGINIA --- Mr. John Brooks - confirmed
- he is bringing a panel

I. End of Byrd machine
Effects of Byrd's retirement
Effects of appointment of Byrd, Jr.
Effects of urbanization on Virginia politics
II. Growth of Negro vote -- effect of last gubernatorial election
III. What is next for liberal Democrats? Will there be more candidates like Carey Stronach in southside Virginia?
IV. Does this session of the legislature hold promise for Virginia?
V. Reapportionment in Virginia
VI. Virginia's committment toward education -- does it match national committment? What is the committment of the present administration in Richmond toward education? Does this match the national committment?

Economics
- no speaker yet

I.A. Rural, agrarian society in Virginia -- seat of political power
Is rural life obselete? What is the future for rural people?
Does the pattern of out-migration from rural areas hold true for Virginia?
B. Jobs and Freedom -- for the cities, as well --open
II. Appalachia in Virginia -- VISTA volunteer --- ~~Miss Nancy Davis~~ open
III. The War Machine within our bounderies --open
IV. Is the War on Poverty a war on people? ~~--- Dr. Melvin Humphoies~~ open
V. The future of organized labor in Virginia -- union rep.
Consumer education --- Mr. Harold Boyd - confirmed

Education

I. General state of system -- how good, how bad --- ~~Mr. Guss~~ Dr. Marshall
II. Higher education in Virginia --- ~~Dr. William Brazil~~
III. Negro-White education compared -- special problems of the Negro student
Extent of school desegregation in Virginia
Extent of teacher desegregation
Southside Virginia, Appalachia ---Mrs. William Samuel - confirmed

Panel on Prince Edward Story --- RR Moton Students, Prince Edward County

Other speakers are in the works right now

B.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

March 8, 1966

REPLY TO
REGIONAL OFFICE
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GA. 30303
TEL. 404/522-3697

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ART EMERY *Tennessee representative*
JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

Mr. Mike Kenny
Route 2, Box 187
Tchula, Mississippi

Dear Mike,

It is extremely difficult for me to evaluate the different projects you outlined to Tom Karter without my being in possession of a great deal of additional information. All of the projects you propose sound great, particularly your suggestion to set up training programs to "teach farmers how to organize and operate their own coops...." I cannot pass judgment from here on the advisability or feasibility of forming a molasses cooperative. Whether such a cooperative (or any other particular cooperative) has a reasonable chance of succeeding will depend on a great many factors that must be considered in evaluating such projects, as is done with any other business enterprise. Any primer on cooperatives will spell out some of the requirements that must be considered. Even if you then fell that you can meet those requirements, it will be essential that you have a feasibility study conducted by one or more cooperative specialists to verify your judgment and to indicate how best to proceed.

Whether to have a training program on cooperative principles, or specific training on a petroleum, molasses or other marketing cooperative cannot be answered until one knows what the probability is for establishing a particular marketing cooperative. If, for example, you intend to have a molasses cooperative with 100 members, your training program for them would probably include cooperative principles for all the members and special management training for the officers of the cooperative. The managers and officers of a cooperative would require specialized training that is not necessary for the other members to have. There are no ready answers to fit all situations.

I would like to see you, Art and James Mays continue to investigate the feasibility of the projects you mentioned. I would also like to suggest that you do this in consultation with cooperative specialists from the Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, Farmers Cooperative Service, Mississippi State College and Alcorn, and from anyone else you can get who has some knowledge of cooperatives. There may even be some cooperatives which would be willing to give you the benefit of their advice and perhaps assign someone from their staff to work with you.

I cannot say what Fay's response will be to your letter requesting a small stipend to carry on this work. I will, however, speak to Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council within the next few days to see if they would be willing to help finance you. They have some money available that can be used for this purpose. I'll let you know as soon as I can get to Al who is away from the office for the next few days.

I should very much like to meet with you to hear more about the projects referred to in your letter and also to speak to some of the farmers who are interested. Unfortunately, I will not be able to come to Mississippi for sometime unless I can come for a day or two when I go to Alabama during the week of February 28. I may be able to come to Mississippi on April 1st and stay over the week-end if you think that I can be helpful. Let's see what happens until then and if things shape up to warrant my coming, I'll try to manage it.

You will hear from me again after I talk to Al Ulmer.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Jac Wasserman
Field Director

JW:ja

P.O. Box 79
Henbridge, Va.
March 8, 1966

Dear Al,

Am enclosing copy of the letter and all the material that we sent to Vernon Jordan. This will provide you with more specific material as to what we plan to do during the next six months.

Am not exactly clear as to what division(s) of SRC manages the honoraiums program for students who work on summer projects. Will you please clarify this for me. Also am very interested in obtaining the guidelines for the Community Organizing Project. Feel that there is a strong possibility of starting a credit union in Nottoway County.

Appreciate you Robin visiting us and giving us the information. We'll probably be in Atlanta for SSOC conference and hope to see you.

Sincerely,
Bill Tolive

VIRGINIA STUDENTS' CIVIL
RIGHTS COMMITTEE

P.O. Box 79
Kenbridge, Virginia

March 6, 1966

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Director
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jordan:

I am writing to request that the Spring and Summer Voter Registration and Education Projects sponsored by the Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee(VSCRC) be considered by the Southern Regional Council as a recipient of financial aid.

Please find enclosed an "Application for Financial Aid for Springs and Summer Projects." This application has information about the general history and background of VSCRC; a general summary of our achievements(Mr. Al Ulmer has copies of most of our research material); detailed information about the Springs and Summer Projects; and a proposed budget(since the application was completed we have obtained a commitment from staff members who worked last summer that they would again work in Amelia and Dinwiddie Counties))

I am also enclosing a copy of the booklet, Handbook for a Voter Registration and Education Project in Virginia's Blackbelt. In this booklet we describe the proposed area for the project, the background for Virginia's Blackbelt, the need for voter projects, and our goals and methods. This Handbook will serve many uses, such as providing local people with statistics and providing students with an orientation. Believing strongly in the need not only to increase the size of the electorate but to have an electorate that understands the rudiments of government and politics, VSCRC has developed a voter education workbook, Virginia Government Workbook, which is enclosed. Voter education classes will be set up in the counties where VSCRC is now working and plans to expand.

As you will note from the Handbook, we have not established a rigid structure of methods to be used in our voter registration drive. This is because we believe that our major long-term goal is to develop indigenous leadership. In order to achieve this goal we believe that we must work with local people in developing the methods to be used. While this approach may not produce the most dramatic short-term results in the number of people who are registered, we believe that our approach will produce far more results in the long-run. We also believe that if a

if a program is so structured that it does not ~~provide~~ permit local people to participate in its development, we will be practicing a form of paternalism, for we will be telling local people what they need. Our experience has taught us that they are more aware of their needs than we ever are.

In attempting to build local leadership, VSCRC will continue to work with existing local leaders and organizations, as well as to develop new leadership. For example, one of our staff mambers is a local person who is President of the local NAACP in Lunenburg County and county chairman for the Fourth District Voter Registration Committee.

You will also find enclosed the material now being used in a voter registration and job survey now being conducted in Nottoway County. There is also a flyer and pamphlet being used by our campus traveler for recruiting and fund-raising.

As explained in the "Application", we are now using several approaches to fund-raising and recruiting. However, our past experience leads us to believe that while we shall be successful in recruiting students and local people to work in the project, it will be very difficult to raise more than a limited amount of funds. Last summer staff members had to leave the project intermittently in order to raise funds to sustain the project, which reduced their efficiency in the field.

It is our own understanding that the Southern Regional Council plans to provide honorariums and scholarships to students who work in voter projects. VSCRC is very interested in being able to provide honorariums and/or scholarships to students who work in our Summer Project.

VSCRC is now in the process of applying for tax exemption. Until the tax exemption is obtained, contributions may be made through SSOC and earmarked for VSCRC(in order to benefit from SSOC's tax exemption). Any aid that the Southern Regional Council might afford VSCRC would be deeply appreciated and full utilized.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Towe

March 8, 1966

Cashier
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Sirs:

We have just discovered that this one year subscription to: Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts, Invoice No. 53714, is a duplication. PLEASE CANCEL.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

March 8, 1966

Mr. Gene Guerro
Southern Student Organizing
Committee
1703 Portland Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Gene:

Here is the Vine City attempt. If you would like more they are available.

I'd appreciate your comments.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

March 10, 1966

Miss Nancy Aiello, Chairman
Committee on Resource Materials
610 Hill Street
Farmville, Virginia

Dear Nancy:

I am sending under separate cover a selection of Southern Regional Council publications. If any of the students attending the conference want additional copies of anything we will make them available.

Please say hello to Pat Knight for me.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

March 10, 1966

Mr. L. S. James, Field Representative
South Carolina Council on Human
Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. James:

The 18th of March is fine. It may be that I can also be there the 17th.

I look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

March 10, 1966

Miss Ronda Stilley
Southern Student Organizing Committee
1703 Portland Avenue
Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Ronda:

I'm sorry for the delay in answering your letter.

First, I hope that we will be offering a variety of projects for students this coming summer. The money is still absent from the idea though, a problem that must be solved soon if we are to do anything this summer.

Secondly, we can provide research on specific issues concerning Nashville. However, we don't have information city by city and that makes our research sketchy regarding the type of material you want. As I come upon things that might be of interest to you I'll send them.

Finally, the projects I spoke of to Sue did involve funds but not for the student involvement part, unless the summer volunteers thing could be interpreted in that way. What I had taled about was this: Under the project I am working with here at SRC there is money to help pay the salaries of people from within poor communities to do full-time organizational work. Hopefully, a church or a civic organization or perhaps a group of concerned students would pay half a man's salary (approximately $25-30 a week) and SRC would supply the other half -- through the co-sponsor -- no strings attached. I'd hope several things could come out of this arrangement. The man could educate the church people, etc., in the problems of the community, perhaps building

another source and type of pressure on the city officials and landlords. Also, the man could serve as the "contact" for students interested in working in communities. I've got some views on where students fit into something like this and would enjoy exchanging them for yours sometimes.

In fact, (I keep saying this) I hope to come to Nashville soon and we can talk about all this.

One request, I'd enjoy hearing what you are doing.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rk

March 10, 1966

Miss Judy Randall
Mary Trowbridge House
Kalamazoo College
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001

Dear Judy:

I'm sure you will be able to find an apartment after you arrive in Atlanta. If you wish my wife will help you in the search. She's from Kalamazoo, too, but can find her way around Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

A N N O U N C E M E N T

BOARD MEETING: Thursday, March 10, Davis House Cafeteria, Houston & Pryor Streets.

Dinner at 6 p.m.; meeting will begin promptly at 6:30. Mrs. Paschall will report on action taken by the Board of the UUSC. We must make some major decisions about our EOA proposal, developments in Fair Housing field, SRC requests, etc.

Your counsel in all these matters is most urgently needed.

March 10, 1966

Cosmopolitan Film Associates
181 Second Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Sirs:

Kenneth Gatlin, Audio-Visual Secretary, American Friends Service Committee, has suggested that we write to you for a print of SIX HOMES, SIX HOUSES for previewing -- with the possibility of purchasing a print.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
AREA CODE 215 LOCUST 3-9372

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Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman
CLARENCE E. PICKETT
Executive Secretary Emeritus
COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

February 10, 1966

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al Ulmer,

Charlotte Meacham has passed along to me your request to borrow SIX HOMES, SIX HOUSES for previewing, with a view to possibly buying a print.

As we have only one print on hand, your best bet would be to write directly ~~to the film~~ distributor, Cosmopolitan Film Associates, 181 Second Street, San Francisco, California. I'm sure they will be able to send you the film for preview.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Gatlin

Kenneth Gatlin
Audio-Visual Secretary

Ruth, Can we write for this?

cc: Charlotte Meacham

March 11, 1966

Miss Leslie Abrams
70 Clinton Avenue
Westport, Connecticutt

Dear Miss Abrams:

Thank you for your letter concerning the summer program. As yet the money for honoriums has not been obtained, but room and board can be guaranteed.

The West Jacksonville (Florida) Improvement Association has requested ten volunteers to work in a tutorial program and a self-help effort. There is also the possibility of working in Atlanta with the Atlanta Council on Human Relations.

If you are interested in either of these possibilities please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

Leslie Abrams
70 Clinton Ave.
Westport, Conn.
Febuary 26, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

For the past four years I have been involved with the Civil Rights Movement. My awareness of and interest in the problem began when I was in High School, where I initiated a Friend's of SNCC. During my freshman year at college I was active as a volunteer of the Friend's of SNCC situated there. There has always been the thought in my mind that one day I would go South where I believe my work would be the most significant.

I heard of your Summer program through the Febuary 17, 1966, article in the New York Times. I would be interested in working in such a program if it is to be active this summer. I think that my experience and desire will make me useful. If necessary I will be able to support myself.

At present I am on a one year leave of absence from the University of Wisconsin. For the three months ~~xxxxx~~ between September and November I worked as a girl friday in an architect's office in Westport, Connecticut. I am now employed as a waitress in a ski lodge in Wilmington, Vermont. I plan to finish work here

in the beginning of April.

I would appreciate any advice and help that you could give me concerning job opportunities, etc.

Sincerely,

Lester Abrams

March 11, 1966

Miss Katherine J. Church
Division of Field Support
VISTA
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Kathy:

I goofed and filled in one blank too many. Please forgive. The milage was 1,080 miles (540 per trip).

I did learn something about the premises of VISTA and its inherent "givens" from the conference. I presume you can understand, also, my disappointment concerning some of the things I learned.

More materials are your for the asking. If you will send me a list of VISTA volunteers in the South, I will try and send them a selection of our materials.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

southern student organizing committee

1703 portland avenue nashville, tennessee box 6403 phone: 291-3537

Bob | March 12, 1966

Please type up a "sticky" thing for this. Thanks

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, Nw
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Got the things on Vine City and appreciate your sending them. The report looks good to me and I think that it will be of help to others who are thinking about the same things. Agree with both the conclusions you made and the questions you raised.

OK

We would like to have about twenty of the reports if that is possible. We want to send and give them to people like those here in Nashville who are beginning to try urban organizing, and also we would like to put it on the general literature list. If you have plenty we could easily use 30 - 50 in the next couple of months.

Thanks a lot.

Gene

gene

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

March 12, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer, Community
Organization Representative
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 10, 1966. We are very glad that you can arrange to come to South Carolina. However, we find it necessary to ask you to come on March 26. It is necessary to make this request because Mr. Jac Wasserman has called a meeting which will be State-Wide in scope. At this meeting, the main topic will be Housing with the emphasis on Self-Help Housing.

Get in touch with Mr. Jac Wasserman in Atlanta and tell him that I suggested that you come at this time. I think your appearance at this time will be much more helpful to all of us and make it possible for you to get a wider contact with leaders of our State. I hope that you can make this change without serious inconvenience in your personal schedule.

I didn't know about this meeting when I suggested March 18. Thank you very much for your kind consideration of this request.

Sincerely yours,

L. S. James

L. S. James
Field Representative

lmg

National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office
78 MARIETTA STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • AREA CODE 404 – 688-8778

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Arthur Q. Funn
Legal Counsel

March 15, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al -

We are looking forward to your participation at the Statewide Citizen Action Assembly on March 31st as a member of the Reaction Panel on "Day Care in a Changing Concept of Welfare."

The Opening Session of the Assembly will begin at 1:00 p. m., and this first session on Day Care will start at approximately 1:45 p. m. We hope that you will stay for the rest of the program that day and the workshops the following morning. The Assembly will close at 1:00 p. m., on Friday, April 1st.

If you have questions, please do not hesitate calling me. I will be in touch with you as further details of the program are developed.

Sincerely yours,

Revelle

Revelle Pergament
Assembly Coordinator

RP:m

P.S. Al - This is also to confirm your being in the Atlanta area workshop - 4/1 from 9:00 A.M to 11:00 A.M. Thanks very much - see you soon -

Revelle

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL STAFF COMMITTEE
1371 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30309

March 16, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

We certainly appreciate your agreeing to serve as a workshop recorder in the Conference on Expanding Opportunities scheduled for March 23 at the Progressive Club. We would also like to thank you and your organization for your cooperation in this effort to improve communication between the Labor Department and groups and organizations who are working with disadvantaged people.

For your information, we are enclosing a copy of the conference program. As you will note, each workshop panel will work with a third of the conference participants during the scheduled sessions, rotating from group to group.

The workshop panel you have been asked to serve as a recorder will be concerned with enforcement programs. The resources will include the regional directors of the offices of Labor-Management and Welfare Pension Reports, Veterans' Reemployment Rights, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, and the Solicitor of Labor. Each of the regional directors has been asked to give a five-minute presentation on the programs of his bureau specifically related to services for the disadvantaged - particularly Negroes. They have been asked to limit their remarks since we would like to reserve panel time for given-and-take on developing better ways of reaching people who do not know about our services and have need of them.

The panel recorders will, at the end of the day, summarize the discussion which took place during each of the three sessions and present any recommendations which may have developed. They will be assisted by clerk stenos provided by the Department. Since many of the participants will be regional representatives of

interested organizations, we hope that the recommendations will include suggestions on improved communication on a state and local level.

Thank you for your participation in this conference. We are looking forward to working with you.

Should your organization wish to include any publications in the conference kit, please send me 75 copies at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,

Dianne McKaig

Dianne McKaig, Chairman
Regional Staff Committee

Encl. 1

COMMITTEE FOR CHRISTIAN WORK AMONG INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

NATIONAL STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION

The United States affiliated member of the World Student Christian Federation and the Student Movement related to the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK • RIVERSIDE 9-2200 • CABLE: UNISTUD

All w/ green copy

March 16, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We have heard that you are interested in the Southern Africa concerns.

Enclosed is some material about ideas of the Committee and also news from Southern Africa. This material describes the situation in Southern Africa and how the racist government, that is implicitly supported by the United States and other countries dictates Southern Africans' life.

We feel that people from various groups need to get together on a local level to work on this problem. Do you think there is a possibility of this in Atlanta?

The Committee on Southern Africa is trying to set up a coordination among all groups that are interested in Southern Africa's crisis.

Are you interested? Do you know any others that would be interested?

FREEDOM,

Juanita Summall

Juanita Summall

For the South Africa Committee

The National Student Christian Federation is a continuing organization resulting from the unification of the Interseminary Committee, the Student Volunteer Movement, and the United Student Christian Council.

TURNER, TURNER & TURNER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1403 WILLIAM-OLIVER BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

RUSSELL G. TURNER, SR.
RUSSELL G. TURNER, JR.
JACK P. TURNER

TELEPHONE JACKSON 2-4457
4458

March 17, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Thank you so much for giving us the benefit of your knowledge and time. The Christian Action Committee of Trinity Presbyterian Church will consider what you have said and Reese or I will let you hear from us.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially,

Jack P. Turner

JPT:mk
CC: Reese Cleghorn

March 17, 1966

Mr. William H. Towe
Virginia Students' Civil
Rights Committee
P. O. Box 79
Kenbridge, Virginia

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter and for your good handbook on Virginia's government.

The money for honorariums will be limited. I am disappointed about this but maybe by involving twenty students this summer a precedent will be set for next year.

The money for the twenty students will come from the Community Organization Project. Two hundred dollars per student will probably be the maximum we can offer. We probably won't consider more than three students for any one area.

Enclosed are the guidelines. I'll send you more information about credit unions next week.

I look forward to seeing you all in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE
AMERICAN GROUP OF SERVICE CIVIL INTERNATIONAL
% KLEIN, 1116 E. 54TH PLACE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60615

Rec'd 3/21/66

AV - may I have your reaction?
PA

March 18, 1966

Director
Southern Regional Council
S. Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Miss Elizabeth Ward of the North Carolina Volunteers suggested that I contact you regarding the possibility of International Voluntary Service holding a workcamp in an area with which you are familiar. We are planning at least two projects next summer in Tennessee and Florida (as well as several in the North, East and West), and are considering a third Southern workcamp.

I wrote to Miss Ward, because I thought that the North Carolina Volunteers might get more requests for help than they could handle. However, this does not seem to be the case. Also, I suggested the possibility of having a combined camp (half IVS volunteers and half N.C. volunteers). I believe that there is a significant amount of misunderstanding among Americans and this type of camp might contribute something towards eliminating it.

I would like to hear from you if you think that IVS could be of some help on any project you are working on (or know about). Please don't bother answering unless you have a specific idea - I know you are terribly overworked as it is.

Thank you for your help if you think we can be useful. Otherwise, best wishes to you in your work.

Sincerely,

Joyce Klein

Joyce Klein
American Secretary

Al Kilmer
For your Information
JW

MAR 18 1966

The Ides of March 1966
Route 2, Box 187
Tchula, Mississippi

Mr. Jac Wasserman,
Field Director
National Sharecropper's Fund
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Gerogia
30303

Dear Jac,

Your letter and Fay's letter were waiting for me when I got home after our phone conversation. I have waited a few days before answering so I could talk to Jesse Morris and put things into perspective for myself.

I would like to leave discussion of the Community Action Program in Holmes County til last, but since it is going to color or determine everything that is done here in the near future, I'm afraid I'll have to get to it first.

Our perspectives are becoming much wider every time we read about CAP or discuss it with people who are working with or against one (yesterday I gained invaluable information from Ted Seavers in Jackson, whom James Mays has been working very closely with on the CAP problem).

This may be the spark -- and most probably is -- that will galvanize the whole county into action. We had an FDP executive meeting Sunday and over 60 people showed up. 13 volunteered to be on a FDP CAP committee. They are meeting tonight in Lexington with Henry.

Tonight at Long Branch there will be a three community mass meeting that is expected to be very large and I have been asked to attend. The subject will also certainly come up at the parents (with kids in the integrated school in Durant) meeting in Durant that Harriet will be attending.

We have thirteen regular weekly meetings around the county and these meetings may well develop into the basic structure of the county CAP. CAP is very likely to be our key to organizing the plantations and other difficult areas of the county, especially including the towns, where we are weak except in Durant.

Ted suggested that we form an umbrella of community organizations sponsored by the FDP around the county to act as the community structure to handle CAP. If we do that (and we probably will--it should be relatively easy), then a majority of those organizations will be in farm areas and concerned with rural and farm problems. I also think we need a county-wide farmer's and sharecropper's organization.

If my analysis is correct that our massive show of force and impressive performance at the Court House last 7 March and the promise of Federal programs to improve conditions here is going to motivate people, then it is clear that I will have to spend a major portion of my time in this manner. (Tonight's mass meeting at Long Branch is a direct result of what we did at the Court House that Monday).

Then organizing along Community Action Program lines we would be able to talk about farm co-operatives and many other kinds of co-ops such as the mother's day-care co-op Ted is forming in Jackson. We should be able to organize directly the sharecroppers and tenants on plantations under the protective cover of a Federal program and with the word seeping onto the plantations to the workers that this is not that civil rights movement "mess" but a Federal program.

I do not want to run the point into the ground that there is going to be no way to ignore this, and that in fact it is the most promising organizing tool we have for both rural and town dwellers.

So, in direct response to your letter, I'll move on now to a brief discussion of the co-op situation here. There is already a Negro co-op in the county in Mileston. It was set up at the same time the Mileston, Marcella, Dawson, and Choctaw projects were set up under federal auspices in the late 30's and early 40's. It was expected to be a general farmer's buying and marketing co-op, with a co-op store, cotton gin, etc. Its present board of directors are incompetent, narrow selfish people who have run the thing into deep debt and have allowed it to fall off to simply having one mismanaged cotton gin.

Fatheree in Jackson has told me that anytime the members can force a change in leadership, he would be willing to lend great sums of money to rebuild the co-op, furnish technical training, etc. The board of directors is totally unwilling to cooperate (because they know what it means for them--no more nice cars and fat profits) and there is the added complication that the multi-thousand dollar debt to a white man in Greenwood does not seem to be written down officially anywhere. The members who are willing to lead a revolt against the present leadership fear that the debt may go up 10 times if their activity becomes public and they are waiting until the Man in Greenwood presents a statement. They think this will happen but I think it may never happen..

If we could break this co-op open, people all around the county will join it and we can have a viable operation very soon, selling oil, seed, fertilizer, and you name it.

Secondly, the oil co-op buying club. This was not handled following the guidelines in your letter. There does not seem to have been any feasibility study and no expert judgement other than Art's judgement. A little bit of oil is sold when Art is around if he hustles and forces other people to hustle, but if Art or I don't shore it up, it will die aborning. The basic weakeness that I see are: (1) There is virtually no understanding among local people of what a co-op is and what its principles are. In rural meetings in Socratic fashion I lead people through dialogues on co-ops. I generally start out by asking what is the difference between cooperation and a co-operative. One or two people in a meeting will be able to articulate the difference. Then I ask what is the difference between a co-operative business and any other kind of business. Nobody except one or two people in the county who Art has worked with ever know that. Art doesn't explain or guide or lead; he thunders. People are bewildered and they agree to whatever he says but have no idea what's happening, hence little or no enthusiasm. (2) We have the usual problems of trying to organize any unorganized, semi-apathetic, downtrodden group. There is no self-confidence, there is mutual suspicion and distrust, there is fear of losing investment capital, etc. etc.

The oil co-op could work with a full time organizer who did nothing more than work on that for a few months.

The idea of a molasses co-op is a little different. I see this as the beginning of co-operation on a scale larger than just family or few neighbors. I would be not the least unhappy if it didn't develop into a full fledged co-op the first year, or if in fact the whole idea changed or was dropped. The point is that people here have experience with making molasses and that a couple acres of sourghum costs practically nothing to grow. In other words, we have much of the needed talent and there is very little risk. We have the mills available and can be in business with a minimum capital expenditure. If people could just grow one or two acres of cane this year and make a profit from them greater than they do from cotton, even if our marketing procedures are poor, and even if we have to pay more to produce the molasses under efficient procedures, and even if we get less per gallon than we might otherwise, THE EXPERIENCE OF MAKING EXTRA PROFIT FROM A FEW ACRES should prove invaluable in freeing people's minds for discussing other things.

But I am not willing to push this as my own idea. I purposefully did not attend a meeting in Mileston last night of our argiculture workshop so that people could decide what they want to do about molasses--whether they want to fool with it or not--or if they want to devote their energies somewhere else. I haven't heard the results of that meeting yet. I do know that there are at least 7 or 8 farmers around the county who said they are planting cane this year no matter what anybody else does. I would be very satisfied with a small nucleus of strong willed and interested people to work out kind of a pilot program for this year.

I also purposefully missed a farmer's meeting in Galilee last night for the same reasons, but Howard Taft Bailey, Art's major contact on the oil, went in my place. They were to discuss group buying of fertilizer.

I am not willing to demand too much right now until we all learn more. I am convinced that you are right that we need technical assistance, and the more I think about it, the more interested I am in the idea I wrote to Tom Karter about concerning a Migrant financed co-op training program.

I received a letter from Karter today saying that he is discussing my (lengthy) letter with Miles Hollister who may come here to see me, and that he expects to discuss it with me when I come up for the NSF staff training session.

I am continuing to circulate the form to be signed showing interest in a training farm for change-over of crops. I have 49 signed forms now and by the end of the week we should have close to 100 more. I think we probably need to do the same thing with the co-op school and with Migrant housing.

I can't get ahead of the people here. I must move at their speed, prodding a little here and there. I think the main problem with the oil co-op is that it moved too fast. But I think the pace is going to change drastically under the impetus of CAP.

(I am enclosing all of the written stuff we've done so far on CAP. The two FDP position papers are being re-worked (neither was made public for various reasons). The Community Center proposal was made in 4 days which was all the notice we had for the Public Meeting at the Court House and we figured we

would have to have a proposal to compete with whatever proposal Mr. Charlie would present. Also we wanted to pre-empt them by having the ideas getting back into the communities for discussion before they could bring out their pale palliatives.

(The Community Center proposal is also being re-written in two forms. (1) We want to do a more thorough and competent job in the style and jargon of the original; (2) We are trying to translate it into poor people's language in easy to digest lumps to be used at community discussions. I just finished running off the first three parts today and will try one or two of them out tonight on a large audience to see how effective they are. Henry will probably use them with his small group and test them there.

(We are also writing three letters, one from the Community Center, One from FDP, and the other from Sam Howze, area Coordinator for Headstart here. They overlap, but each deals with basically a different dimenson of the problem and altogether they ask about 40 questions we need answers to. Copies are not included for they are only in ruff draft stage now. The FDP letter will be re-worked at the committee meeting tonight.)

I talked with Jesse Morris yesterday. He says he wants a full time person to do what he wanted you to do. He would not want me on a part time basis. This goes along with my thinking that I put in about a 70 or 80 hour week here in Holmes County and can't get anywhere near the amount of work done there that I would like to. Perhaps we can work out some other arrangements.

I will hold off answering Fay's letter until I get an answer from you since you were the one who phoned me. She said in her letter to me that "If you will divorce yourself from straight civil rights and voter registration work, and will concentrate on organizing groups and working on economic problems, I think we can well use your services. . .". My operating attitude is very similiar to this; I work on what people want to work on (and I have done almost no voter registration work in the last year--all of that was in Winston County; but here things are much different. Here I would only do that kind of work if some kind of crisis developed, though I am still very interested in political organizing, seeing that votes are used powerfully). I am convinced that the "classical" civil rights Movement attitude seriously underestimated economic problems (witness Harlem and the South Side where people can vote and still live in Hell), but we are becoming much more aware of what's going on, and the depths and complexities of the problems (at least those of us who are still here and not in the wild and wooly territory of Alabama) and, if I may use the word, we are even becoming more sophisticated. Well, I guess that digression was not necessary, but it's down now and I don't feel like erasing.

I hope we do work something out if for no other reason than my car insurance falls due in April and I don't know how I'm going to handle that (or even how I'm going to put any gas in my car to get to the meeting tonight.)

Freedom or something,

Mike

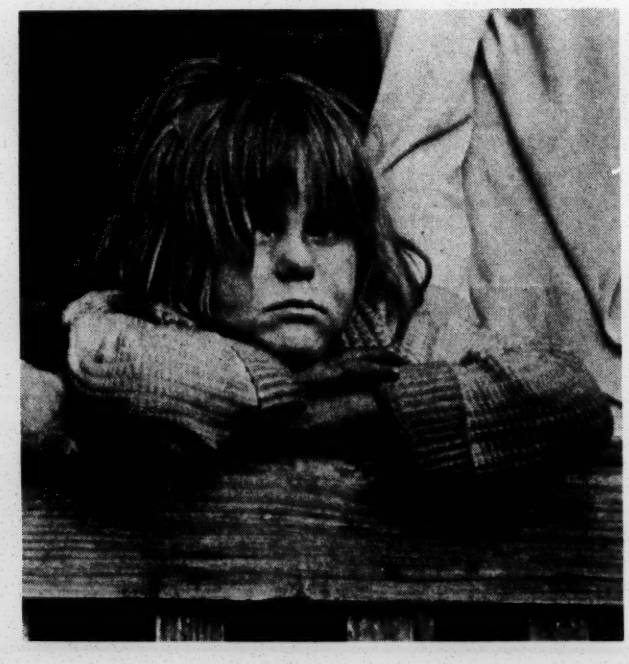
YOU CAN
HELP
SPEED UP

SPEED-UP

A

CHALLENGE

To South Carolina's Students Communities



S. C. **leads** the nation in problems related to poverty and education. College students can now **lead** in solutions to these problems as well as developing the human resources in the state.

The **S**tudent **P**rogram for **E**conomic and **E**ducational **D**evelopment (SPEED-UP) will be your opportunity to give of your mind, your muscle, and your spirit.

OPPORTUNITY

Two hundred students from S. C. colleges will be selected to work in low-income areas for ten weeks during the summer. A concern for others and a dedication to eradicating poverty in S. C. are all important.

Your talents and skills will not go untapped. You will be working in your field of academic interest or specialization and/or in the public interest. SPEED-UP will be involved in the following:

1) Tutorials and remedial education
2) Citizenship education
3) Recreation
4) Cultural enrichment, including arts and crafts
5) Guidance and Counseling

All students will receive room and board. Students on work-study will be paid $1.25 per hour (40-hour work-week) and other participants will receive a $250 stipend at the end of the summer.

Housing arrangements will depend on the community in which you are working, but the majority of students will live in private homes or on college campuses.

The opportunity to work in Speed-Up will not end with the summer. Every effort will be made to have a continuing program in communities located near college campuses.

Both optional volunteers and work-study students will be able to participate in these projects.

TRAINING

Each person will attend an orientation and training session and will receive continuing in-training supervision in the particular work assignment to be carried out. Experts in the field of education and community work will conduct these workshops.

June 5-June 12—Training Institute

June 13-August 27—Work in Community Projects (Students returning to school early will work eight weeks ending August 13).

SPEED-UP will be sponsored by the S. C. Council on Human Relations, which has a long history of interest and work in problems related to poverty and education, through grants being sought from the U. S. Office of Education and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Deadline for application is March 20, 1966.

APPLICATION . . . SPEED-UP

Name _____ College Address _____

Permanent Address _____

Home Phone _____ College Phone _____

Major _____ Classification _____

Upon receipt of this application, you will be sent a more detailed form to fill out. Deadline for preliminary application is **March 20, 1966.**

Return to: **SPEED-UP**
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C.

ADVISORY BOARD

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Bishop of the Diocese of Charleston

Cover by
Trina Sahli

Milan, March 20, 1966

Via Schiaparelli, 4

Dear Sirs,

I received your special reports and valuable information about civil rights problems and I would like to thank you. This information will be much appreciated also by my students who, as many young people, are particularly sensitive about deprived people.

I would also like to tell you that the day my collegues and I spent with your interesting speakers was one of the most outstanding in our stay in the U.S.A. and one we will not easily forget.

The courage and earnestness of the dedicated people we met reminded me of the spirit of some people in the resistance movements during World War II and it was also a stimulating reminder of what we have not been able or wanted to do for the deprived in our own country.

Thank you again and good luck for your work.

Cordially Yours,

Giovanna Matteo

124 Lafayette Drive N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
March 20, 1966

Dear Al,

As Jac may have told you, I have submitted my resignation to Spelman as of the conclusion of this academic year. I have in mind to work on a tutorial project, some ideas for which are stated in the enclosed proposal. I'd very much like to have your reactions to it. Also any suggestions you may have regarding a possible sponsor.

If you prefer to talk about it, rather than rite your comments, I could come in to see you.

Cordially,

Miriam W.

CAMP HIGHLAND, R. F. D. NO. 1, SMYRNA, GA.

PHYLLIS WHEATLEY BRANCH, 599 TATNALL ST., S. W.

Young Women's Christian Association

72 EDGEWOOD AVENUE, NORTHEAST ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Y.W.C.A.

March 21, 1966

Mr. and Mrs. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Ulmer:

It is with great chagrin that I have suddenly realized that I don't believe I ever wrote to thank you for your interesting talk to Operation Understanding nearly a month ago.

I do hope you will forgive me, because this was indeed a fascinating program, which the young people enjoyed immensely. We appreciated very much your willingness to share your time and thoughts and observations with us, and you gave us real insight into the Peace Corps.

Sincerely,

Janet C. Boyte

Mrs. Janet C. Boyte
Youth Director

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

ST. HELENA ISLAND

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

BEAUFORT, S. C., 524-4337
AREA CODE 803

March 21, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern REgional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

It was good to hear that you are coming on March 27-31 to discuss the self-help housing idea for Pritchardville. Joe and I will try to set up a schedule to make the best use of your time.

I hope that some of us will be able to make the housing conference in Columbia,

Sincerely yours,

Buddy

Everett Gill III
Program Director

EG:fm

P.S. There is a possibility that A.F.S.C. may be able to furnish some workers for this through their VISA program. A couple in mind is a man w/ contracting experience and his wife an R.N.

Eg.

March 22, 1966

Mr. Robb K. Burlage
Visiting Fellow
Institute for Policy Studies
1900 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Dear Mr. Burlage:

Thank you for inviting me to be the guest lecturer at the May 18th meeting of "Problems and Prospects of the New South."

I accept and welcome the chance to exchange my views with the congressional assistants. I also look forward to the opportunity of finally meeting you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

TOWN OF PRINCEVILLE
ROUTE 1, BOX 42
TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

W. RAY MATTHEWSON
MAYOR

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 919
823-4231
823-4013
823-4109

MAR 23 1966

1966

ABOUT PRINCEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

Princeville, North Carolina, was founded in the 1870's* by a group of ex-slaves at the beginning of the Reconstruction Era. In 1885, it was fully incorporated as a Town under special charter by the State of North Carolina. It is an all Negro Town of slightly over 1,000 people. Adjacent areas containing about 15% White have an additional 1,000 persons. These areas are willing to be annexed by Princeville under certain conditions.

A prime condition is that Princeville provide water and sewage, which it does not have. Presently, Princeville and the residents of these areas are using electric and hand pumps to get in untreated water. Septic tanks and outhouses comprise the only sewage system. The death rate is high because such conditions create untold health hazards.

Recently, the Town was able to negotiate a flood control program with the Corps of Army Engineers on the Tar River for the construction of a dike which is well underway. This river has put thousands of acres under water yearly, such being on record since George Washington's campaign against the British in the area. This dike will help to stabilize

Princeville and with the addition of water and sewage plants allow the Town to attract more people.

The tax base of Princeville is 35¢ per $100 evaluation; 70% of its residents own their homes which in part consist only of substandard housing or shanties. Therefore, income for municipal services is limited, the entire budget being less than $25,000 per annum. Efforts are being made to raise the tax base to $1.05 but funds are unavailable to assess property values.

Princeville is a poor town with about 35% of its residents out of work or too old to work. Constantly migrants from nearby farms ousted by mechanization crowd the limited living facilities seeking work in the County seat of Tarboro across the river. There is no industry in Princeville but several have indicated they would locate there provided water and sewage disposal were available.

Under the present Federal Programs for Utilities, the Town is without funds even to pay for engineering studies in order to make application for Government financing. It is also without funds to do the paperwork necessary to organize and apply for Office of Economic Opportunity funds (anti-poverty).

Towns such as Princeville are often by-passed because of the bigotry of local County officials, State officials and Regional offices of the U. S. Government.

Presently, Princeville has no post office. Such a facility would enhance its image and give it the type of identification necessary to its growth. The Regional Office of the Post Office Department has turned its application down many times in recent years, despite many smaller communities having their own post office.

The Mayor of Princeville is Mr. W. Ray Matthewson who is trying his level best to improve his Town. He has three Town Commissioners, all able men. In June of this year, the big Town nearby of Tarborohas notified Mr. Matthewson that they will no longer provide fire protection. So this poses a peculiar problem as Princeville doesn't have the wherewithal to replace this equipment.

It seems, then, that some foundation should come to the rescue of Princeville with some financial support to get it moving again. It is necessary that the rules for helping such localities on the part of the State and Federal Governments should be relaxed.

Certainly, Princeville could attract industry, new residents and become a model town of Negro self-help with minimal aid from some foundation which is concerned with the plight of human beings.

Refer to:

CURTIS T. PERKINS
Consultant
11 Broadway
New York, New York
Tel.: 943-5218

* At this time Negroes were maneuvered out of the main towns and cities.

Al,
For your information
Lucy

STATEMENT OF CONCERN

We, as members of national women's organizations, believe that the freedom, dignity, and security of the individual are basic to American democracy.

Since it is the nature of women to be a civilizing influence we are particularly concerned about the treatment of people in our democracy today.

As women citizens of this nation we feel a moral responsibility for the administration of justice in the courts.

This requires knowledge, personal commitment, and united action.

National Women's Organizations
Conference on Courts
Atlantan Hotel
March 24-25, 1966

National Women's Organizations represented at the "Conference on Courts," March 24-25, 1966, Atlanta, Georgia

United Church Women of the National Council of Churches
Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair, President
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y.

National Council of Negro Women
Miss Dorothy Height, President
1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

National Council of Jewish Women
Mrs. Max Goldstein, Representative
One West 47th Street
New York, N. Y.

National Council of Catholic Women
Mrs. George Gunning, Representative
1312 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

League of Women Voters of the U. S.
Mrs. William H. Wood, First Vice President
1200 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

National Board of the Y.W.C.A.
Mrs. A. L. Cram, Jr., Vice President
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

B'nai B'rith Women
Mrs. Michael Shapiro, First Vice President
1640 Rhode Island Avenue
Washington, D. C. 10036

Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation
Mrs. George E. Kimball, Vice President
25 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Woman's Missionary Council
Mrs. Benjamin Mays, Representative
1152 Landsdowne Boulevard
Youngstown, Ohio 44505

Disciples of Christ
International Christian Women's Fellowship
Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President
222 S. Downey Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society
Mrs. Rose Anna Nelson, First Vice President
301 N. Cool Springs Street
Fayetteville, North Carolina

Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
Board of Woman's Work
Miss Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary
2115 Monroe Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

The Methodist Church, Board of Missions
Woman's Society of Christian Service
Mrs. Niles C. Clark, Representative
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027

United Church of Christ
Council of Lay Life and Work
Mrs. Edward M. Brown, Representative
297 Park Avenue, South
New York, N. Y. 10010

Report of Committee on Workshops

1. Focus of the Workshops - The Administration of Justice as the foundation of the American democratic way of life. Recognition that this cannot be understood without actual experience -- and cannot be guaranteed without actual participation.

2. Conveners of the Workshops - Some sort of cooperative relationship between the women's groups and the Southern Regional Council needs to be evident in sponsorship and selection of individual who would convene a specific workshop in any given state. Essential to dramatize the women's role.

3. Preliminary Preparation - Should be mandatory for participants that they --

   (a) Visit a local court -- need for guidelines to be prepared, including League of Women Voters criteria for visitors so as to focus attention on certain aspects of court procedures.

   (b) Secure information on jury selection in participants own community -- special attention to "cross-section of the community."

4. Plan for Workshop - Noon to noon (24 hour period)

   (a) Opening session -- presentations along the lines of those of Messers Ward, Williams, Morgan, and Ulmer. General information on total processes -- dramatic examples.

   (b) Evening session -- small workgroups with expert leadership. Analyze reports of experiences in court -- lift out areas of concern -- identify issues -- ending, possibly with some summary.

   (c) "Take-Home" session (final morning session) -- Evaluation of experience so as to adopt for local study and action group. Emphasis on method for involving cooperative groups of women. Identification of action areas, local, state, or federal. Formulation of a plan for continued action and involvement.

5. Finances. Cooperating women's groups can not be expected to make financial commitments but some expenses could be defrayed by a registration fee for workshop participants.

6. Recommendations to Southern Regional Council -- asking that it:

   1. Provide leadership for workshops.
   2. Prepare materials for preliminary preparation of participants.
   3. Seek funds for carrying out the plan, especially for state steering committees.

(Conference on Courts, March 24-25, 1966, Atlanta, Georgia)

Report of Committee on Preparation of Materials, etc.

1. Some sort of cooperative central committee to serve as a channel of communication -- Women's Committee for Equal Justice for all Citizens? -- (some questions about this).

2. Material for articles and stories in the respective house organs to present the facts.

3. Information from League of Women Voters on techniques of observation. (Mrs. Wood will send.)

4. Suggestions from Southern Regional Council on questions to guide fruitful observations --

   How are jury panels selected? jurors?
   What are the various courts?
   How do they function? -- Particular attention to lower courts for enforcement of codes and ordinances.
   What is acceptable practice in a court room?
   Can those present hear the proceedings?
   What are the rights of a citizen in the hands of law enforcement officers?

Purpose of Central Committee

1. To provide assistance to develop awareness at local level.

2. To activate steering committees which will organize a state workshop in each of the following states:

Alabama	Mississippi
Arkansas	North Carolina
Florida	South Carolina
Georgia	Tennessee
Kentucky	Virginia
Louisiana	

We would hope that these workshops would enlighten the participants in the same way that we have been and would prepare them for effective work in their own communities. Participants should have experience at home <u>before</u> coming to a workshop, and be familiar with conditions in their respective communities.

National Women's Organizations
Conference on Courts
March 24-25, 1966
Atlanta, Georgia

Institute for Policy Studies

1900 Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20009 (202) ADams 4-9382

March 24th 1966.

Mr. Al Ulmer
Director
Community Organization Planning
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I'm delighted you'll be able to be with us for the "New South" seminar on May 18th. Do you have any particular suggestions for background reading (or piles of relevant and current SRC stuff to send) on current federal civil rights enforcement?

I look forward to meeting you May 18th.

Sincerely,

Robb K. Burlage

Robb K. Burlage
Visiting Fellow

RKB/cc

TOUGALOO COLLEGE STUDENT GOVERNMENT AND YOUNG DEMOCATS CLUB

Tougaloo Mississippi

March 25, 1966

Mr. A. Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forfyth
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I am writing you in regards to a voter registration program which is being sponsored by the Tougaloo College Student Government and the Young Democrats Club. This program resulted after studying table III of the June, 1965 edition of New South. It was from the article that appeared in this magazine that we first learned of the vast deficit of registration among potential voters here. We decided that this would be worthwhile project to undertake. So, along with the aid of the Student Government of Tougaloo College, The Young Democratic Club decided to sponsor a voter registration drive to register voters within the municipal district of Jackson, Mississippi.

Voter registration has been attempted in Jackson before by many other organizations but with very little success. After studying the problem very carefully, we decided to approach the situation from a new angle. We have initiated the used of a "card system." There is some information included which explains how the program operates.

At the present time, the program has been progressing immensely. We estimate that there are about 10,000 Negro families within the municipal area of Jackson. As of now, we have more than 8,000 cards filed. This means that we have at least 80% of the families already filed. We are now branching out into the surrounding area.

In order to encourage particpation in this project, we decided to offer cash prizes to the organizations which compile the largest number of cards. This has proved to be a very good way of conducting the project. We have been able to enlist a number of forces on campus which under normal circumstances would not have participated. However, this program has not been without its problems. When the project was initiated, we were under the impression that the YD Club along with aid from the Student Government would be able to finance the program. Due to the great amount of participation and rapid rate at which the project progressed, there are certain anticipated expenses that have occurred.

At the present time, we have a deficit of $150.00. This money is needed to be used as prizes for the winning organization and the next two runners up. We have been forced to invest the financies

which we had intended to use for prizes in such things as purchasing cards for classification and providing transportation.

I am appealing to you and the South Regional Council for financial assistance. I feel that our undertaken project is very worthwhile and will be beneficial. I am sure after studying the included program, you will share my sentiments. Any financial aid which you may desire to give will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Everett Sanders
President
Young Democrats Club

S/s

March 25, 1966

COMPLAINT AGAINST ONE HOUR VALENT, 201 MITCHELL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Made by:

Mrs. Mozell Johnson Drake3-8740
38 Curtwood Rd.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Roschell Phillips 755-6675
1981 Gordon Rd., Apt 8
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Mildred Harvey 794-9623
1332 Kerry Dr.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mildred Harvey has been working for the One Hour Valent for 2½ years. She was told, over the telephone Thursday by an employee that she was to be fired Saturday. She had been told on Monday by the manager that she would be given a raise that week, but instead was fired without any notice.

Mrs. Rochell Phillips quit. She feels that the work is too hard and that she was given extra loads for the same amount of money, $50 a week. The manager wanted her to press silk and woolens. One person is suppose to produce 600 garments a day and 2 people 1200. The manager wanted her to do both.

Mozell Johnson was fired. She was given no notice. Has worked for them 9 months.

They all feel that there are tones of racial discrimination. The manager has constantly fired Negroes and replaced them with whites. The hours are long, 9½ hours a day, and they do not make $1 an hour.

Mrs. Harvey went to pick up her pay with, Rochell Phillips they were told by the manager to get out. The supervisor has a habit of paying his employees when he get ready. If they are to be paid on Tuesday, he will pay them late on Wednesday.

A4

March 28, 1966

Miss Juanita Sumrall
National Student Christian Federation
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Dear Miss Sumrall:

Thank you for the materials on Southern Africa. I am turning all of these over to Al Ulmer, one of our staffers who has spent some time in Africa, and you will be hearing from him soon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

march 28, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
3 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al,

Wanted to remind you that the SSOC spring conference is coming up this April 8,9,and 10 at Old Gammon Seminary at Atlanta. I really hope that you can be there for it. We will be having a variety of informal workshops ~~on~~, including one on community organizing. I am enclosing an agenda which was in last months newsletter but there should be more recent information on it by now.

I am in North Carolina working on the Students and Labor conference. It should be coming off in a month or so if all goes well.

Hope to see you in a couple of weeks.

peace,

gene guerrero

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY

430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605
PHONE: 922-3580 AREA CODE 312

March 28, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
SRC
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I promised to send you a copy of my article on "BTW and the town of Mound Bayou," but on returning to Chicago, I find that I have no copies here (they all being at my parents' home in N. J.). However I take the liberty of enclosing another offprint which may interest you.

Let me thank you once more for your helpfulness. What you said was borne out by my conversations with others in the course of my travels.

Sincerely,

August Meier

TO: VJ
FROM: BP 3/29/66
RE: Princeville

This sounds like something for Al Ulmer, Moreland Smith, and the North Carolina Fund.

Al could at least direct them toward getting the OEO funds to develop an OEO proposal.

Moreland might could round up a N.C. FAIA associate to make the assessment. Or suggest it as an architecture students' project. It would seem of some priority in order that the municipality have access to the income of persons who live in Princeville but work in Tarboro.

N.C. Fund has enormous resources. Perhaps a loan to purchase fire fighting equipment on the principal that a volunteer fireman's organization could become nucleus of community organization? Or, establish training in carpentry, construction trades on site? Would have advantage of providing skill training and rebuilding/replacing shanties?

March 29, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Associate Director
Arkansas Council on Human
Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

Here is the information about student conferences I promised. Also, under separate cover I am sending the Report On 8th Southern Student Human Relations Seminar held in Louisville, Kentucky last year.

I will plan to be in Arkansas the 16th of April.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

24 March 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations is promoting a Student Conference on Human Relations to be held on the campus of Philander Smith College Saturday, April 16. Four workshop sessions are being scheduled including one on Organizing the Community for Action. We would like to have you be our consultant in this workshop.

The Conference will open with a plenary session about 9:30 a.m. at which time consultants will give a 10 minute "over view". Detail consideration will, of course, come in the workshop sessions.

I am seeking your commitment to participate at the moment. Comlete details will be sent later. I would appreciate an affirmative answer rather soon that I might firm up the program.

Sincerely,

Ozell

Ozell Sutton
Associate Director

OS:cit

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A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL STAFF COMMITTEE
1371 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30309

March 30, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Just a note to thank you for serving as recorder in the workshop panel on enforcement during our recent Conference on Expanding Opportunities. The Southeast Regional Staff Committee of the Department of Labor is most appreciative of your assistance. We feel that the conference was a real success in developing communications relating to programs for the disadvantaged, and this success is largely attributed to the cooperation of our co-sponsors and their representatives.

Most sincerely,

Dianne McKaig

Dianne McKaig, Chairman
Regional Staff Committee

April 1, 1966

Mr. S. Shavin
1433 Market Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Shavin:

Thank you for your comments concerning "A City Slum - Poor People and Problems."

Mr. Saul Alinsky's address is: Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, Illinois.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU: rh

March 21, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen (and Ladies) -

I received a copy of " A city slum - Poor people and problems" special report and find it very interesting.

Please advise where I may write the Mr. Alinsky referred to in this report. Also forward any other information you may have on "self-help" programs.

Sincerely,

S. Shavin

S. Shavin

Mr. S. Shavin
1433 Market St.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

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PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to enrich the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

April 1, 1966

Dear

Two months ago several of the individuals and organizations that work in Vine City met together to exchange information and to talk about how they could work together on common problems.

Inadequate housing and the many problems related to it was the most discussed topic at that first meeting and at a second meeting approximately a month ago.

A third meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, April 5th, 8:00 p.m., at the Eagan Homes Office.

Much work needs to be done concerning Atlanta's slums. A coordinated, well-planned approach involving the largest possible number of people is needed.

Please try to attend.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

New Orleans Community Education
Box 50683, N.O., La. 70150

april 1, 1966

The concrete and most immediate focus of our educational program is the attempt to provide and direct our students toward the best resources of both Negro and white culture. Instead of trying to integrate Negro children into white society by concentrating on the tools which white people use to "succeed", instead of trying to make "white" children out of dark ones, we are trying to present a curriculum for meaningful and organic integration in which such subjects as Negro history, spirituals, and non-violence are just as important as reading, languages, science, and new math. We believe that the best way for a Negro child to appropriate the good and relevant values of white culture is for him to begin by affirming his own individual being and talents and the unique resources of his immediate environment and his culture.

While we do strive and succeed in presenting specific subjects, it is important to realize that the core of our curriculum is not a curriculum as such. The primary object of any freedom class is to establish a trusting and loveful relationship between teacher and student. Out of this relationship the teacher's disciplined mastery of the subject matter and the child's interest in new ideas are the natural outgrowth. This means that the most crucial part of our "work" involves individual realtionships that are very difficult to describe. As in a love affair or deep friendship we cannot describe the central bond itself so much as speak out of that relationship. This is particularly true in our case since Negroes function in an environment rich in non-verbal communication where the gesture or tone of voice carry the weight of communication. A poet perhaps with his words, that gesture and dance could give wording to the idesa and feel of our work. I shall have to limit myself to indication some unifying concepts of our experience and concerns.

One such concept is language. Much of white western civilization is transmitted by written symblos and languages. While such things as music, drama, ballet, the deeds of the American Revolution and the Bible are essential

elements of white culture, it has been, I believe, the written languages - the languages of literatures, science, and mathematics - which have been freighting the brunt of western civilization and giving it its most characteristic qualities.

American Negroes, however, have a tradition strong in non-written languages - the language of gesture and touch, the language of song, the language of dance, and the language of demonstrations. This is partly because their African ancestors had powerful traditions of song and dance. (They had written traditions, too.) Slave traders once came upon a city deep in Africa where classical Greek was known. It is also because when Negroes were excluded from the fruits of white civilization, they developed the language of song and dance to help bear the sorrow and pain thrust upon them - even as today the language of demonstrations and song challenge such eviols. Indeed seeing that written and verbal formulations are often used to disguise and/or implement injustice, a knowledge of the limits of words became embodied in their culture.

It is not enough to just teach these various subjects and languages; they must be seen in their organic relationship to each other and to the needs of the students. New math, art, and readingare taught because the mind needs new modes of discovery as much as the stomach needs food. But while we are also mindful that mathematids and reading are useful resources for dealing with a technological society, we are not interested in creating an articulate elite unable or unwilling to communicate with those who cannot read or multiply. Our affirmation of the mind's needs are rooted in a deepre, context of responsibility and identity. It is doubtful that many Negroes are ever going to be adequately educated unless more of us learn to challenge the system which excludes them and others from an adequate education. Thus, we also lift into discussions such questions as <u>why</u> painting and new math are not presented in the public schools, and why Frederick Dou-

glass and Nat Turner are not mentioned either. We don't want those new cars and college degrees if it means we forget how to touch each other or how to sing a spiritual.

African art with its communal aspect and earthiness suggests much to us. A spiritual or freedom song is not a cultural showpiece, but is often a very practical response to hunger or jail - at times even becoming a political weapon. Likewise a good demonstration is not just political. It is a work of grace and art - a visible "thing" which manifests a new way of seeing-and-doing to which we must respond and which can change our lives even as a great book changes lives. Drawing and painting, too, are especially popular with our children. More keyed up than rural Negroes or middle class children, they have an almost inordinate need for a mode of expression which is marked by only slight external guidance. In the end, too, it is doubtful that the ugly slums and tasteless suburbs and the despair of the people who inhabit them could last very long if we were a people who demanded beauty.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

April 4, 1966

REPLY TO
REGIONAL OFFICE
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GA. 30303
TEL. 404/522-3697

national board

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South Carolina representative

ART EMERY
Tennessee representative

JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

Mr. Mike Kenney
Route 2, Box 187
Tchula, Mississippi

Dear Mike:

Al Ulmer will be at the CCAP meeting in Washington and if you are still planning to attend, we can all meet there. Al is supposed to write or telephone you today to confirm arrangements.

If you will not be coming to Washington, All will be in Atlanta until Wednesday, April 6th and we can both meet with you if you come here Monday or Tuesday, April 4-5.* I shall be pleased to have you stay at my house while you are here. If you have any business with any of the regional offices of federal agencies in Atlanta, you can also take care of that business while you are here.

I sent Fay a photocopy of the letter you sent me - so she is up-to-date on our correspondence. Please continue to send me copies of your correspondence with her so that we don't get our wires crossed. That is, unless you write a personal letter to either of us, in which case your letter will be kept confidential by the recipient.

Fay and I will be staying at the International Inn in Washington which is where the CCAP Conference will be held.

Sincerely,

Jac Wasserman
Field Director

JW:ja

cc: Al Ulmer ✓

* This was sent too late for him to come here
Did you phone or write him?

252

April 5, 1966

Mr. Everett Gill, III
Program Director
Penn Community Services
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Everett:

A change in plans. I will be in Washington Tuesday (the 12th), Wednesday, and Thursday, leaving Thursday evening for home.

I hope this change doesn't interfere with the "Boat" plan.

Also, Jac Wasserman has mentioned to me that he is planning to leave the Sharecroppers and would be interested in working with a training program, perhaps at Penn. Thought you might be interested.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

April 4, 1966

Mr. Everett Gill, III
Program Director
Penn Community Services
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Everett:

Let's proceed with getting Lyndon to give us his launch.

Enclosed is the schedule of events for the Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty Annual Meeting. I think it would be good to go as delegates. I will be in Washington the evening of the 13th. Perhaps we could arrange the appointments for either Thursday (the 14th) or Friday. A copy to the chairman of the conference sounds like a good idea.

Let's hope the President or whichever aide we see will "direct" us to the proper agency.

I hope to see you all again soon.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Enclosure 1

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

ST. HELENA ISLAND

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

BEAUFORT, S. C., 524-4337
AREA CODE 803

April 1, 1966

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Courtney agrees with the idea of Daufuskie Island representation going to Washington. If you pay train fare for two, Penn will pay the rest. I would suggest that they go at the time of the Anti-Poverty conference. We would like to know if there are forms available that would allow them to go as delegates.

When they send a letter to LBJ asking for an appointment, should copies go to anyone else, like the Chairman of the conference. Also, should any agencies be written for appointments or do you think it's better just to "drop in " on the Boss?

We haven't raised this with Daufuskie, but feel sure they'll be willing to go. Thank you kindly for your valuable visit. We will start following up on it next week.

Sincerely,

Everett Gill III/f

Everett Gill III
Program Director

EG/fm

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES - ST. HELENA ISLAND
FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

April 6, 1966

Dear Al,

I got inspired and fired the enclosed off. I thought you might like to see it re Daufuskie.

I understand that Everett and Courtney agreed to go through with your idea. I will be interested to see how it works. Be nice to embarass the Administration as I note from I.F. Stones Weekly 4-4-66 "Not One Representative of the Poor at This Year's Poverty Hearings"

Chan

Route 1, Box 3
Frogmore, S. C.
April 6, 1966

To the Editor
The New Republic
1244 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The following reflections resulted from reading the articles "The Late, Great Society" and "Forcing Desegregation Through Title VI" in your recent issue.

My first week in Beaufort County South Carolina was begun on a hopeful note with the young heroes of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference as they were setting out on a training program to remedy the functional illiteracy of the South; that week ended with the assassination of President Kennedy and the beginning of the Johnsonian Era.

I have been trying to decide what improvements, if any, I have noted in the two years and almost five months that I have been here. The only thing that stands out is that two hundred and some Negro children applied for and recieved transfers to formerly all white schools for the year 1965-66.

It cannot be denied that without the impetus of Title VI this much would not have happened. But there the overt assistance of the Johnson administration and local officials ceases. It was the hard work of a very few Negro parents and leaders which convinced others to apply for transfers and which applied the pressure which resulted in the approval of the majority of requests. That Beaufort School District #1 has the second highest number of Negro students in formerly white schools, in the state, only shows how mush worse off other rural areas must be. And we have the supposedly tempering influence of two large Marine bases in the county as well as a Naval Hospital. In this Federally impacted area the Schools are dependant on Federal assistance but were only required to submit a "Free Choice" transfer plan which placed the burden of desegregation on the Negro community.

There has been little economic improvement among Negroes of Beaufort County, despite the passage of the Administration Economic Opportunity legislation. Nor has there been appreciable educational improvement under either the Manpower Development and Training Act or the Elementary and Secondary Education Acts. In the case of the former: skills with-out jobs are useless; in the case of the latter two: the people who need the help are at the mercy of the local administrators who are already convinced

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are already convinced that Federal Aid has too many strings attached to it.

Unfortunately, the same attitude prevails with the hospital administrators who are running a fund-raising campaign at the present, rather than desegregate "their" hospital. The poor who need Medicare will be sacrificed to the expediencies of racism.

Head Start Programs were run in both school districts in the county this last summer but had no carry over during the school year. They were a paternalistic move really, rather than involve the poor in planning for their own welfare. As a matter of course they were held in Negro Schools, had an integrated staff, but were run by the white school administrators and had no white students. There would have been no Head Start at all in the larger part of the county, however, if a private, Civil rights related, organization had not initiated the request.

A continuing example of the recalcitrance of Beaufort's officials: the same white School Board of District # 1 is proceeding merrily to construct another new school as a part of an existing complex which was "formerly", and still is, all Negro. Separate but unequal education may continue for some time with the aid of Federal funds, because they did sign a "compliance" form for HEW in 1965. The new transfer period required to be completed by the 30th of April has not been announced at this writing.

Because there is little involvement of the poor, (mainly Negro), citizens: the Economic Opportunity Community Action Project has not yet even hired a staff, much less done the research necessary to find out how to combat poverty in the county. There are two VISTA volunteers on Daufuskie Island in the county. They came in answer to a handwritten request for help from Daufuskie; they received some notoriety when the Governor tried to veto them after he had already signed an approval. They are still the only VISTA volunteers in the state. Daufuskie, which is very isolated, still needs a boat which can haul the produce and handicrafts, which the VISTA workers are trying to develop, to market.

At this grass-roots level there is little to show, therefore, of the "Great Society". Whether Kennedy's "New Frontier" would have made any difference if it had continued is academic. I do know that the S.C.L.C. workers that dark day in November were sorely afraid that the new President might leave them as bad off as the last Johnson had, and that their Great-granddhildren would have to work on the same problems a hundred years hence. If the war in Vietnam reduces the amount available for "butter"

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legislation any further, their worst fears may yet be realized.

Sincerely yours,

Chandlee White

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Clear Copy Origin Stain
FLUORESCENT

April 7, 1966

Div. of Air Pollution
Public Health Service
HEW
Washington, D. C. 20201

Gentlemen:
P
Please send me the two publications listed in the OEO's Catalog of Federal Programs for Individual and Community Improvement under air pollution programs:

Air Pollution Control Program Support Under the Clean Air Act, PSG-1

A Guide to PHS Grants and Awards, PHS-1067

I am trying to find information which will help us get the city of Atlanta to install filters on its largest incinerator, which is, at present, polluting the air and food of the residents of the area. The city's excuse up till now has been lack of funds, but according to this catalog, the Federal Air Pollution Program provides matching grants for pollution control.

Any helpful information you can provide will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely

Judith L. Randall

April 7, 1966
Daufuskie Island
South Carolina

The President of
the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to you as a representative of the residents of Daufuskie Island, S.C. We would like for two of our number to meet with you on April 14 or 15 to discuss the lack of water transportation to and from Daufuskie Island.

There are 138 people on our island. We used to make a good living from oysters until the Savannah River became poluted and poluted the oysters. Now we have no grocery store, no doctor or nurse, no undertaker, no jobs and no telephone off the island. Most of us farm now, but we cannot get a crop to market because we have no transportation to the mainland.

We have organized to improve our condition, but every effort we have made to get a boat either from the county, the state or the federal government has failed.

April 14 or 15 is the only time we would be able to see you because The Southern Regional Council and Penn Community Services has made it possible for us to attend the meeting of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty at that time.

Since it is so difficult to get a message to Daufuskie Island, please reply to Penn Community Services, Frogmore, S.C., Tel., 5244337. They will be able to get in touch with us.

We hope to be able to see you and talk more about our problem.

Sincerely yours,

Clifford M. Boyd

Clifford M. Boyd, chairman
Daufuskie Island Community
Improvement Club

April 7, 1966

Miss Juanita Sumrall
National Student Christian Federation
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Miss Sumrall:

I enjoyed reading the materials you sent to the Southern Regional Council. If you could add me to your mailing list I would appreciate it.

I am passing on copies of your letter to Dr. Benjamin Mays and Dr. Martin Luther King, both of whom I ams ure will be interested in your program.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

ST. HELENA ISLAND

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

BEAUFORT, S. C., 524-4337
AREA CODE 803

April 8, 66

Dear Al,

Enclosed is a copy of the letter that we put together on Daufuskie yesterday. As you see, there might be a problem with your schedule. Do you think there is someone there who could stand in for you if they have to be there Friday?

They plan to leave Savannah at 6:30 Tuesday night by train, arriving in DC the next morning about 7:30. We hope they will be able to stay at Davis House.

Interestingly enough, the Daufuskie Island Community Improvement Club is insisting that some of the little money they have in their treasury be used for expenses. The two going willprobably be Cliff Boyd and either william or Joseph Bryant. William Bryant should go as cp-chairman, but yesterday he felt that getting seed in the ground was more important than seeing thepresident. I'm told his wife will change his mind by Tuesday.

Here's hoping. William Bryants attitude is representative of more than good farming. I think it reflects the general attitude of the people that nobody is going to do anything for them anyhow, so why risk a poor crop, small as it is.

Sincerely,

Buddy.

Everett Gill III
etc.

PEACE CORPS

Washington, D. C. 20525

April 12, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Just a quick note (because the bureaucracy demands it) to confirm our conversation of three minutes ago - my time.

The Invitee Conference will start at 9:30 in Room 106 of the Biology Building of Emory University with a new Peace Corps film you might enjoy seeing. At 10:00, your role as panelist will begin. So far, you, Frank Mankiewicz and Roger are billed. After lunch, which we will have on the campus, both you and Robin will work with a discussion group of no more than 20. More will follow about this - with some details as to content and the Friday night get-together.

In the meantime, many thanks to both you and Robin.

Sincerely,

Sally

Sally Foley

FINANCIAL STATEMENT-COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, INC.,
as of April 13, 1966

RECEIPT from January 1 through and including April 13 - - - - - - - - -WAOK	$	750.00	
Individuals Incld.			
Mrs. Wolfe		1,091.50	
Religious grps		25.00	$2,366.50

Deposits made in Citizens and Southern National Bank.

1/2/66	$ 750.00	
1/10/66	520.00	
2/9/66	80.00	
2/14/66	213.00	
3/1/66	236.50	
3/10/66	139.00	
3/29/66	258.00	
4/13/66	170.00	$2,366.50

****

Bank Balance as of March 10, 1966	$ 611.03
Add receipts as of close of April 13	428.00
	$1,039.03
Less total amount paid for salaries supplies and other necessary expenses from 3/10/ - 4/13/66	528.20
Amount in Bank as of April 13	$ 510.83

****

Items of bills and commitments to be paid as soon as possible.
Rent $25.00 (for rental) from 4/1 to 5/1/66
Mrs. Hardy's salary of $275.00 for one month, telephone bill just rec'd amounting to $63.32, Social Security Tax amounting to approx. $45.00 due April 30, to our Exec. Director on account of salary supplement for January, February, March, April @ $187.50 per month total of $750.00, for office supplies and equipment $276.11, for repairs and servicing our electric typewriter, at least $48.00; totaling $1,482.43.

****

MINUTES
ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
April 14, 1966
6:00 P.M.

Board Members present:

Susan Brachman
Morgan Stanford
Elizabeth Wilson
Norah McNiven
Jon Johnston
Glenda Briscoe
Gene Pickett
Tom McPherson

Jon Johnston, acting chairman, called the meeting to order.

Director's Report:
Addition to March Minutes: Mrs. Paschall attended the meeting of the Staff and Board of the UUSC in Boston, to report on plans of the Council. The UUSC Board voted to continue Mrs. Paschall's assignment in Atlanta for another year.

The UUSC asked Mrs. Paschall to speak at the meeting of regional Fund Campaign Chairman, in Boston on April 1, and to speak at the Unitarian Church at Staten Island on April 2. Mrs. Paschall stayed in New York April 3 & 4, primarily to confer with members of the Ford Foundation staff about the Citizen Information Service.

1. While there she talked with Miss Heinchcliffe and 2 other staff members of the Ford Foundation about the work of the CHR. They were most complimentary in the CIS which we have set up and on the support of local groups (e.g., WAOK, NAACP) for it. They urged her to keep in touch with the Foundation. They do not plan to make any decisions about disbursing funds until after the end of April.

2. EOA - Their last Board meeting was changed (see minutes of March 10, 1966) and Mr. Montague was unable to attend at the new time. Contact was made with Jesse Hill who took our case to the EOA Board. They said that our proposal conflicts with one submitted by the Community Council. A letter was secured from the Community Council stating that the two proposals do not conflict. The matter was referred to the EOA program committee. April 13, a telegram was sent to Mr. Emmerich asking that a definite answer be made to our request for funds and that the answer be given before 6:00 p.m., April 14. There was no reply. While in Washington, D.C., Mrs. Paschall talked with the OEO and they promised to help us with this matter in a y way possible. She also talked with Mr. Sloan, the Regional Director of OEO who said that his office could not help. Mrs. Paschall was directed to register a complaint with the Washington office of OEO and to publicize the way in which this matter has been handled in Atlanta.

3. CIS - There is a CIS now in operation the Summer Hill YMCA. Two more are about to be launched. Several press people are interested in this and an effort will be made to get them to publicize the CIS.

4. SRC - Tom McPherson talked recently with Paul Anthony. Mr. Anthony would like to attend a meeting of the CHR Board soon. Mr. Anthony stated that they have no large sums of money available for local councils. They do have some funds for research projects.

Mr. Vernon Jordon told Mrs. Paschall that they want to do a Voter Education Project in Atlanta for the purpose of training some community leaders in political education. They have about $1,000 available for this purpose. He asked if we would like to do this.

****

Mrs. Paschall had discussed with Vernon Jordan the possibility of a VEP grant for the Council, in the field of leadership education. Mr. Jordan said they are interested in this kind of program and would be glad to receive a proposal from the Council, which would include a budget. (Informally Mr. Jordan mentioned the general figure of $1000.)

Discussion centered around the (1) desirability and the (2) ability of the Council concentrating all its efforts on developing the Citizens Information Service or putting its major efforts on this while at the same time endeavoring. to provide community leadership in at least one current public issue, such as implementation of the school desegregation guidelines. The opinion was expressed that the Council has a commitment to this kind of leadership and that a statement of alternatives need not compete with the CIS for the services of the director and the office.

Several items relating to "Police Brutality" were reported and it was felt that a Committee of the Board should call on Chief Jenkins, and that the police might also be a topic in which some leadership might be taken. SRC is interested in both these topic (schools and police-prison). Miss McNiven offered to ask Paul Anthony if these would be appropriate for SRC assistance.

Those present voted in favor of concentration on the Citizens Information Service but of pursueing the VEP project and the possibility of some educational choices facing the various school communities in Metropolitan Atlanta in carrying out the desegregation regulations - e.g., busing students, community schools etc.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:30 p.m..

Southern Field Service

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

~~1840 Baronne Street · New Orleans, Louisiana 70113 · 523-2901~~

8017 Palm Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70125

Director
John P. Sisson

Telephone 482-5792

April 13, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Miss Deslande has had experience in developing handcraft projects with poor people, and would be interested in getting more information about going to work on a temporary basis in the Selma area. Fr. Walter had given me the basic information over the phone about the quiltmaking and sale for the purpose of raising money and also of developing handcraft and marketing skills.

I can give you the highest recommendation for Miss Deslande and the group with which she works, CARITAS, which has developed handcraft industries for Indians in Guatemala and has, as I understand it, done this same kind of work elsewhere.

I'll leave it to you to correspond with her, but I would like to be kept "up" with what happens.

Sincerely yours,

ccf

John P. Sisson, Director

cc: Rev. Francis X. Walter
810 - 29th Avenue
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

Miss Lois Deslande
Caritas House
3316 Feliciana Street
New Orleans, La. 70126

April 15, 1966

Mr. Robb Burlage
Resident Fellow
Institute for Policy Studies
1900 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Dear Mr. Burlage:

We are sending you under separate cover 25 copies of our new quarterly NEW SOUTH. Our single copy price for this publication is $1.00 each. However, if your budget is strained consider these as a contribution.

Sincerely,

Edwyn Lewis
Executive Assistant

EL/km

FA - This is how the $300 for the "Crafts" + "Quilt" Coop in Ala. is being spent. There are now 100 ladies in the Coop! Miss Deslande will agree to stay 3 months. We will help pay her expenses.

FX - let's discuss

SELMA INTER-RELIGIOUS PROJECT
The Rev'd Francis X. Walter, Director
810 - 29th AVENUE
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401
(205) 758-2301

April 15, 1966

Miss Lois Deslande
CARITAS HOUSE
3316 Feliciana Street
New Orleans, La. 70126

Dear Miss Deslande:

The conversation with you this morning was the high-point of the day. I had little hope that we could find so quickly a person having the qualifications we need.

The ladies and I will look forward to your visit the second week in May.

Please let me hear from you as your plans become more concrete. As I said this morning, a week's visit would be best, better to stay a little longer. It takes awhile for people to open up to each other in our troubled state. We need time to get to know you. I know for a fact you will need some time to get used to us! I can promise you an enthusiastic welcome; by May we will have twice the wild ideas and interesting schemes we have now.

Yours in Christ,

FXW

The Rev'd Francis X. Walter

FXW:pb

cc: Al Ulmer
Jack Sisson
Estelle Witherspoon, President Freedom Quilting Bee
Minder Coleman, Vice President Freedom Quilting Bee

VIRGINIA STUDENTS' CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

P. O. Box 79
Kenbridge, Virginia
23944

April 17, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al,

Could not make SSOC conference--too much to do.

Two or three honorariums would be a lot better that none. We are trying to get a Negro student at the University of Virginia Law School not only to do legal work for us, but also to travel to the different counties in which we are working to establish credit unions and co-ops. However, he needs money to return to school and an honorarium might turn the tide for him.

How do we apply to obtain the honorariums?

So far we have not heard from Vernon Jordan which appears to be our last hope for financial assistance as the foundations have turned us down.

Thanks for information.

Pax,

Bill Towe

Bill Towe

April 21, 1966

Mr. Stephen Arons
Civil Rights Director
United States National Student Association
2115 S. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Steve:

Thank you for your letter of April 12th.

I talked with Jesse Morris last week and hoped for a written proposal concerning a person to work on the educational end of the coops from him this week.

The answer to your question concerning further research is yes. Also representative of the Cooperative League of the U.S. are coming South for four days to see how they can fit their talents and resources into the problem.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer
Director of the Community Organization Project

AU/pf

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
2115 S STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008 • 202/387-5100 • CABLE/NATSTUD

Al, I sent two of the copies of the pamphlet

April 12, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al,

I have been out of town for quite a while but return to hear that you have already completed work on your study of cooperatives. I would very much like to see a copy of the pamphlet since, as you know, the viability of such things as the PPC is of great concern to NSA.

Have you any plans for further research in this area, or do you know of anyone else who does?

Warm regards,

Stephen Arons
Civil Rights Director

SA/sn

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Philip Sherburne, *President*

Reed Martin, *Executive Assistant;* **Philip Werdell,** *Director of Programming;* **Michael Wood,** *Director of Development;* **Hendrik Hertzberg,** *Editorial Director;* **Herbert H. Denton, Jr.,** *Public Information Director;* **Edward Wallace,** *Controller;* **Ernestine Potter,** *Executive Secretary;* **Lucille Takesue,** *Campus Liason.*

James A. Johnson, *National Affairs Vice President*

Stephen Arons, *Civil Rights;* **William Bergquist,** *Educational Affairs;* **Marcia Conary,** *Special Campus Studies;* **Timothy Correll,** *Eighteen Year-Old Vote Campaign;* **Rachelle Diener,** *Assistant in Community Involvement;* **Lawrence Handel,** *Student Services;* **Roland Liebert,** *Campus Environmental Studies;* **Mary Meehan,** *Student Government Information Service;* **Walt Senterfitt,** *Director of Community Involvement;* **Stephen Sunderland,** *Academic Freedom;* **Arthur Wiener,** *Cultural Affairs.*

Charles Goldmark, *International Affairs Vice President*

Eugene Babb, *Student Project in International Responsibility;* **Frederick Berger,** *Latin American Assistant;* **Marcia Casey,** *Campus International Programmer;* **Gregory Delin,** *Asian Assistant;* **Michael Enwall,** *Middle East Assistant;* **Dennis Foianini,** *Latin American Assistant;* **James D. Fowler,** *Sports Affairs;* **Malcolm Kovacs,** *African Assistant;* **Gilbert Kulick,** *African Assistant. Overseas Representatives:* **Robert Francis, Duncan Kennedy, Robert Witherspoon.**

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Affiliated With: American Council on Education; International Student Conference; U. S. Commission for UNESCO; World University Service; Council on Student Travel; U. S. Youth Council; United Nations Association; National Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students; Leadership Conference on Civil Rights; International University Sports Federation (FISU); National Committee on Agricultural Life and Labor.

Regional Offices: Educational Travel, Inc., 265 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016; Southern Human Relations Project, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303; USNSA Insurance Trust, Boatmen's National Bank, P. O. Box 1322, St. Louis, Missouri 63166.

April 21, 1966

Miss Joyce Klein
International Voluntary Service
c/o Klein
1116 E. 54th Place
Chicago, Illinois 60615

Dear Miss Klein:

Paul Anthony has asked me to answer your letter asking about the possibility of IVS volunteers working in a summer project in the South. The SRC does not have a summer project but the following organizations might perhaps be interested in obtaining your assistance for a summer.

1. The Vine City Council
   c/o Hector Black
   526 Magnolia St.
   Atlanta, Ga.
   An organization made up mostly of low-income people working on the problems of the slums in which they live.

2. The West Jacksonville Improvement Association for Better Community
   805 Line Street
   Jacksonville, Florida

3. The Pearl City Civic League
   c/o Geroge Spain
   Boca Raton, Florida

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer
Director of The Community Organization Project

AU/pf

April 22, 1966

Mr. Everett Sanders
President
Young Democrats Club
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Sanders:

Thank you for your request for funds for a Voter Registration project to be sponsored by the Young Democratic Club of Tougaloo College.

The Southern Regional Council cannot, because of its non-partisan, non-profit nature, fund projects proposed by partisan groups such as yours.

I wish you success in your efforts, however, and if we can be of assistance in regard to research or information concerning the area you are working in, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

Institute for Policy Studies

1900 Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20009

(202) ADams 4-9382

April 22, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Would it be possible for us to have twenty more copies of the "New South," Winter, 1966? Robb had planned to distribute it to the participants in his seminar. The Institute will be glad to foot the bill for them.

Thanks a lot,

Jane Schroeder.
Jane Schroeder

April 22, 1966

Mr. Lon Clay Hill
Box 50683
New Orleans, Louisiana 70150

Dear Lon:

Thank you for your letter with the explanation of the community education project in it.

As I tried to explain over the telephone, in what was a pretty confusing conversation for me, was that Southern Regional Council does not make grants of any size for anything except voter education, and that is under a separate project--the Voter Education Project.

The project I work with has a limited amount of money, approximately $6000, at its disposal. This money can be used to provide consultants to community groups for an extended period of time--four weeks or more in certain situations. The money can also be used to hire people from low-income communities to do organization work within the community. A third way the money can be put to use is by making small "seed" grants to groups such as self-employment coops and credit unions.

This I tried to say over the telephone and I felt you simply took it as a negative reaction to your psoposal, which was not the case.

If there is any way I can be of assistance to you other than money please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

April 22, 1966

Dr. Joseph Hardy
Jackson State College
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Hardy:

Three representatives of the Cooperative League of the USA are planning to visit southern cooperatives May 1st-May 5th. They are scheduled to be in Mississippi on May 5th, and they particularly requested a chance to talk with you on that date.

The meeting is tentatively set for 2:00 P.M. on May 5th, at Mt. Beulah Conference Center, Edwards, Mississippi.

If you could select one or two cooperative efforts you would like these men to see, I'll put it on their tentative agenda.

I'm sorry for the short notice; however, I hope you will be able to arrange a time to meet with the coop representatives.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:jr

April 22, 1966

Mr. Joe McDermitt
Penn Community Center
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Joe:

Your telephone call was encouraging. Somehow, I think' a self-help housing project will get started in Pritchardsville.

If you don't mind my thinking out loud on paper, let me attempt to outline some of the steps I think we must begin to take.

I think eight, or possibly ten, families is a good number with which to begin. These families should form a non-profit organization. Enclosed is a sample of a charter that might be used. Once this is done we can make a proposal to OEO for the overhead involved in the project; lawyers, architects, construction supervisor, etc. At the same time we can begin the negotiations with FHA concerning the financing of the actual houses.

One hitch that has developed since we talked last month is that OEO is no longer supplying the $1500 for bricks and mortar, something we had at least tentatively counted on.

I have inquired about the possibility of a foundation filling this financial gap and the chances look reasonably good. What we will need to do is find out the actual amount FHA will loan each individual, based on their ability to repay, then we can propose to a foundation that they provide the difference between the FHA and a decent house.

I have written to a number of different people inquiring into such things as -- how to make cement blocks, do-it-yourself electrical wiring, etc. I'll let you know what I find out.

Let's really go to work on this Joe. Write me when you can use my physical presence down there.

What have you heard from Daufauskis?

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

April 22, 1966

Mr. Frank Mankiewicz
Peace Corps
Washington, D. C. 20525

Dear Frank:

A quick request to ask you to either send or bring with you on May 7th any information regarding self-help housing, building construction techniques, plans, novel ideas, etc. that you might have.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

April 22, 1966

Portland Cement Association
161 Beachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sirs:

Please send us any information you have available pertaining to self-help housing, the making of cement blocks, the construction of low-income housing, etc.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community
Organization Planning

AU:rh

FOAM PORN PLEASE

April 22, 1966

The Director
Expermental Housing Program
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Sir:

Please send us any information you have available pertaining to self-help housing, the making of cement blocks, the construction of low-income housing, etc.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community
Organization Planning

AU:rh

April 22, 1966

The Council of Southern Mountains
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Sirs:

Please send us any information you have available pertaining to self-help housing, the making of cement blocks, the construction of low-income housing, etc.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community
Organization Planning

AU:rh

April 22, 1966

Department of Community Development
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Sirs:

Please send us any information you have available pertaining to self-help housing, the making of cement blocks, the construction of low-income housing, etc.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community
Organization Planning

AU:rh

April 22, 1966

Mr. Bill Towe
Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee
P. O. Box 79
Kenbridge, Virginia 23944

Dear Bill:

I've written to approximately a dozen students concerning your summer project. As yet, there have been no replies.

The money has been squeezed down until there is only the prospect of two honorariums of $150 each for the coming summer. You can definitely plan on this amount.

VEP is working overtime on Alabama right now but assures me that your proposal is a good one and has an excellent change of being funded.

Let me hear from you when you have the time.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

April 22, 1966

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Cooperative Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Please send us any information you have available pertaining to self-help housing, the making of cement blocks, the construction of low-income housing, etc.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community
Organization Planning

AU:rh

COMMUNITY ACTION FUND, INC.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

300 - 31st STREET NORTH - SUITE 411
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA 33713
PHONE 896-5691

April 22, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Would it be possible for you to attend the Conference on Religion and Race sponsored by the Florida Council of Churches, May 3 and 4, 1966 at Daytona Beach?

I have the responsibility of convening a section meeting for discussion of employment and unemployment problems in Florida. Would it be possible for you to take part in this discussion as a panel member? I would hope that you can say "yes" because I think your information would be valuable. Thanks for considering this request. It is being sent late because all the preparations are running behind. If you can attend please call me collect at St. Petersburg 896-5691.

Thanks again.

Pat
ml

Sincerely,

Thomas P. Hardeman, Ph.D.
President
COMMUNITY ACTION FUND, INC.

TPH:hr

5 Forsyth Street, N.W. April 25, 1966

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, INC.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
523-1581-1582

1. Mr. Sterrs Johnson, (260 Linkwood Road, N.W.) served in the U.S. Army during World War II and in 1946 following his discharge enlisted in the Air Force Reserves, of which he is still a member. In 1961 he was sent by the U.S. Air Force to Disaster Control Instructors Course at Lowry Air Force Base, Colo., Upon completion of the course he set up the training program for Radiologial Monitors, Decontamination Teams and Shelter Managers at Dobbins Air Base, Georgia.

2. At that time he applied for a position as Deputy Civil Defense Director with the Atlanta Metropolitian Office of Civil Defense, but was not informed that the position comes under the state merit system. It was not until 1964 that he learned this, where upon he took and passed the state examination for eligibility for such an appointment.

3. In 1963 the Colonel in charge of Operation and Training at Dobbins Air Base wrote "This is the only job of its kind at Dobbins AFB since he is the only man who has Disaster Control as a primary duty..he is credited with writing the training manuals on radiation..We have published 50 copies of each of these manuals.. We consider ourselves fortunate to have this man since he has performed his duties in an outstanding manner..I am sure it would be difficult to find a better equipped man for this type of work in the City of Atlanta. To say the least if he is interested in working with Civil Defense, I am sure he will be a great asset and you are fortunate to have him as an applicant".

4. Mr. Johnson has felt that he was a victim of racial discrimination but was unable to find the proper office with which to file his complaint. The metropolitian civil defense office includes more than the city of Atlanta. It comes under the state merit system. It receives federal funds.

5. In Feb., 1966, Mr. Johnson came to the Council on Human Relations for assistance. Reorganization of the equal employment opportunity offices within the Defense Department (i.e., Army, Navy, Air Force, Government Contracts, etc.) was pending, but through one of the regional offices in Atlanta, a complaint was filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Prgoram of the Department of Defense of March 17, 1966.

6. At the same time this regional office (Navy Dept.) held conversations with members of the staff of the Metropolitan Civil Defense, who had expressed reluctance to employ a member of the reserve forces, because in time of disaster he would be called to active duty. (The director of the Civil Defense office is a retired general, and the personnel director of the City of Atlanta is a general in the Army Reserve.)

7. On March 24, Mr. Johnson received notice from the Department of Defense that his complaint was being forwarded to the Department of the Army.

8. On March 31, a notice from the Department of the Army Employment Policy and Grievance Review Staff informed Mr. Johnson that "In view of the established practice that discrimination complaints be initially considered by officials at the originating activity, your letter has been referred to the installation for necessary action."

9. On April 15, the asst. Director of Civil Defense in the Department of the Army, notified Mr. Johnson that "The Atlanta Civil Defense organization is not a unit of the Federal Government. It was established in accordance with State law to administer the civil defense program for the City of Atlanta and Fulton County. The Atlanta office does, however, receive Federal contributions for civil defense personnel and administrative expenses and must operate under a merit system for personnel administration which meets Federal standards."

"The Atlanta Metropolitan Office of Civil Defense is served by the State personnel Board and operates under its regulations, which have been determined to meet Federal standards. Those regulations prohibit discrimination on the basis of race or national origin and provide for appeal in case of alleged discrimination to the State Merit System Director, State Personnel Board, 244 Washington Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia. I am, therefore, forwarding your letter of March 17, to that State agency for consideration under its regulations."

10. Earlier in April, however, Mr. Johnson had received notice from the State Merit System that his eligibility on the state register for Civil Defense director had expired and that he will have to take a new test to be put back on the register.

11. Mr. Johnson is employed in the Post Office Department and will have to secure approval for annual leave to take the test during the week or make an appointment to take it on Satursday. He plans to do this immediately and then he will begin again his effort to file a charge of racial discrimination, in view of the fact according to Mr. Johnson that during the 5 years he has been seeking civil defense position, no Negro has been employed on the staff of the Atlanta Metropolitan Office of Civil Defense, and two white have been employed in the position for which he applied.

On April 27, 1966, Mr. Johnson took the test for Deputy Civil Defense Director.

April 25, 1966

Miss Jane Schroeder
Institute for Policy Studies
1900 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Dear Jane:

We don't have twenty more copies of the "New South," Winter, 1966. I'm sorry, but we just plain ran out of them.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

April 25, 1966

Mr. Thomas P. Hardeman, Ph.D.
President
Community Action Fund, Inc.
300 -31st Street North
St. Petersburg, Florida 33713

Dear Pat:

Jack Davis called me Friday about the Conference on Religion and Race. I am sorry I can't be there. I have a previous committment for the dates Mr. Davis mentioned, though Daytona Beach sounds a bit more enticing than Alabama.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

April 25, 1966

Mr. Everett Gill
Penn Community Center
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Everett:

Enclosed is our check for $146.30 to cover the travel expenses of Mr. Bryant and Mr. Boyd.

The Washington "wandering" was one of the most interesting days for me in a long while.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Encl. Ck. # 730 - $146.30

commission on the delta ministry

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive, new york, n.y. 10027 telephone: 870-2456

bishop reuben h. mueller, president

r. h. edwin espy, general secretary

Tel: (601) 852-2622

Mount Beulah Delta Ministry
Post Office Box 139
Edwards, Mississippi 39066

April 26, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Mr. Thomas has shown me your note of April 22 to him which mentions a meeting of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A., to be held here at 2 p.m. on May 5. Could you please tell me something of the nature of the group? If possible, we will plan to make arrangements, but we need to know how many persons to expect, the facilities required, and the length of time the group plans to stay.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick S. Lowry

The Reverend Frederick S. Lowry

FSL:ejp

April 26, 1966

Mr. Jay Jannis
Office of The
Honorable Leroy Collins
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jay:

Thank you very much for your assistance two weeks ago in arranging a meeting for us with Mr. Karras of the Economic Development Administration.

As a result of this meeting four men will visit Danfanskie Island Friday and look further into the possibility of EDA providing a means of transportation for the island people.

Please give my regards to Governor Collins.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

April 27, 1966

Miss Marian Wright
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
Legal Defense Fund
North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Marian:

I have just read the "Kibbutz" proposal for the third or fourth time. It always leaves me with the feeling, "Why doesn't somebody just try it, or begin it or do something?" And maybe you all already have. I don't know. Have you? You mentioned in the proposal that you felt the need of holding small group discussions with poor people throughout the state in order to get their ideas and to involve them from the beginning. Has this been started? I guess what I really want to know is where you are in your thinking on the thing?

There will be a meeting with three members of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. May 5th at 2 PM at Mt. Beaulah Conference Center. Any person interested in cooperatives has been invited to attend. I am not sure if it is something you might be interested in or not but thought I'd tell you about it anyhow. I am going to accompany the Coop League men and I would really enjoy having a chance to talk with you about the Kibbutz idea. Thursday evening would be a good time for me but I will stay over if Friday is better for you all.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

April 29, 1966

The Reverend Frederick S. Lowry
Mount Beaulah Delta Ministry
P. O. Box 139
Edwards, Mississippi 39066

Dear Mr. Lowry:

The Cooperative League of the USA is sending three representatives to visit southern cooperatives, especially those w with low-income members. They would like to talk with a group of people in order to learn what problems are being encountered and where the resources of the League can be useful.

It will be a small group, perhaps twenty people. The meeting will be two to three hours long.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

May 2, 1966

The Reverend Judson King
Franklinton Center, Inc.
United Church of Christ
Bricks, North Carolina

Dear Mr. King:

Mr. Ulmer will be out of the office all this week on a field trip. I will call your letter to his attention as soon as he is back in the office.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) J.C. Howard
Secretary to Mr. Ulmer

RPH

5-2

REV. JAMES H. LIGHTBOURNE, JR.
CHAIRMAN OF TRUSTEE BOARD

REV. GEORGE GAY, JR.
VICE CHAIRMAN TRUSTEE BOARD

MRS. F. C. LESTER
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Bricks, North Carolina 27815

REV. WM. JUDSON KING
PRESIDENT-TREASURER

TELEPHONE
ENFIELD 445-3245
ENFIELD 445-3246

AREA CODE 919

April 29, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Thanks for the list of summer projects for which I would like to nominate several young people for 1966. One from Bricks, Miss Ada Petway who finishes high school this year, and one from the Whitakers Community. I am not sure whether parents will spare either of these, but if they do a full scholarship will be needed.

It would be possible for me to recommend also several others from Tillery who are now college freshman for whom a partial scholarship would be needed.

Thanking you for your letter and extending every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Judson King

Judson King

WJK:a

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

Reply to
REGIONAL OFFICE
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Tel. 404/522-3697

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ART EMERY
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GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

May 2, 1966

Miss Kathleen Connors
Hood College
Frederick, Maryland

Dear Miss Connors:

We do not have any positions open in our office for summer employment, but I am referring your inquiry to Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council who may have some suggestions for you.

Sincerely,

Jac Wasserman
Field Director

JW:ja

cc: Al Ulmer ✓

Hood College
Frederick, Maryland
April 27, 1966

Mr. Jack Wasserman
5 Forsythe Street Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wasserman:

I am extremely interested in your National Sharecropper's Fund. Will you have any positions available between August 18 and September 20 ? Or will you have any part-time positions in the Greenville, North Carolina area for the entire summer?

I would appreciate information on the full scope of your program, your projects, and membership.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Connors

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37902

May 4, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, NW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

We regret that we cannot respond to your request of April 22 for information on self-help housing. In its early period, TVA did do some work on methods of building low cost housing. This activity was discontinued, however, many years ago. We appreciate your inquiry.

Very truly yours,

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Gilbert Stewart, Jr

Gilbert Stewart, Jr.
Ass't Director of Information

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

May 5, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
4 Forsythe St.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Al:

Ed Stanfield will talk with you, Vernon Jordan, and Emery Via for me right away I am sure. This note is being sent to you, however, to make two urgent requests which are directed to you solely and personally. They are as follows:

1) We need your help at your earliest convenience in helping us shape up our orientation and training program for the SPEED-UP student workers this summer.
2) We would like to have you work with Rev. Hagans in surveying one rural community which we believe has possibilities for establishing a permanent community center. It appears also that there is a dramatic need for housing in this community. Before we put students to work there, we think it would be invaluable to us and helpful to you to take this community for some intensive analysis. We should like to have you begin as soon as you could possibly make your services available. What say you?

I feel sure that you could combine these two services and we hope that you may be able to work this into your schedule right away. Please let me hear from you.

Faithfully yours,

Ailce Spearman

Ailce N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/sb

May 5, 1966

Mr. Stan Dreyer
Cooperative League of the USA
59 East Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Stan:

Enclosed is a copy of the suggested letter of invitation to persons from the pre-planning conference. Also included is a list of the expenses I incurred during the last week. Thank you for taking care of this.

I enjoyed the week and the opportunity to get to know you, Chuch, and Cal better.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Enclosures

May 6, 1966

Report to Mrs. Stanley, Chairman
Mrs. Eliza Paschall, Exec. Director

CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICE:

1. Our proposal submitted to EOA was approved by the Board on April 27, along with several programs which are "to be developed". Mr Montague asked what that meant and was told that personnel is be added to Dr. Cothran's staff within the nect two months. He urged that our program not be delayed until June and it was agreed that Mr. Hill, the Chrm. of the Program Committee for the EOA Board, Mr. Montague, Dr. Cothran and I should try to make some arrangements. Mr. Montague and Mr. Hill have proposed that I work with Dr. Cothran and any other appropriate individuals to develop the proposal so that it meets the requirements. I have secured copies of other proposals of programs now in operation and our consulting with numerous persons who have had experience in this and hope to revise our document in immediately. What the time schedule is from here on I don't know, but I'm sure we can count on continued help from Mr. Montague and Mr. Hill, who feel that the service is needed as soon as possible (We've had nothing in writing.)

2. I have kept Miss Hinchcliffe at the Ford Foundation informed of all this, because I am sure that if the Ford Foundation does pursue its program of studying the usefulness of the CAB program in the U.S., we will want to stay in touch with them, regardless of EOA support.

3. Mennonite House, 540 Houston St., has agreed to operate a "service" on Tuesday & Thursday mornings. The Kirkwood Christian Center wants to start. The WAOK Council of Women in Decatur are making plans, also at Carver Community. The Summerhill Peelestown branch of the Council of Women is not too satisfied with the location at the Summerhill YMCA (It is very small and already crowded. It is directly across from the stadium and on the nights there are events, it not a very accessible location.) The vine City Improvement Association is still having difficulties locating another Community House. One house they have been negotiating about is owned by an out of town person, who has not authorized the repairs they felt necessary. I think they might look for another location or try to arrange to pay for the repairs out of the rent.

1. Promotion of the centers at Summerhill & Mennonite House have been primarily through WAOK and the Inquirer and The World. We have not used handbills because of the uncertainties of the locations and the expense.

2. I am arranging to attend meetings of the Bapists and the Methodist ministers to explain the Citizens Information Service and ask them to tell people who come to them for help of these locations.

In the light of EOA, the mumber of centers operating is less important.

2. Atlanta Police: Following the discussion at the last Board meeting, I attended one of the regular complaint hearings held on Monday night by the police department. I was quite impressed with the atomosphere of the proceedings and feel we should urge citizens to take advantage of this opportunity. (It may not solve all the individual problems but if there are certain patterns in the behavior of certain members of the force, this would show.) When I asked Chief Jenkins for an appointment for Council representatives to meet with him, he suggested a Monday night following the hearing, because the police superintendents are all there. We have contacted certain Board members to go next Monday night, and will report on this at the Board meeting.

3. "Voter Education:" Following discussion at last Board meeting, a committee met on Thursday, May 5 (Miss Briscoe, Mr. Wood, and Miss Doris Cromartie currently with the Fulton County Democrats. I had consulted with Mrs. Whittmore at the Fulton Co., Republicans too, so that any plans we make can take into account plans of the parties to do citizenship education.) We will submit a preliminary draft to Mr. Jordan, outlining a program designed to equip leaders (Negro & White) in 1 precinct (or part of a precinct) to determine political issue and deal with them effectively . (Of course the research questions are how to identify the leaders and what information to give them. This is not the place to go into details. Suggestions will be gladly received by the committee.)

4. Education: Following the Board discussion, a meeting has been set for Tuesday with Dr. Johnston, Mrs. Mitchell, Dr. H.E. Tate and Dr. Ed Weaver to discuss how we might pursue the idea of drawing up for the community a statement of the valid educational choices, and the valid educational problems, presented by desegregation of metro school systems. The information on schools in the Newsletter pointed up some of this. (If you did not receive one please bring check to Board meeting and I'll have it waiting for you.)

5. Housing: We have heard no more about the study of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. I think they were disappointed in the findings of the Atlanta study; have no idea if they plan anything more. After consulting with ome of the others involved in the Atlanta study we have billed the NCDH for $200 which Mr. Wood said would be paid to us.

Decatur-Atlanta: The East Lake area of Atlanta-Decatur seems to offer some hope for a "stabilized neighborhood". Mrs. Wilson, who will probably move into the area, Miss Helen Bullard, and Mr. Moreland Smith (the SRC staff member for housing & urban development) and I met and made some plans which Miss Bullard will help us with. The time is ripe for work on the "climate of opinion" about housing and it has been suggested that a few ministers be approached on the idea of getting up a statement about housing similar to the manifestos on public schools, public accommodations, etc.. Would like Board discussion.

6. Employment: We are continuing simple announcements on WAOK. Mrs. Gibert has about completed information on apprenticeship program in Atlanta, which will make an important report. (There is little change from the picture 2 years ago when we went thru the same routine. Again we find that the first difficulty is in getting the information on which to act. Any statements about participation or lact of participation by Negroes in the programs must be precede by statement of difficulties in knowing enough to even to try to apply for a program

The attached report on Mr. Sterrs Johnson reflects the confusion and lack of information characteristic of just about all programs.

Atlanta Public Housing: We have reports showing vacancies at many Atlanta Housing projects. Recommend a Board committee to deal with this including going to next Housing Authority meeting and recommending steps.

7. EOA: Urge a Board committee to study EOA organization and operation in light of OEO Guidelines, to ask other groups to join in such study looking toward application for renewal of large EOA grant in August. One basic question seems to be in the method of appointment of the Board of Directors, which does not conform to the conditions set forth in the OEO CAP Guide and required of other CAP Boards. I would like to report more in details at the Board Meeting.

FINANCE REPORT:

1. From the office we maidled to everybody who had contributed money in 1965 or 1964 the Jan. Newsletter with the leaflet on the Council and appropriate notices.

2. Around April 18 & 18, with Mrs. Brachman's help, we mailed another set of material to those who had not responded.

3. Mr. Jacobs has sent personal letters to friends.

4. Mr. McPherson earlier sent a letter to inter-group relations personnel.

5. Mr. Cochran has sent letters to some co-workers in the Democratic party.

6. Next week a letter will go to all members of the Unitarian Universalist Church, on church stationary, signed by Nancy Perkins and other church members who have been active in the Council.

If each Board member would take responsibility for either submitting to the office a set of "new" names from among his or her own friends and associates or for conracting them in person, this would be one way of introducing the Council to new groups of people (see above). We can handle direct mailings from the office, but we cannot plan and carry out a total development program".

Council Administration:
1. The annual meeting in Nov., was recessed pending EOA, etc., Personally I recommend a meeting of members only (i.e., persons who have paid or pledged money for 1966 to set their ideas on future directors.

2. In planning such a meeting, however, plans should be made for reaching new prospects for membership. We have concentrated so far on people already in our files, but have made no systematic effort to reach new people, either old residents who have never joined or new residents who don't know about us.

3. We sent out an April Newsletter only to those who have paid in 1966. This was the first since January. What plans do we want for future Newsletters?

4. Another committee with different personnel needs to look towards new by-laws and "development" - i.e., future membership, finance, program, etc..

Secretary: Mrs. Hazel Hardy who came to work for in January had to resign due to personal affairs. The death of her mother required her to be away from the city for some time and her personal plans were uncertain. Through the Employment Service we have hired Miss Ledell Forehand, who recently came to Atlanta from Columbus, Georgia at a salary of $275 a month.

May 9, 1966

Mr. Douglas Kelly, Exec. Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Doug:

Just a note concerning this application. Sally would be an asset to any program and really needs the full scholarship.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

May 10, 1966

The Reverend James E. Ulmer
The First Methodist Church
Box 788
Brooksville, Florida

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Thank you for your letter. It is possible that we are related. I grew up in Clearwater, Florida but my father was born and raised in New York State.

I am sending under separate cover a selection of Southern Regional Council publications.

I hope we can get togehher sometime in the future.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

The First Methodist Church

CHURCH OFFICE
109 W. BROAD STREET
TELEPHONE 796-3363

BOX 788
BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA

JAMES E. ULMER, *Minister*

PARSONAGE
5 LEMON STREET
TELEPHONE 796-3063

April 26, 1966

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer

I have just read about your report to the Conference in Frogmore, S.C. as reported in the "World Outlook".

Is it possible that we are related? I was born in Palm Harbor, Florida, lived in South Carolina ten years near Varnville, Hampton County, where my grandfather lived and my father was born.

If you have the time, I would be happy to hear from you.

Sincerely:

James E. Ulmer

James E. Ulmer

May 10, 1966

Miss Kathleen Connors
Hood College
Frederick, Maryland

Dear Miss Connors:

Thank you for your letter asking about the possibility of working after August 18.

The part of the summer program I am connected with will be over by that date. However, I am passing your letter on to Mr. Vernon Jordan, Director of the Voter Education Program. It is possible he may have a position open for the dates your mentioned.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh

May 2, 1966

Miss Kathleen Connors
Hood College
Frederick, Maryland

Dear Miss Connors:

Mr. Ulmer will be out of the office all this week on a field trip. I will call his attention to your letter when he returns to the office.

Thank you for your inquiry.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) J.C. Howard
Secretary to Mr. Ulmer

RPH

5-2-

rh

Hood College
Frederick, Maryland
April 27, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I am extremely interested in your Southern Regional Council, particularily with block organizing and voter registration programs. I will be attending summer school until Aug. 18, but I would like to work with you after this date. Will you have any positions available from then until Sept.20? Or, will you have any positions on a part-time basis available in the Greenville, North Carolina area for the entire summer?

Also, could you please send me some information on your scholarships for students working on voter registration.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Connors

May 10, 1966

Mr. William Beardslee
Box 178
Haverford College
Haverford, Pennsylvania

Dear Bill:

It was good to learn that you will be working for SRC this summer. I look forward to the opportunity to work with you again.

There are two possible places Danial Serwer could work. One is in Alabama under the auspices of the Alabama Council on Human Relations promoting school desegregation and the other is in Jacksonville Florida working with a group similar to the Vine City group working on self-interest issues.

Of the two, I recommend Jacksonville for a purely selfish reason. The group there needs a bit of re-directing as they seem to have fallen into what Kenneth Clark calls "the fallacy of self-help; when you do something yourself that is your right, as a citizen, to expect from the city." i.e. garbage collection, painting rented houses. I think the right person there could make a real contribution.

Have Serwer let me know if he is interested. An honorarium of $150 plus room and board is available. He would begin as close to June 10 as possible.

See you this summer.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Box 178
Haverford College
Haverford, Pa.
May 4, 1966

Dear Al,

After much hard work and hard thought I have figured out a way to get out of going to summer school, and I will be working at SRC this summer. I don't know exactly what the job will be, but in April Paul said it would involve close work with you, which I look forward to very much. The only real requirement that I have on a job is that it be hard and challenging; I have sort have been sitting on my hands here at school not really able to do much except a few peaceful, humanitarian(?) demenstrations. If at all possible I want to do field work.

I have been on the lookout for successful examples of urban organizing, but have not had much luck. Even the SDS people have trouble. The most successful project going seems to be the one in Newark, New Jersey; I will get information on this before I get homein June.

When I saw you in April, you asked me to leave a note on your desk if I wanted to work for you. I didn't, only because Paul said any job I had at SRC would involve close coordination with you. I look forward to that. You also asked me if I knew of anyone good for the project you have of sending people in to organize and work out community projects, provide information, and so on. There is one person here whom I want to recommend, assuming you still have a place. His name is Danial Serwer; he is from New York. He worked last summer with Headstart as a teacher in Harlem.I know him very well, respect his mind and his ability in dealing with people, and his deep concern over civil rights. If you have a position, he would be excellent. His only need as far as money goes is are a place to live and something to eat, although since he is scholarship at Haverford, anything in addition would be well used. I cannot recommend him too highly, both as a friend and as an extremely hard, good worker.

If there is still a position, let me know and he will write to you. In any case I look forward to working with you this summer.

Sincerely,

Bill

May 10, 1966

Mr. Gene Guerrero
Southern Student Organizaing Committee
1703 Portland Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Gene:

Your inference of a boycott was, is, and will continue to be resented. An apology can be sent to the above address. I went home to mother.

The money for student "honorariums" did not come through. There is, however, approximately $2000 available for 10 students out of the project with which I work. Thus far the plans are as follows:

3 Three students - Jacksonville, Florida
1 Two students - VSCR
1 Three students - Alabama Council on Human Relations
2 Two students - Atlanta, Georgia.

There is a possibility one more honorarium could be squeezed out. I have talked about this with Baxton Bryant in relationship to the Nashville Project.

The sort of services SRC is currently offering community projects is described in the enclosed sheet. I am working with groups in rural South Carolina and Alabama and continue to have an interest in Atlanta. I have been staying on the road a great deal, recently spending a week with the Coop League of the USA in four states doing pre-planning for a proposed regional cooperative

training program.

Your labor stuff sounds good.

It's sad about the Opry.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

southern student organizing committee

1703 portland avenue nashville, tennessee box 6403 phone: 291-3537

April May 2, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Since you have decided to boycott all SSOC meetings I decided that I should write to find out how you are doing. I got the thing you sent on the encampment and on the HEW jobs and appreciate your sending them. I have thought of the HEW thing but it looks like I will be pretty tied up with SSOC.

Actually I have a couple of questions I wantedto ask. One is did the money for the student "scholarships" for summer work ever come through and if it has where is it being put? If it has, do you have any left for other projects? The second thing is about community projects. What sort of services is SRC now offering community projects and who are you helping currently?

I have been working on labor stuff for the last month or so. We had a labor conference a couple of weeks ago in North Carolina which went really well. It looks like an internship program to have southern students work with organizers over the summer may come out of the conference. Emory Via was up for it and did a very good job.

Hope all is well. Went to the Opry Saturday night for the first time in several months and find it becoming more commercialized than in the recent past. Tell Robin hello for me.

peace,

Gene

gene guerrero

Lounge
Newcomb Hall
Univ. of Va.
Charlottesville, Va

May 10, 1966

Mr. David Nolan
Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee
P. O. Box 79
Kenbridge, Virginia

Dear Dave:

Yes, I'd like to come but not just to give a speech, something I think may very well be the poorest way around to try and "communicate." I'll do the speech thing but is it possible to have several hours on two or three days to work with groups? If so, and if the dates don't coincide with something I've already committed myself to, I'll be there.

Thank you for the invitation.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee
Post Office Box 79
Kenbridge, Virginia

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al,

In trying to learn from the experiences of last summer, we are planning to have an orientation session for our summer volunteers this summer. We wondered if it would be possible for you to come and speak on credit unions and co-ops.

As it shapes up now, we will have a week-long voter registration drive before the books close on June 13. For this I am now travelling the state to recruit students. After the voter registration drive, which we hope will serve to prepare the community for the summer, and give the volunteers a feel of the area in which they will be working, ~~Then~~ we will adjourn to Charlottesville for the orientation session. It should last several days, and we are trying to get speakers on the following subjects: Virginia history, Virginia politics and government, Farm problems, federal programs, OEO, Nonviolence, and Co-ops and credit unions.

We have people in Charlottesville now working on housing, etc., so we will be able to be more definite later about the specific dates. We would like to know, however, if it would be possible for you to attend, and we would appreciate any suggestions you might have on the otientation session. I'm afraid we can't offer to compensate you—our treasury is now down to $40. and we don't have enough for next week's subsistence. We have sent a fund-raising group to New York, but can't predict the results. Anyhow, let me hear from you soon. Pax, freedom,

Dave
David Nolan

May 10, 1966

Mr. Harold J. Wells
Campus Minister
3204 South Taylor Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72204

Dear Harold:

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter. We sent your proposal on to the foundation and regretfully the answer was no. I mentioned the idea to the Peace Corps last weekend and they have promised to write either you or me after they have discussed it more.

This leaves only the lone scholarship remaining out of the possibilities I discussed with you in Little Rock, and the prospect of that is burdened in that I have received twenty-seven requests for ten openings already.

I am very sorry that all this is so negative. I will continue to look about for possible supporters of your program and hope that the past isn't always the prelude.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

PN - Eagle says
no - do you want to
see if McLaurid could
help - not for
salaisky's but other
and, including financial
PN

PA -

Do there a
possibility of
help from the
Student Contingency
Fund for
this?

IAN

wesley foundation

at Little Rock University

April 19, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

I promised that I would send some statement of the Little Rock summer project. I am enclosing a few brochures which will give you the broad objectives. If this is not complete enough please let me know.

We are just now getting the brochures out and already we have had some twenty inquires. It looks as though we may have to do some fairly thorough screening. Of course I am delighted with the interest.

We are approaching several groups and persons about the possibility of providing scholarships for one or two individuals. The planning committee desided that we would assign persons to specific areas of work for the entire summer. We feel that this will be much more effective for the entire project.

I do hope that you may be able to give us some support and that you may have some success with the Peace Corps representative. I have talked with all of the staff members in the Arkansas Council of Human Relations and they all seem pleased to co-sponsor the project. They are going to send information to all of the board members and they will vote on the matter at the May board meeting.

I will keep you informed concerning further developments and I would much appreciate additional guidance from you and your office, I am

Sincerley,

Harold

Harold J. Wells

Enclosures:

Harold J. Wells, campus minister
MOhawk 3-0572, area code 501
3204 south taylor street, little rock, arkansas, 72204

Application for

STUDENTS in URBAN AFFAIRS SEMINAR

Little Rock: 1966

1. PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name of applicant _____ Age _____

Home address _____ Sex _____

College address _____

Address immediately at the end of this school term _____

_____ As of what date? _____

Major _____ Class _____

Name and occupation of father _____

Name and occupation of mother _____

Approximate family income _____

2. YOUR INCOME AND RESOURCES: (estimate for next school year)

COSTS		RESOURCES	
Tuition and fees	_____	Personal savings	_____
Books, etc.	_____	Part time earnings during year	_____
Board	_____	Aid from parents or guardian	_____
Room	_____	Aid from other relatives	_____
Personal	_____	Scholarships	_____
Travel costs	_____	Other resources	_____
Installment payments	_____	TOTAL	_____
Other costs	_____		
TOTAL	_____		

3. Describe briefly any relationship you may have with the church, both pre-college and now:

4. Write briefly on your extra-curricular involvements, including civil rights experience, university reform, peace movement, etc., during college.

5. What implication do you see in your present course of study for future participation in the society?

6. What three books read during the last year seemed most significant to you?

7. What periodicals do you read regularly?

8. Would you be interested in taking a credit course during the summer at one of the colleges or Universities in Little Rock? Indicate what course.

9. ACCOMPANYING DATA

Enclose a succinct statement explaining why you are applying for this project, and indicate abilities that you feel will help you to qualify.

Enclose a brief statement of your faith orientation and its present significance in your life.

10. EXPERIENCE, INTEREST AND HEALTH

What experiences have you had in working with children? With young people? With adults?

List experiences and interests and skills which you feel would be beneficial in terms of your participation in the project.

Indicate first, second and third choices of work projects in which you wish to participate:

Voter education and registration_____ Courts and Law_____

Freedom Schools_____ Creative and Dramatic Arts_____

Research in real estate_____ Labor Relations Politics _____

Tutoring_____ Public Education_____

Are you in good health?_____ If not, what problems?_____

_____Any physical handicaps?_____

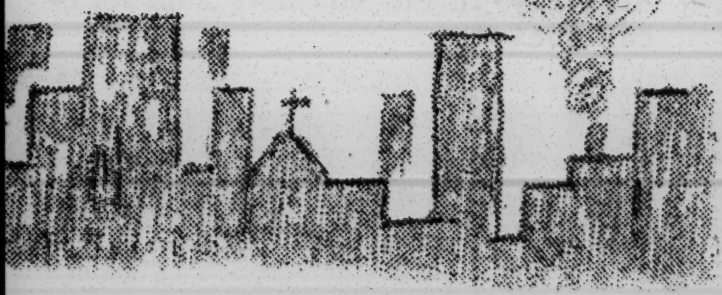
11. AGREEMENT OF SERVICE

In making application, I understand that the term of service is ___ weeks. If accepted, I will be present on the opening day, which is ___ and will remain throughout the specified period. I agree to the Work-Study relationship which will be determined before the beginning of the project.

_____(signature)

STUDENTS IN URBAN AFFAIRS

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.
JUNE 6 - AUGUST 14
1966



STUDENTS IN URBAN

WHAT IS IT?

For ten weeks this summer, June 6-August 14, there will be a STUDENTS IN URBAN AFFAIRS seminar, in collaboration with the college and university chapters of the Arkansas Council of Human Relations and several campus Christian ministries. It will attempt to provide 15-20 Arkansas students with a maximum exposure to the major problems of an urban environment. Through an investigation of the local community institutions, the church, and the state and federal government, the participants will try to discover how these problems can be resolved.

To those of us living in an age of tremendous social and technological change, it has become increasingly clear that there is an imperative need for a new understanding of the responsible stance in our secular age. This project is uniquely designed to provide a real-life laboratory experiences in which students can learn to live in response and with responsibility in our urban-technological society.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Students will work in a specific area, i.e. research in real estate, voter education and registration, political relationships, courts and law, public education, freedom schools, labor-management relations.

Mornings or a portion of the day will be free for individual study.

Regular seminar educational experiences will take place in the evenings with study and discussion. These sessions will include group discussions, lectures, films, and forums. Prominent leaders of labor, finance, management and the church as well as political candidates will be resource persons. On weekends the group will participate in urban church programs and cooperative recreation, as well as tours of the urban-industrial complex.

WHAT ARE LIVING ARRANGEMENTS?

The group will live in a cooperative arrangement near downtown Little Rock, with room and board provided for each participant.

AFFAIRS

Participation in cooperative living will include a common meal shared together each evening, followed by a period of sharing daily experiences, critical evaluation, and participation in experimental forms of community worship.

WHAT ABOUT FINANCIES?

There are no fees. Instead, each student will be provided with room and board; a scholarship of up to $300 will be given to each student at the end of the project. Scholarships will be given according to the financial need of the student.

WHO SHOULD APPLY?

The group is limited to 20 college, graduate, and seminary students from Arkansas or students attending a school in Arkansas.

INTERESTED?

1. Fill out the attached form and send it to Harold J. Wells, 3204 So. Taylor, Little Rock, Arkansas, 72204. Upon receipt you will be sent an application.
2. Fill out an application and send it in. Deadline for the return of applications is May 6.

May 10, 1966

Mr. Lon Hill
New Orleans Community Education
Box 50683
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Lon:

Enclosed is the description of a program SRC has initiated with the Fund for the Advancement of Education. If I remember correctly, in your proposal you mentioned the need for books. This program is limited to paperback books and has a stated aim of getting books into the hands of low-income people.

A proposal from the New Orleans Community Education program would receive prompt attention. We are presently asking that individual proposals be kept to under 1500 editions.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Judy
Please collect
a few of our
publications &
send to this "lady"

May 11, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Katherine Church informs me that the Southern Regional Council has lots of good material.

Since I am now responsible for collecting materials of all kinds and seeing that Volunteers get what they need and want, I would appreciate it greatly if you could send me a collection of your materials.

You suggested to Kathy that you would be glad to mail material to our Volunteers serving in the South. We may take advantage of your kind offer.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Molly Yard Garrett

Molly Yard Garrett
Director
Volunteer Information Service,
VISTA

The First Methodist Church
BOX 788
BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA 33512

JAMES E. ULMER, *Minister*

May 12, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Thank you for your reply to my letter. Though I'm afraid we're not related if your father came from New York State unless we are "sixteenth" cousins.

I will be looking forward to receiving the material which you are sending under separate cover from the letter. The type of work you are doing is certainly something which is greatly needed and in which I am deeply interested.

If you are in the vicinity of Brooksville, please feel free to stop and see me.

Sincerely:

James E. Ulmer

James E. Ulmer

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

May 16, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Altanta, Georgia
30303

Dear Al:

Please send me a set of guidelines on Credit Unions. Mr. Jim Coats, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions of Atlanta, Georgia is the contact.

It is called "Procedure For Organizing Federal Credit Unions".

Sincerely,

Eugene W. Hagans

Eugene W. Hagans

EWH/sb

522-5645

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC.
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023
AREA CODE 212 • SUSQUEHANNA 7-2714

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Hellan

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

MRS. ELIZABETH B. BALDWIN
Washington Representative
10705 Weymouth Street
Garrett Park, Maryland
Area Code 301 • 949-1697

May 18, 1966

Mrs. Bernice Reagen
334 Chappell Rd. N.W.
#C - 4
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Dear Bernice Reagen:

Dr. Albert McQueen and I have shared our enthusiasm over your application, and are eager to have you spend some time at the Washington, D.C. EFC, this summer. Because the total enrollment of the Encampment is still a matter of question, however, we cannot commit ourselves concerning another full time staff position, for the entire six-weeks.

What we would like to suggest is that you consider joining the Encampment staff for the two weeks from July 3 through July 16. If this is acceptable, we can offer a salary of $300 for the two weeks, plus your board and room, and roundtrip transportation for you and your children.

As I understand it, you will be able to arrange for the children to be cared for off campus. We would prefer to have you live on campus yourself, but would be glad to consider an arrangement whereby you would spend your days and most of your evenings with the Encampment but would sleep off campus with your children.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Doug Kelley

Douglas Kelley
Executive Director

d/
cc: Dr. A. McQueen, Mr. A. Ulmer

NON-PROFIT, NON-SECTARIAN, NON-PARTISAN; FOUNDED IN 1946 BY ALGERNON D. BLACK AND THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION.

"The Encampment for Citizenship has been an effective pioneering project in citizenship education. It has helped train people for all walks of American life. Our government, and now the Peace Corps, have reaped the harvest of its work. . . ." —*John F. Kennedy*

"This venture with which the name of Eleanor Roosevelt has been so closely associated has made a splendid contribution in citizenship education and in the training of young people." —*Lyndon B. Johnson*

same ltr. to:

Mr. Lavert Taylor
Mr. Hubert Thomas
Mr. Joe McDommitt
Mr. Lewis Black
Mr. Leonidas James

May 18, 1966

The Reverend Eugene Hagans
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Hagans:

A conference on Self-help Housing will be held in Lake Worth, Florida beginning at 1:00 P.M. on May 25th and will continue through May 26th. Mr. Howard Washburn, who has worked in self-help housing projects in California will be the main resource person for the meeting.

If you can possibly arrange to attend I feel that it will be well worth your time.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS

National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office
78 MARIETTA STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • AREA CODE 404 – 688-8778

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Dwight R. Zook

Arthur Q. Funn
Legal Counsel

May 19, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

On Friday, May 27th, Mr. M. Carl Holman, Deputy Staff Director, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, will be in Atlanta to meet with civil rights officials who are concerned with problems relating to Negro migration from rural to urban areas under voluntary and involuntary conditions.

We invite you to attend this meeting at 2:00 p.m. on May 27th in the Conference Room of the Southern Regional Office, National Urban League.

The meeting will focus on the following questions:

To what cities, particularly in the Southern Region, are the migrants going, and why? Where are they coming from, and why?

What levels of skills and degree of literacy do they bring with them? What kind of adjustment problems do they have?

What preparation for urban living is now being given in these rural areas? For example, what kind of information do they need, and to what extent is it provided? What kind of education and training do they need, and to what extent is it provided? What kind of programs and services do they need, and to what extent are they provided?

To what degree are governmental and nongovernmental programs relating to the problem of the rural-to-urban migrant provided on a comprehensive cooperative basis?

How might the civil rights and other organizations more effectively utilize the services of the Civil Rights Commission?

Affiliated with National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference on Social Welfare
Contributions to the National Urban League are tax deductible

We look forward to seeing you at this most important meeting at 2:00 p.m. on May 27th.

Very cordially,

Clarence D. Coleman

Clarence D. Coleman
Southern Regional Director

CDC/els

May 20, 1966

Mr. Thomas L. Delton
USDA
Rural Community Development Service
1776 Peachtree Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309'

Dear Mr. Delton:

A conference on Self-help Housing will be held in Lake Worth, Florida (Friends Meeting Center, 823 North "A" Steaue) beginning at 1:00 P.M. on May 25th and will continue through Mary 26th. Mr. Howard Washburn, who has worked in self-help housing projects in California will be the main resource person for the meeting.

If you can possibly arrange to attend I feel that it will be well worth your time.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Berkeley, Calif.
5-20-66

Dear Al & Robin,

First let me thank you for taking in a weary stranger. It was great! I didn't have a chance to meet Bill Donohoe's better half, but there is no doubt that you are a lucky man, Al. Now, for Robin — ?

As you probably know by now, the day before I arrived in Berea there was an "organizational crisis" — to put it mildly. So, I went through the routine of interviewing knowing that the whole set-up is up for grabs. After talking with Donohoe we decided my temperament was such that I would find the work as frustrating as he does, especially if the Council continues to have jurisdiction over community action programming. (Bill has also resigned, as of the 31st. I'm not sure that is for publication, however.)

Now, as for the trip to Frogmore: I tried to

call you when I got back to Atlanta, but there was no answer at your home. I was quite excited about the possibilities of the situation, and tried as casually as possible to let Gilt & Sicilog know of my interest. My one criticism of the program is the same as that of the team which recently evaluated the Community development activities for the past several years — it tend to be too passive. Though I am deeply committed to Penn's approach, it seems to me that the time has come for a bit more direction to the non-directive approach, while still allowing the people to make the vital decisions. Be that as it may, I am very interested in the position. They are looking for a more experienced person & I was the first to really interview for the job. I think I can do it, and may have an outside chance of getting it. Hence hoping.

Thanks again.

Cordially,

John Golden

F.

Thomas L. Delton
USDA
Rural Community Development S
Service
1776 Peachtree Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

same ltr to:

Mr. Lavert Taylor
Mr. Hubert Thomas
Mr. Joe McDommitt
Mr. Lewis Black
Mr. Leonidas James
inv. to Mr. Thos. L. Delton

May 23, 1966

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

The Reverend Eugene Hagans
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Hagans:

The address of the Self-Help Housing meeting to be held May 25th and 26th is:

Friends Meeting Center
823 North A Avenue
Lake Worth, Florida

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

457 Ash N.E.
Albuquerque, N.M.
May 23, 1966

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

My wife and I are interested in working with your organization. We feel that we are qualified to render you a good and dedicated service.

Both of us have served as Peace Corps Volunteers in Ecuador from 1962 to 1964. Our work there involved community action programs, teaching and also agricultural extension. My wife has also served as a Vista Volunteer for one year among the Navajo Indians in Arizona.

I have attended Kentucky State College and the University of New Mexico, my wife studied social sciences and art in Boston.

If you would like further information on our backgrounds and qualifications you may either contact us directly or contact:

Mr. Bill Sweany
892 Myrtle N.E.
Atlanta, Ga. Apt. # 8
Tele: 872-2465

I would also like to make an appointment for an interview with you between June 15 and 17. Please indicate in your letter the time and date that is most convenient with you.

Sincerely,

Charles Schimmoeller

Mr. Charles Schimmoeller

May 23, 1966

Mr. Bill Taylor
Civil Rights Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Friday evening, May 12th, my wife and I and the Reverend Eugene Hagans, an employee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, were refused service at the M & K Cafeteria in Camden, South Carolina.

The owner says he will not comply until a court tells him to do so.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

May 24, 1966

Mr. B. F. Ihlenfeldt, Administrator
Cooperative League of the U.S.A.
59 East Van Buren Street - Room 318
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Chuck:

In poking about Lee County, South Carolina the other day I learned of a "feeder" pig program which they have underway there. Confusion about whether a person can make $3000 net or gross has plagued the program from the beginning. OEO says $3000 net -- FHA says gross, -- and FHA has the money.

I wonder, since you're a feeder pig expert, if you could figure a way to straighten the Lee County FHA man out?

Thank you for whatever you can do.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

May 24, 1966

PA - for your "information"!

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ART EMERY
Tennessee representative

JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

Jac Wasserman was good enough to send me a copy of the report, "The Cooperative League visits the Deep South - May 1 - 6, 1966" which I understand was written by Calvin Kytle. I am glad that our field men in several of the states were able to meet with you and the Co-op League people on this visit.

I do believe that you ought to know more about what the National Sharecroppers Fund has been doing in this field over the past several years. For one thing we sponsored what I believe is the first Southern conference on farm cooperatives for many years. I refer to the conference held at Frogmore, South Carolina. See the enclosed conference program. Also in July last year, we co-sponsored, with several other organizations, a conference on Cooperatives and Credit Unions in the War on Poverty (see enclosed program).

You probably know that the Panola Farmers Cooperative in Mississippi was greatly aided by our Mississippi field representative, James Mays, and that several co-ops were established. Also, the Mid-South Consumers Oil Cooperative was set up with the assistance of Art Emery, our Tennessee representative. We also aided the secretary of the Southern Consumers Cooperative, Una Mae Hargrave, to attend the six-weeks Institute at Antigonish, Nova Scotia. Our cooperative program with the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, under the able guidance of Mr. L.S. James, whose work we supervised, helped to develop a farmers machinery co-op in that state last year.

My only reason for mentioning these things is to show that we have been actively concerned and involved, and I hope that the Southern Regional Council would not develop a center of information on rural cooperatives without close coordination with the work of the National Sharecroppers Fund in this area where we have done some useful work and have gained valuable experience.

(more)

Mr. Al Ulmer May 24, 1966

Enclosed also for your information is a copy of the latest Progress Report of our Southern Rural Training Project as well as NSF's last report, "The Condition of Farm Workers and Small Farmers in 1965. It is our hope that SRTP will continue for another year and that it can set up training programs to develop co-op leaders and to teach co-op management.

Sincerely yours,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Director

FB/vmg

Encls.

May 24, 1966

Mr. B. F. Ihlenfeldt, Administrator
Cooperative League of the U.S.A.
59 East Van Buren Street - Room 318
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Chuck:

In poking about Lee County, South Carolina the other day I learned of a "feeder" pig program which they have underway there. Confusion about whether a person can make $3000 net or gross has plagued the program from the beginning. OEO says $3000 net -- FHA says gross, -- and FHA has the money.

I wonder, since you're a feeder pig expert, if you could figure a way to straighten the Lee County FHA man out?

Thank you for whatever you can do.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

May 24, 1966

Mr. Michael S. Williams
1342 Nylic Street,
Apartment # 3
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mike:

I am sending you under separate cover a selection of Southern Regional Council publications. Included is a summary of what the Council is and attempts to accomplish. If you are interested in employment with us please send a vita sheet so I can pass it around to other people here.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

1342-Mylic Street, Apt. 3
Tallahassee, Florida
May 17, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Al:

Having recalled from the occasions that you have played handball here, I remembered that you were working for the Southern Regional Council. I went to see Jim Smith and got your address. I will be getting my Master's Degree in Philosophy in December, 1966 and will be considering employment. As it is virtually impossible to find a teaching position in January, I have thought that the Southern Regional Council would be worth considering. I know very little about the organization, except from what I have seen in various monographs and papers published by it, and from what I have been able to glean from Jim and Dr. Grigg in Sociology.

As my area of interest is social and political philosophy, especially with minority relations, I think that I might find working for the organization a formidable challenge. However, I don't really know too much about the type of positions that are open, the nature of the work done and the kind of pay. I would appreciate your helping me in this matter as I don't know of another source of information which would be able to help me in this matter.

Furthermore, I should add that if you can contact me about this inquiry, could you address the letter to:

Michael S. Williams
c/o Clyde Bemis
Harmony, Maine

This will be my address for the next thirty days until the camp where I will be working opens in late June.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Michael S. Williams

Michael S. Williams

May 24, 1966

Mr. David Raphael
102 Bridge Avenue
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Raphael:

Thank you for your letter and for sending me your vita sheet.

Southern Regional Council, at the moment, does not have any openings on its staff. However, I am keeping your request in the event a job becomes available in the near future.

Please say hello to Bill for me.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project

AU:rh

May 24, 1966

Miss Nancy S. Spears, Director
Lee County Head Start Follow-Through
155 Cox Street
Auburn, Alabama 36830

Dear Miss Spears:

Mr. Bob Valder passed your request for students volunteers on to me. I have sent out information to students who previously had asked about summer work opportunities, hoping to match several of these people with your project. The response, thus far, has not been encouraging. However, the next few weeks offer some hope. Presently, we have designated three (3) $150 honorariums for the East Alabama Council on Human Relations.

In answer to your second question concerning the availability of funds from Southern Regional Council for a neighborhood organizer, I am enclosing a description of the Community Organization Project.

I would enjoy meeting with your group to discuss this more fully sometime at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project

AU:rh
Encl.

LEE COUNTY
HEAD START FOLLOW-THROUGH
155 Cox Street
Auburn, Alabama 36830

May 12, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

The East Alabama Council on Human Relations applied for ten students to work in our school desegregation project and project Head Start this summer and as we have not heard any thing further I am wondering if the students will be available. We are already conducting a door to door campaign on school desegregation but could use the students in project Head Start in a play school program we are offering this summer so we are very anxious to hear if they will be available. Could you let me know as soon as possible.

We are also interested in information on funds available from SRC for a neighborhood organizer. Would like to know such things as what the qualifications are that the person would have to have, what amount they would be paid, what is expected of them, what training they might receive or then what we would have to do to receive such.

Would appreciate information on both of the above. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Spears by ch

Nancy S. Spears
Director

NSS:ch

May 24, 1966

Miss Ginna Frank
1501 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ginna:

Under separate cover are the ten copies of "Black Belt" you requested.

I'm sorry I missed you when you came through.

Best,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

SFE
SINCE 1867

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

811 CYPRESS STREET, N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308 / 875-0279

Please reply to:
1501 18th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Al:

Sorry I missed you last week - I had meant to be around for the Friday night festivities, but had to come back during the day. Saw your colleagues, however, and finally laid eyes on the SRC offices, including yours, complete with map of Africa.

I am beginning to sound like a broken record, but can I have some more copies of Black Belt Schools? I have a new intern group coming along, and I need 10 copies for homework for them. Can you have them mailed, or sent with the next transient from your office up here?

See you soon,

Gina

May 24, 1966

Mr. B. F. Ihlenfeldt
The Cooperative League of the U.S.A.
59 East Van Buren Street - Room 318
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Churck:

Could you please send Mr. H. B. Andrews, Route 2, Lynchburg, South Carolina, information describing opportunities for agricultural cooperatives.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

LEE COUNTY HEAD START FOLLOW THROUGH PROGRAM

155 Cox Street

Auburn, Alabama 36830

May 25, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

I will be in Atlanta after 2:30 p.m. on May 27, 1966 to meet with Vernon and Ed and would like very much to talk with you also. I hope that you can make arrangements to do this.

Sincerely,

Nancy S. Spears/h.c.

Nancy S. Spears
(Mrs. William D.)
Director

NSS/lc

5-27-66 AU

The COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the USA

a national federation of cooperatives

50th Anniversary (25th Biennial) Congress, St. Paul, Minnesota, October 12-14, 1966
THEME: "Beginning the Second Half-Century"

Jerry Voorhis, president and executive director
Chicago, Illinois

May 26, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Richard Wenner, the Director of Rural Task Force in O.E.O. is contacting the Farmers Home Administration in Washington regarding the FHA fieldman in Lee County, South Carolina.

Dick Wenner says that they operate on the $3,000 net basis and FHA follows these regulations. He will attempt to get the situation in Lee County, South Carolina corrected. We would appreciate being kept informed on the progress on this.

Al, we took the liberty to invite Emil Sekerak, the Education Director of the Berkeley Consumers Co-op in California to attend the conference in Edwards. Hope this is O.K.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the USA

Chuck

B. F. Ihlenfeldt, Administrator
Economic Opportunity Program

BFI:LL

GENERAL OFFICES: 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605 312-922-0667
Harold Hamil, chairman of the board • Bowman Doss, vice president-vice chairman
WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1012 14th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20005 202-628-8765

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SPEED-UP

#9

1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

254-7608 "Program for Progress" 256-8808

ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. Austin V. Edwards
Assistant Director of State FHA

Mr. Donald L. Fowler
Faculty, USC

Dr. Wil Lou Gray
Educator and Civic Leader

Mrs. Eddie Lou Holloway
Housewife

The Reverend Matthew D. McCollom
Methodist District Superintendent

Mr. Matthew J. Perry
Attorney

Dr. John F. Potts
President, Voorhees College

Dr. J. Sherrard Rice
Minister, First Presbyterian Church, Columbia

Mrs. Vashti W. Smith
Nursing Home Administrator

Dr. R. Wright Spears
President, Columbia College

Mr. I. P. Stanback
Insurance, District Manager

Most Reverend Ernest L. Unterkoefler
Bishop of the Diocese of Charleston

May 26, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Al:

I am real excited about working with you during the week of orientation. You mentioned to me that you would be here on June 7th and June 8th and that you would like to work with small groups of students.

On June 7th Lowell Dodge is going to be here in the morning, talking to the students about tutoring. However, I would like you to work with our Citizenship Education students on that day, also, so if is convenient to you, you can talk with them during lunch from 12:30 till 2:00 or perhaps you all can have lunch together, or something, and then again in the evening you can have supper together from 5:30 until 7:30 and talk to them some more, or share some of your ideas with them. You all can work out whatever you wish about whether or not you want to talk at the cafeteria or whether you want to have a meeting at the hotel, or just whatever you want to do.

Also, on Wednesday, June 8th, in the evening Mr. L. S. James is going to talk to the kids who are going to be working in the rural areas about some of the problems of rural poverty. At the same time, I would appreciate it very much if you would talk to some of the students working in the urban areas and tell them something about the city projects and something about the techniques possible that they might use in these urban areas that would be different from the rural areas. We think that by dividing up the group like this, that it would facilitate working with them and it would keep our students from having to listen to things that aren't really going to be helpful to them, during this summer.

ie Vine City

SPEED-UP

1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

254-7608 "Program for Progress" 256-8808

ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. Austin V. Edwards
Assistant Director of State FHA

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Faculty, USC

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Educator and Civic Leader

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President, Voorhees College

Dr. J. Sherrard Rice
Minister, First Presbyterian Church, Columbia

Mrs. Vashti W. Smith
Nursing Home Administrator

Dr. R. Wright Spears
President, Columbia College

Mr. I. P. Stanback
Insurance, District Manager

Most Reverend Ernest L. Unterkoefler
Bishop of the Diocese of Charleston

If this doesn't fit your schedule, please let me know and perhaps we can work something else out. I do want you to be here because you hsve some vital information to give to the students. Also, if you have any suggestions about materials which might be used in the area of Citizenship Education or any other material that you might suggest other than what you sent me in the package please let me know or either bring it with you and if it costs anything, we can work out the financial aspect of it later. I hope that I will be working with you during the Orientation and if I don't hear from you, I shall be looking forward to seeing you on the 7th.

Sincerely,
Cathy Tyler
Cathy Tyler
Coordinator of Orientation

Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee

Address/ P.O. Box 79 Kenbridge, Virginia

Office/ Mecklenberg Avenue Victoria, Virginia

May 28, 1966

Dear Al,

We have received a letter from Carol Edwards of Lynchburg College requesting an honorarium. We would like to recommend that she receive the honorarium. Believe that she has explained the interest she has in developing local people to write for the newsletters and the other things she would like to do. The staff believes that she has the ability and desire to accomplish these goals. If you need a more formal letter of recommendation, we shall be glad to provide one.

We are trying to find a Negro student for the second honorarium. In fact, Bill Monnie, a staff member who works in Lunenburg County, is in Boston this weekend talking to several Negro students that he knows. No luck so far with Virginia students.

We would appreciate it if you would get around ten copies of the following SRC publications for us

- City Slum - Poor People and Problems
- Federal Anti-Poverty Programs
- Federal Programs To Promote Employment and Development In Rural Communities

✓ The Economic Status Of Negroes: In The Nation and In the South

✓ A Study of Negro Farmers In South Carolina

✓ The Contemning Crisis: May 1966

There is no urgent rush on the above, but believe would be good if staff had a copy of the above publications in each county.

When Nan returns from Nashville today will get material off to Vernon Jordan. When we talked to Vernon he said that he would try to get around five students to work with us that had written to SNC. Not exactly clear how this group differs from your group to whom you are awarding the honoraums. However, would appreciate your help in getting us the students and would be good if they could come to our orientation.

See you and Robin next month.

Thanks for putting us up.

Bill

SELMA INTER-RELIGIOUS PROJECT
The Rev'd Francis X. Walter, Director
810 - 29th AVENUE
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401
(205) 758-2301

May 30, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Al:

Could you send copies of your co-op conference letter of May 19 with further details as to exact time, housing, cost, etc to the following persons:

Mr. Nathan F. Payne
Route Box 60
Orville, Ala.

Miss Lois Deslonde
c/o F. Walter
810 29th Ave.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Mrs. Addie Nickerson
Boykin, Alabama

Mrs. Estelle Witherspoon
Route 1 Box 72
Alberta, Ala.

Mrs. Minder Coleman
Route 1 Box 124
Alberta, Ala.

Mrs. Sarah Saulsburg
Route 1 Box 67
Coy, Ala.

Mrs. Mattie Ross
Boykin, Alabama

Mrs. Millie Carey
Boykin, Alabama

Lois Deslonde and I will try to get some of the quilt ladies to go with Lois to the conference. I won't be able to attend.

The Mr. Payne in this list is the head of a just organizing farming co-op. This was assisted by Everett Wenrick. The Birmingham lawyer, Erskine Smith, drew up the charter and by-laws for them. Mr. Payne should be encouraged to go by all means. This is the group that rejected a proposal to help organize a co-op by one Mr. Charlie Cheatham.

I was chatting with Mr. Cheatham just last week. Frankly, I can not figure this guy out. He says he is in business with Billingsley and Erskine Smith. I won't say any more about it but sometime I need to hear what you think. At any rate, I think Mr. Payne should be given every inducement to come with a couple other Orvill folks. Could you offer them a little travel money?

I am writing the persons whose names I have listed urging them to make plans to go.

How did you make out with Rich's ?

Yours ever, Frank

May 31, 1966

Mr. George Lewis, Jr.
Lewis State Bank
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear George:

I'm writing to ask if you can possibly be of assistance to a man from Thomasville, Georgia who badly needs employment.

Mr. Samuel Hill enrolled his children in the white county school last fall. There followed a series of economic and violent retaliations. At present he is unable to find employment in the Thomasville area but he is willing to commute to Tallahassee if he can find a job there. Mr. Hill is trained as an air brake mechanic and has considerable experience in this work.

If you think you can help in this matter please let me know, and I will ask Mr. Hill to get in touch with you.

Please give my regards to your wife.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Tallahassee Council on Human Relations

Tallahassee, Florida

May 31, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

We haven't seen you down in the Tallahassee area nearly enough recently. I hope that all is going well with you and that things aren't too hectic there.

I was wondering if you could do me a favor and inquire around among the staff there if any of them know LaVert Taylor. As you may know, he is working on a rural project here in North Florida for the Florida Council on Human Relations. He recently came to me wanting me to go on a thousand dollar note that he wants to get with a local bank. Does anyone know there how much a risk it would be to go on that note? If you have any information, I would appreciate a speedy reply.

Hope that all is going well and that I will have a chance to see you before too long. The Smiths are going to have a great trip to Italy. Maybe you ought to come and give them farewell advice.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert A. Spivey, President
Tallahassee Council on
Human Relations

RAS:lc

P. S. Does the Southern Regional Council have any information about the structure of local Human Relations Councils? We are rethinking our "role and scope", and would like any information that you have.

May 31, 1966

Mr. Calvin Kytle
430 M Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Calvin:

Thank you for the book and for the key to "The Power Structure."

I am sending under separate cover a copy of "The New South."

The Sharecropper Report is available from the National Sharecroppers Fund, 112 East 19th Street, New York, New York 10003. It is titled - "The Condition of Farm Workers and Small Farmers in 1965."

I enjoyed the chance to get to know you better during that week's tour.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

CALVIN KYTLE

430 M STREET, S.W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024 202 - 554-4645

May 26, 1966

Dear Al,

I'm sorry to be so long in delivering on my several promises, but I've been pushing to meet deadlines the past couple of weeks and have only today been able to settle down to letter-writing.

I enclose a copy of the key to Floyd Hunter's Atlanta power structure, along with a copy of Elizabeth's book Willie Mae. I'm also enclosing a collection of excerpts from reviews I got together several years ago for program chairmen who'd invited Elizabeth to speak at meetings; this may give you some notion of the book before and/or if you have a chance to read it just now. I've written a friend at Nationwide in Columbus and asked him to send you a copy of Murray Lincoln's autobiography. You should be hearing from him in a week or two.

At the risk of sounding like a special pleader, I would commend both Willie Mae and Vice President in Charge of Revolution for consideration as you go about making up the list of books to be included in your paperback library for the poor. Lincoln's book is one of the few readable things ever done on co-ops, combining a personal success story with good social history.

It was great being with you on that week's tour of the South. I came back more convinced than ever of the Council's good fortune in having you on the staff. Hope to see you soon again.

Yours,

Calvin

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

P.S. Have you been able to dig up a copy of issue No. One of the new New South for me? Also, what are the chances of your getting me a copy of the report by the Sharecroppers Fund, noted in yesterday's Times? I'd be most obliged.

June 1, 1966

Mr. Bill Towe
Virginia Students' Civil
Rights Committee
P. O. Box 79
Kenbridge, Virginia

Dear Bill::

I am sending under separate cover the publications you requested.

It was good to see you all last week.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

June 2, 1966

Mr. William W. Channel, Director
Migrant Leadership Education Project
American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

Thanks for the information about where to send the money. Next, I need to know, how much to send.

We really enjoyed both evenings at your house. I hope we can return the hospitality soon.

Please thank your wife and Su Lin for the evenings also.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina
P. O. Box 1791 Zip Code 27261 Telephone 919 882-0109

Claude C. Shotts
Regional Chairman
Wilton E. Hartzler
Executive Secretary
B. Russell Branson
Finance Secretary

June 1, 1966

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al,

After checking with Howard Washburn regarding the payment of his expenses he suggested we each simply make out a check to the Self Help Enterprices Inc. And mail it to him.

The Address is as follows:

Howard Washburn, Executive Director
Self Help Enterprices, Inc.
716 W. Main Street
Visalia, California 93277

Sincerely,

Bill

William W. Channel, Director
Migrant Leadership Education Project

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
Gilbert F. White, *Chairman* • Henry J. Cadbury, *Honorary Chairman* • Colin W. Bell, *Executive Secretary*

June 2, 1966

Miss Tina Harris
Alabama Project
Student Non-violent Coordinating
Committee
31½ Franklin Street
Selma, Alabama

Dear Miss Harris:

Enclosed is a description of a paperback book distribution project the Southern Regional Council is administering.

If you are interested in having a proposal considered please write:

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 3, 1966

Mr. Ed McEleen, Director
Williamsburg-Lee Counties
Economic Opportunities Council
P. O. Box 72
Bishopville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McEleen:

Enclosed are copies of correspondence concerning the Lee County "feeder pig" project. I hope this helps to clear up the misunderstanding.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.
CC: Mr. Martin
Lee County Extension Agent
Bishopville, South Carolina

June 3, 1966

Mr. Art Emery
Route 1, Box 53
Somerville, Tennessee

Dear Art:

Enclosed is a description of a paperback book distribution project the Southern Regional Council is administering.

If you are interested in having a proposal considered please write to the above address.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 3, 1966

Miss Nan Grogan
Virginia Students' Civil Rights
Committee
Box 79
Kenbridge, Virginia

Dear Nan:

Enclosed is a description of a paperback book distribution project the Southern Regional Council is administering.

If you are interested in having a proposal considered please write to the above address.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 3, 1966

Mr. Gene Guerrero
Southern Student Organizing
Committee
Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Gene:

Enclosed is a description of a paperback book distribution project the Southern Regional Council is administering.

If you are interested in having a proposal considered please write to the above address.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 3, 1966

Mr. William S. Hansell
VISTA
Hobson City, Alabama

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is a description of a paperback book distribution project the Southern Regional Council is administering.

If you are interested in having a proposal considered please write to t the above address.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 3, 1966

Mr. Dan Harrell
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference
County Project Director
P. O. Box 511
Camden, Alabama

Dear Dan:

Enclosed is a description of a paperback book distribution project the Southern Regional Council is administering.

If you are interested in having a proposal considered please write to the above address.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 3, 1966

Mr. Mike Kenney
Route 2, Box 187
Tchula, Mississippi

Dear Mike:

Enclosed is a description of a paperback book distribution project the Southern Regional Council is administering.

If you are interested in having a proposal considered please write to the above address.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 3, 1966

The Reverend Judson King
Franklinton Center, Inc.
Bricks, North Carolina

Dear Mr. King:

Enclosed is a description of a paperback book distribution project the Southern Regional Council is administering.

If you are interested in having a proposal considered please write to the above address.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 3, 1966

Mr. Jesse Morris
Liberty Outlet House
P. O. Box 3193
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Jesse:

Enclosed is a description of a paperback book distribution project the Southern Regional Council is administering.

If you are interested in having a proposal considered please write to the above address.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 3, 1966

The Reverend A. J. McKnight
Southern Consumers' Cooperative
Education Foundation
P. O. Box 3005
Lafayette, Louisiana 70504

Dear Mr. McKnight:

Enclosed is a description of a paperback book distribution project the Southern Regional Council is administering.

If you are interested in having a proposal considered please write to the above address.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 3, 1966

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Director
Penn Community Center
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

Enclosed is a description of a paperback book distribution project the Southern Regional Council is administering.

If you are interested in having a proposal considered please write to the above address.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 3, 1966

Mr. George Spain
Pearl City Civic League
Boca Raton, Florida

Dear George:

Enclosed is a description of a paperback book distribution project the Southern Regional Coummil is administering.

If you are interested in having a proposal considered please write to the above address.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 3, 1966

The Reverend Francis Walter
Quilt Cooperative
810 - 29th Avenue
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

Dear Mr. Walter:

Enclosed is a description of a paperback book distribution project the Southern Regional Council is administering.

If you are interested in having a proposal considered please write to the above address.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 3, 1966

Mr. Robert Williams
West Jacksonville Association
for Better Community
805 Line Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is a descriptionoof a paperback book distribution project the Southern Regional Council is administering.

If you are interested in having a prpposal considered please write to the above address.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 3, 1966

Miss Linda Baughn
North Nashville Project
1705 26th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Baughn:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter to Baxton Bryant that accompanied the $500 designated for the North Nashville Project.

I am personally very much interested in the work you are doing and would appreciate your keeping me informed as the project progresses. Also, if there is any way in which I can be of assistance to you, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

NORTH NASHVILLE PROJECT
1705 26th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee

June 1, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

We have heard from the Tennessee Council on Human Relations that we will be receiving the five hundred dollars that we requested from you for salaries for this summer. School has just let out, and Fred Brooks and myself are now working full-time in the community. We are in the midst of planning, with the help of their parents, a summer program for the children in the neighborhood. We are continuing our tutorial, and have been canvassing the area, talking to people about their ideas for other programs which we may initiate with them.

Your money will enable Fred and myself to continue working in this way and to expand into the surrounding neighborhoods. We appreciate very much your support, and will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Linda Baughn

Linda Baughn

cc: Baxton Bryant

The West Jacksonville Association For A Better Community

A None Profit Civic Oganization

805 Line Street | Jacksonville, Florida 32209 | Telephone 355-3210 (Area Code 904)

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MRS. WILLIE TASKER
MRS. VERMEL SIMS
MRS. DAISY CHARLESTON
MRS. MINNIE L. PITTS
MRS. CONSTANCE HIXON

June 6, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

I just returned from two days visiting Live Oak, Fla. There I have been meeting and talking with neighborhood citizens there pertaining to them organizing and initiating a neighborhood betterment program. I am to return there in a few days to ~~xxxxxxx~~ acompany a citizens committee in a visit with city officials in an attempt to secure their support in such a program.

Upon return I received your letter. Very happy to hear from you. Yes, I have been a bit reluctant to writing in the past due to an attempt to secure definite clarification on the many activities here being sponsored by the local office of Economic Opportunity. I have already visited there this morning. (I were there about two and one half months ago discussing our plans for a community survey). I understand that the ~~x~~ GJEO office here is now in the process of hiring about 50 and the Youth Opportunity Center is in the process of hiring about 200 to do~~x~~ the same identical type of program we talked about having the same ~~xxxxxxxx~~ questions plus some. Quite a number of students we had secured have called stating that they will be working in that program. So as it appears, it seems if though we will have to cancel our program at this time. What do you think? I don't know, but it seems if though our idea is really being put to work.

Will write in a few days pertaining to a proposal for consideration with reference to the paperback book distribution project.

Again, thanks a lot for everything. Hope to hear from you real soon.

Sincerely,

A Community Takes A Giant Step - In Unity I Find Strength To Opportunity

Slums Do Not Make People-People Make Slums

Robert Williams

REV. JAMES H. LIGHTBOURNE, JR.
CHAIRMAN OF TRUSTEE BOARD

REV. GEORGE GAY, JR.
VICE CHAIRMAN TRUSTEE BOARD

MRS. F. C. LESTER
SECRETARY

Franklinton Center, Inc.

SPONSORED BY THE
CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
(UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST)

Bricks, North Carolina 27815

REV. WM. JUDSON KING
PRESIDENT-TREASURER

TELEPHONE
ENFIELD 445-3245
ENFIELD 445-3246

AREA CODE 919

June 6, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

I am deeply interested in your co-op program and regret that the press of duties will prevent me being present at Mount Beulah late this week.

With best wishes for a fruitful meeting and hope that you may keep us informed, I am

Sincerely,

Judson

W. Judson King

WJK:a

Citizenship Education Program

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Martin Luther King, Jr., *President*

Dr. Robert L. Green, *Director*
Septima P. Clark, *Supervisor Teacher Training*
Dorothy F. Cotton, *Educational Consultant*
Annell Ponder, *Field Supervisor*
Bernice Robinson, *Field Supervisor*

June 6, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I am writing at the request of Mr. Nathan Payne, Route 1, Box 60, Orrville, Alabama, who asked that we inform you of his acceptance of your invitation to the Cooperative Training Planning Conference.

He will need finance for transportation.

Best wishes for a successful conference.

Sincerely yours,

Annell Ponder

Miss Annell Ponder
Field Supervisor

Tour Motel
874-7691

AP:pla

334 AUBURN AVE., N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

June 7, 1966

Mr. Robert A. Spivey, President
Tallahassee Council on Human
Relations
3219 Del Rio Terrace
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Bob:

You're right, I don't get to Tallahassee nearly enough. As for the league of "hecticness," it flucuates, seeming to depend on whether I look at the situation as a whole or in separate parts.

I have talked with several people concerning your question about Lavert Taylor. Jac Wasserman of the National Sharecroppers Fund, has told me that he has recently received information about several debts which Taylor has had difficulty in paying back during the past year.

In view of this I think there is considerable risk involved in co-signing a thousand dollar note for Taylor.

I have asked Ed Stanfield, the new Field Director, to send you information about the "role and scope" of local councils.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
CC: Mr. August VandenBosch
Florida Council on Human Relations

June 7, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosch
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
18910 N. W. 43rd Avenue
Opa Locke, Florida

Dear Aguie:

Enclosed are two letters regarding a request from Lavert Taylor for a co-signer on a thousand dollar loan. I've discussed this with Jac Wasserman who asked me to send you the copies.

On another matter, the Self-Help Housing Conference which was held in Lake Worth, Florida, I sent two invitations to Lavert asking him to attend. I have yet to receive any response from him.

Sorry to send you bad news. Next time maybe I can do better.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encls. 2

June 9, 1966

Office of Economic Opportunity
Public Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Sirs:

Was there a written report of the proceedings of the two-day conference (May 23-24) on "Better Housing for Poor," sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Department of Housing and Urban Development? If so, we are most anxious to receive a copy.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project

AU:rh

Al Salman

Well you write to see if they are publishing the proceedings?

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Telephone: 296-2980

FOR RELEASE
WEDNESDAY AMs, MAY 25, 1966

OEO, HUD, HOLD CONFERENCE ON BETTER HOUSING FOR POOR

Ideas on how to make better housing available to the poor were exchanged by federal officials, economists, sociologists and housing experts at a two-day conference that ended May 24. The conference was jointly sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The conference was opened by OEO Director Sargent Shriver and HUD Under Secretary Robert C. Wood.

Topics of discussion at the conference included various appraisals of present national housing policies, the feasibility of suggestions on how to make better housing available to the poor, how much of a program for housing of the poor should be based on rehabilitation of present homes and how much on new construction, the relation of income to substandard housing, the role of discrimination in perpetuating occupancy of substandard housing, and how to help the poor maintain better housing once it is obtained.

Also attending the conference were observers from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Labor, Bureau of the Budget, Civil Rights Commission and the Farmers Home Administration.

Following is a list of conference participants:

Mr. Charles Abrams
Professor of City Planning
Columbia University

Mrs. Ruth Atkins
Community Representatives
Advisory Council
Office of Economic Opportunity

Mr. Richard J. Canavan
Staff Vice President
Builder Services Division
National Association of Homebuilders

Mr. Albert M. Cole
President, Reynolds
Metals Development
Corporation

Mr. John Eberhardt
National Bureau of
Standards

Professor Bernard Frieden
Department of City and
Regional Planning
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology

(more)

66-347

Mrs. Hortense Gabel
Housing Consultant

Mr. Robert Gladstone, President
Robert Gladstone and Associates

Professor Nathan Glazer, Sociologist
University of California

Dr. William G. Grigsby
Institute for Environmental Studies
University of Pennsylvania

Mr. Nathaniel Keith
Consultant

Mr. Saul Klaman
Director of Research
National Association of
Mutual Savings Banks

Mr. Arthur Levin
Potomac Institute

Honorable Sherman Maisel
Board of Governors of the
Federal Reserve System

Honorable Arthur Okun, Member
Council of Economic Advisers

Professor Chester Rapkin
Institute for Environmental Studies
University of Pennsylvania

Mr. Nathaniel H. Rogg
Executive Vice President
National Association of Homebuilders

Dr. John R. Seeley
Chairman, Department of Sociology
Brandeis University

Dr. Louis Winnick
Public Affairs Program
The Ford Foundation

-30-

YWCA

National Student Young Women's Christian Association of the U. S. A.

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 3-4700
CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N. Y.

June 14, 1966

Southern Region
Suite 301, 41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: Jackson 5-2372

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Vice Chairmen
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Southwestern College
KATHLEEN MILLER
Oklahoma State University
ALMA SENIORS
Tuskegee Institute

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JEAN M. WHITTET
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National Support

Consultant in Human Relations
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Administrative Assistant
HELEN BAIRD

President, National Board
MRS. ARCHIE D. MARVEL

General Secretary
EDITH M. LERRIGO

MR. AL ULMER
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

I want to thank you for arranging the opportunity for the YWCA team to meet Mr. Williams and to have an opportunity to hear him tell of his work. (It was the only experience which they looked at with positive feelings.)

Do tell Robin for us how much we appreciated the chance to have the informal gathering at your house. I think that they were less interested in slum housing than in getting a relief from it at that stage, but whatever their real needs, you both answered them!

Sincerely,

Jackie

JACKLYN WILKES
Associate Regional Director
Southern Region

JW /vs

YWCA®

June 20, 1966

The Honorable Paul Fino
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fino:

Could I have a copy of the bill regarding slum landlords which you are sponsoring. I am director of a community organization project for the Southern Regional Council and would be most interested in knowing more about this bill.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

June 17, 1966

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Al Ulmer

FROM: Emory Via

Are you familiar with Congressman Paul Fino's Bill regarding slum landlords? Evidently he would deprive them of capital gains tax benefits under some conditions. They would not be allowed to deduct local property taxes paid on property certified as unsafe by local housing authorities. Evidently Fino is a Republican. The UAW says if the LBJ administration wants to do something in this area they should back the Fino bill. So, for what it's worth.

Ruth — Could we write Fino's office + get a copy of this bill?

June 23, 1966

The Public Interest
c/o Freedom House
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York 10018

Dear Sirs:

Please send me a copy of --

Big City Politics by Prof. Edward Banfield

The Poor Pay More by David Caplovitz

Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile by Mollie Orshansky.

Check enclosed.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl. $4.50 check - # 1067

SOUTHERN STUDENT HUMAN RELATIONS PROJECT

OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S.E., ROOM 701 • ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • (404) 523-8322

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Assistant Director
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Community Church
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dr. C. H. Parrish
University of Louisville

Richard Ramsey
American Friends Service Committee

Ruth,
Please order

November 11, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

I thought the following biblio information might be of some interest to you:

Big City Politics by Prof. Edward Banfield (Random House) A study of the city governments of Miami, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Seattle, St. Louis, Boston, El Paso, Detroit.

The Poor Pay More by David Caplovitz (The Free Press, N.Y.) A study of credit buying by the poor and how they are victimized.

"Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile" by Mollie Orshansky. Social Security Bulletin, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, January, 1965. A new method for determining who is "poor" by correlating income to cost for adequate diet for each member of family.

These works were recommended by "The Public Interest" c/o Freedom House, 20 West 40th Street, N.Y. 10018. $5.00 per year, $1.50 per copy.

Best regards,

Hayes

M. Hayes Mizell

150
3
$4.50

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Marion County Branch
623 E. Nathan St.
Columbia, Mississippi
June 22, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atalanta, Georgia 30303

Ruth, ok

Gentlemen:

I understand that the Southern Regional Council has published a pamphlet dealing with cooperatives and credit unions. If this pamphlet is available, I would be very appreciative if you were to send me a copy. Such attempts as organizing cooperatives and a credit union are in it's early stages. Your pamphlet will be of service to us in both organizing and avoiding mistakes.

Also if it is possible, would you please add this organization to your mailing list. The address is as above.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

In Freedom,

Iris Geller

Miss Iris Geller
for the Staff of Marion Co, FDP

LAWRENCE GUYOT

CHOICE

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RATIC CANDIDATE

LAWRENCE GUYOT

FOR CONGRESS

JUNE 7

EMOCRATIC PRIMARY

June 24, 1966

Mrs. Deborrah Coles
Aaron E. Norman Fund
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Coles:

Enclosed are two reports I thought you might be interested in seeing. The Poor People's Corporation report represents a few of my thoughts on that organization. The summary of the Co-op Training Planning Conference contains a rough outline of a proposed training project. I would enjoy getting your reaction to the latter, especially.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encls. 2

June 24, 1966

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
The Field Foundation
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Les:

Enclosed are two reports I thought you might like to see.

The random thoughts on the Poor People's Corporation are my own. The summary of the Co-op Training Planning Conference, of course, represents the thoughts of the various people present.

I'd very much like to know what you think about the training program if you have the time.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encls. 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE
WASHINGTON D.C. 20250

Cooperating with Land Grant Colleges and Universities

June 27, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Your letter of June 23, 1966, and the enclosed summary of meeting were received in this office during Mr. Mohn's absence.

Mr. Mohn is expected to return to the office the early part of August and I will bring your letter to his attention at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Olivia L. Svoboda

Olivia L. Svoboda
Secretary to:
Paul O. Mohn, Economist
Marketing Firm Management
Division of Marketing and
Utilization Sciences

The COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the USA

a national federation of cooperatives

Jerry Voorhis, president and executive director

Chicago, Illinois

June 27, 1966

Mr. Lewis Black
20 Washington Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Dear Lewis:

It was good to visit with you again at the Edwards Conference. We are sending you a set of photographs that were taken at this session. We thought you would be interested in having a set of these.

We feel that this conference was most productive and that it will result in the establishment of a comprehensive and solid cooperative organization and training program for the area. CUNA will join with the Cooperative League to give advice and assistance on this program. Bob Dolan will be at the Planning Committee Meeting the latter part of July. We certainly hope that it will prove convenient for you to be there also.

Before very long we hope to have a conference manual on cooperatives to be used by O.E.O. offices. We will send you the copy of this as soon as it is available.

Here's hoping that the credit union is enjoying continued success. We will look forward to seeing you personally next week.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the USA

BFI:LL
Enc.

B. F. Ihlenfeldt, Administrator
Economic Opportunity Program

bc: Mr. Al Ulmer ✓

GENERAL OFFICES: 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605 312-922-0667

Harold Hamil, chairman of the board • *Bowman Doss, vice president-vice chairman*

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1012 14th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20005 202-628-8765

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

8

June 27, 1966

Mr. Brian Stone
742 Channing Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Dear Brian:

Enclosed is the copy of the "landlord repair" law I mentioned the other evening.

My wife and I enjoyed meeting you all and hope we can get together again sometime.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

June 27, 1966

The Reverend Francis X. Walter
Director
Selma Inter-Religious Project
810 - 29th Avenue
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

Dear Francis:

Enclosed is a check for Miss Deslonde.

I am very pleased she is contributing so much to the women in the quilt co-op. I hope I have the chance to meet her before she leaves Wilcox County.

In trying to expand your base of support I think requests to foundations are your best bets. I'm sure either Paul Anthony and/or I would be glad to endorse any such requests.

Yes, I can make a visit. Right now the 5th, 6th, and 7th, of July appears open. If it is not a good time for you please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl. Check $300 # 1085

SELMA INTER-RELIGIOUS PROJECT
The Rev'd Francis X. Walter, Director
810 - 29th AVENUE
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401
(205) 758-2301

June 21, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Lois Deslonde and I were sorry not to be able to attend the co-op conference in Mississippi. It coincided with her arrival in Tuscaloosa to begin work and with my search is used car lots for something she could use for transportation. The co-op bought her a 1951 Jeep panel truck, which after the addition of a clutch runs - more or less.

I am hoping to produce a newsletter this week for co-op members and quilt makers. Trusting that I will do this I am going to allow this letter to degenerate into a series of questions.

Have you been able to see the buyer at Rich's ? We are now producing better quality quilts then the ones you have. If seeing her is hard for you I could try to see her myself.

If we bought a small loom could your wife or anyone else spend enough time with us to teach someone how to use it and care for it? We have enough money to buy a new one. I'm told the size we want is around $300.00.

We are well into the $300.00 we were originally given to find and employ an assistant for this summer. When and how do you want an accounting of this?

According to our telephone conversation before Lois arrived you felt it might be possible to grant us an additional sum of $300 to $400.00 to be used for teaching aids and equipment. Lois is proving herself an excellent teacher and organizer. She is just completeing her first round of workshops. At the end of this week she will have covered eight communities, having held over a dozen evening sessions. These are workshops and meetings to discuss the aims and possibilites of the co-op and make plans.

I am really excited about the sucess of Lois' work. We need the money, if it's available, as soon as possible.

AS I look to the future I feel the co-op has proved itself sufficiently to warrant more support. I feel we can not allow our program of assistance to stop in August. I would like to try to find the money(and the co-op could supply some of it) to provide a technical assistant for a full year beginning in September. My question is this: Should we make such a request of S.R.C. or is this beyond your capabilities? You have been of such help to us so far that I feel we should certainly ask you. And, If asking helps you prove to your foundation sources that the need is great, of course, we want to ask you first.

I've been reading the foundation book lately and talking with people who know something of the Appalachian arts & crafts industry. There are foundation which might want to assist us. It wouldn't hurt to write them. But I wanted to ask your opinion first.

Lastly, we want you to come over for a visit. Can you make it?

Yours sincerely,

Francis

The Rev'd Francis X. Walter

FXW:pb

June 27, 1966

Mrs. Bernice Montgomery
Route 2, Box 78
Durant, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Montgomery:

I apologize for taking so long to answer your letter. I had hoped to meet you or a representative of your group at the Cooperative Training Planning Conference at Mt. Beulah, June 9-11.

There are several things that need clarification concerning your request for a $300 grant to help the Mississippi-Chicago project get started.

I need to know a little more about what type of work Mrs. Lewis will do and how you arrived at the figure of $300. Also, could you let me know what the status of the Mississippi-Chicago project is at present?

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Route 2, Box 78
Durant, Mississippi
June 2, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

A group of Holmes County people interested in the Mississippi-Chicago Project met and elected a temporary Board of Directors, namely Mrs. Lela Waldon, Mrs. Leola Blackman, Mr. Walter Bruce, Mr. W.J. Burns, Mrs. Bernice Montgomery, Mrs. Daisy Lewis, Rev. McChristian, Mr. Lee Phillips and Miss Marie Williams. This Board elected as a full-time worker on the development of the Mississippi-Chicago Project Mrs. Daisy Lewis.

Thinking in terms of traveling expense, we feel that a $300.00 grant from the Southern Regional Council which was previously discussed is most needed. Along with Mrs. Lewis there will be other people from different sections of our Mississippi-Chicago area working on voluntary basis.

We, the mem of the Board solicit your support of a grant of $300.00.

We deeply appreciate and thank you for your interest in our Mississippi-Chicago Area Project.

Yours truly,

Bernice Montgomery

(Mrs.) Bernice Montgomery,
Acting Secretary

BM/zlm

To do survey — education - skills
150/month for 2 months

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 3-4764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

June 28, 1966

Dear Art:

It was the opinion of the group at our final session in Mt. Beulah that the Continuing Committee meet in July.

I am suggesting that the dates be July 22nd and 23rd and that we hold the meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, at the Southern Regional Council offices. The reasons for suggesting Atlanta are that we could have secretarial help throughout the two days and after looking at the list of committee members, it appears that except for the Louisiana people Atlanta is about as convenient as any other place.

I would appreciate hearing from you in regard to both the dates and place suggested and if you will be able to attend.

Sincerely,

Al

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

7-10-66

Al
Date & place OK.
Can SRC pay my travel? I might come with Dr. McKnight. — Art

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

STAFF DIRECTOR

June 30, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Thank you for your letter of May 23 alleging that you, your wife and Reverend Eugene Hagans were denied service at the M & K Cafeteria in Camden, South Carolina, in violation of Title II of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

We have forwarded a copy of your correspondence to the Department of Justice for investigation and appropriate action.

Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Will. Taylor

William L. Taylor
Staff Director

I think there are some unclaimed jobs open to you and the stakes are rather high.

Who, for instance will take responsibility, if you don't, for finally controlling a technology that now nearly controls its makers?

Who will finally decide that human beings should again speak to each other and live with each other instead of retreating further behind gadgets and devices?

Where will the cycle be broken that generally means that a child must begin life with most of the same prejudices and blindnesses that his parents had? Will your generation produce a significant number of leaders that admit their own failures instead of passing them on as traditions?

Can we recapture control of our own age which we call modern just because it is new?

These things are threatening and they are the kinds of things that you and I can do something about. At stake is human society and human values and I think an examination of what is going on in this world should cause a bit of alarm.

We are starting to conquer space.

Yet, when the lives of two men were in danger trying to come back, thousands of television viewers objected to having a re-run of "I Love Lucy" interrupted by the reporting of the dramatic events. And while we explore space, some still debate the morality of conducting nuclear tests above the atmosphere.

We can effect military destruction, I learned last week, at about the rate of one-tenth of the cost of a decade or so ago; but we still cannot adequately feed much of the world's population.

The loss of life in Vietnam is much lower than in Korea or World War II because of advances in medical treatment but around the world millions still die yearly of diseases we have long known how to cure.

Universal education is nearly a reality in this country. Twenty-five per cent of the people your age finish at least one year of college and 70 per cent graduate from high school. But we find at the same time many of the brightest college students openly and violently dissatisfied with their institutional experience.

I don't want to go on with statistics and instances. What should concern us are the values implicit in all of this. People starve when they needn't and men fight when they shouldn't, but the prior question is still "Why?"

What *are* we going to do? What *are* our values?

Most of your parents have already decided what they will do. Some have settled into a comfortable life of two cars and two point eight kids and a

Note page 18. June '66, Volunteer.
Hope things are going well.
Bill Turner

A question of values

This article was adapted from an Honors Day address delivered by the Deputy Director of the Peace Corps at Hanover College, Ind. In the photo Wiggins chats with Lucy Frick, a Hanover student in an advanced training program.

By **WARREN WIGGINS**

television set. How many of your peers will probably choose the same path which often seems to express a central value structure of our society?

And if you try to buck it, you will not win a lot of popularity. How many honors days are there for those who question our contemporary, majority-held values? Such people are usually honored posthumously—if at all.

Are we a smug nation?

Are we satisfied with the way things are? For how many of our graduating seniors this year are the predominant goals comfort and security? Are we on dangerous grounds as we consider questioning some of the values of our contemporary society in the United States?

As we move toward *our* goals in the United States, how many other people of this earth are beginning their terms of hell?

How many of us as a result may have begun our own sentences in hell as well?

Far too often those values that made us *human* beings have been lost. We sometimes seek to purchase comfort at the cost of our integrity.

We no longer even fight wars as human beings. We are able to kill at a range of hundreds of miles, never seeing our "enemy," never thinking about him as a person.

We are now able to destroy without seeing the damage we cause. We know how to take a life without having to look at the broken body.

And we have done much more than put war at arm's length.

The human condition has been reduced by many of us to sets of figures and institutions.

We are charitable through united funds and community chests. Many of our people are spared ever having to see a crippled child or a blind old woman. Many of those who give happily to a fund drive, cringe at the sight of a beggar.

For many students education is simply the memorization of what have been called "cepts;" you get 120 credit hours and you are educated. Professors appear; examinations are graded; but the process of formal education contains little human emotion.

And where in all of this is there time for the examination of values?

Where is the room for the one who would question? What happens to the one who would suggest change?

How often in your home or college education were you told that there is room to think differently? That there is a need to question?—not just question about the answers to a problem or the process by which a problem is solved, but question the *values* that underlie our current society?

I think the central thing about values ought to be that they are something you have to feel and understand and arrive at for yourself. In many ways, anybody else's values may be useless to you and, just as importantly, yours may be useless to anyone else.

That may seem trite, but wars have been fought over the failure of one people to allow another their own values.

Cultural imperialism

The world has had, and now has, many people who think so highly of their own values that they will kill or censure to force them on others.

So far, I propose two precepts: First, that you *must* question and search for the guidelines by which you will rule your life; and second, that as a matter of principle, to feel a compulsion to impose your values on another is hopeless and wrong.

We all have heard of imperialism. Cultural imperialism, the imposition of values, is as bad as the the military kind. It is as insulting and self-defeating whether involving two people or two nations.

For example, the problem was well stated by the perceptive Catholic thinker, Father Gustave Weigel. He wrote of the failure of our society to learn anything about other peoples.

He said ". . . The Latin American does not envisage life as we do. The values so attractive to Americans are at times repellent to the Latins . . . By and large the American believes that life is for work, with the work occasionally interrupted with leisure so that future work be more efficient. The Latin American thinks that life is for leisure, interrupted occasionally with work so that leisure itself be possible. The American wants to produce but the Latin American wants to enjoy."

Are we unwilling to consider for a moment that their way might be better? Better for them?—even if not, per chance, better for us? Are we willing to ask ourselves that kind of fundamental question?

I think such questioning is what some Peace Corps Volunteers do and it is probably at the heart of the so-called (and mis-named) Peace Corps re-entry crisis.

Young people, never having to question themselves in their homes or colleges, never being asked to challenge the very basis of their lives, ask the hard questions.

We have learned that quite by accident, the Peace Corps is structured to bring people to just that point. In that way it may be unique.

The finest examples of young Americans, 23 years old, college graduates, trained in home and church, and at the peak of their physical and mental abilities, enter the Peace Corps and begin to lose the surface trappings of twentieth century America.

Overseas, the Volunteer has left behind the safety structured world of the campus, the dorms, the deans, the "do's and don'ts."

Left behind is the family and familiar religious and social institutions.

The Volunteer is far away from the material aspects of his normal life—those things which can be worn, driven, or shown off at a dance.

The familiar community is gone and with it the influences, pressures, and repressions.

All the Volunteer has is his own set of values. The supporting system, the protective shield is missing.

The result is remarkable. Functioning in a new context, working in a new field, the young man or woman has a new testing ground in which values held either work or fade away. Some values are strengthened, others dropped.

Of course this is happening to the Volunteers' new friends and co-workers as well. The object is communication and not a cultural battle.

For these reasons, Volunteers cannot have private cars. They live in the same kind of houses and eat the same kind of food as their hosts for two years. Not only do we have them speak the same language, we try to teach them to work in the value system of their hosts.

From the American Volunteer, the hosts learn new ideas and methods. To an Andean Indian who has lived in a mud hut just as, for centuries, his forefathers had, a cement block school is a challenge to values.

And the Volunteers begin to wonder about things they have taken for granted all their lives.

The Peace Corps Volunteers are certainly not alone in that experience. I believe that those young people who have lived for a summer or a year in the Mississippi Delta or in a Cleveland slum have had the same thing happen.

And, when at the same time, they

confront the kind of material existence that many of our fellow human beings lead, I think they are shaken to their very souls.

I guess I believe in that happening. I am impressed with the capacity of the Peace Corps to disturb the patterns of lives—the pattern of values. I think all too often our churches and schools seek to reinforce contemporary or historical patterns rather than to disturb them.

A letter from Selma

Last week, I read a letter in a New York paper in which the author suggested that most American people are afraid of life as it really is. "They want instant, magic solutions to all their problems and they don't want to have to think," she said.

If that is the case, we should all be trying to shake people up instead of working to make life even more pleasant; instead of longing for a quick and uneasy peace, we should seek a confrontation.

This human condition we have talked about should be made real until not thinking about it would be impossible.

Heartbreak and pain, just because we don't look at them, are nonetheless real. Hunger hurts no less because we don't think about it. People who can't read are living, breathing, human beings, not statistics.

One returned Volunteer is Albert C. Ulmer, who joined the Peace Corps after receiving his masters degree from Florida State University in 1961. After two years as a Volunteer in Nigeria, he went into civil rights work in the South. After attending the conference of returned Volunteers he wrote the following letter to the former Peace Corps Director:

Dear Sargent Shriver:

Sunday evening I left the Returned Volunteer Conference . . . If there was any theme evident during this weekend's workshops and speeches it was 'get involved' in this time of change. I had come to the conference hopeful of the chance to talk about ways Volunteers could work in the civil rights movement, especially as it exists in the South. There was not a large representation from the South however, and many of the problems we discussed in the local community workshop I attended were those of the future, not of the present.

Monday evening my work took me to Selma, Alabama. I drove a car from Montgomery Airport taking great care not to exceed the speed limit because a Negro minister was one of our passengers and if we were stopped the chance of being charged with some fictitious violation was more than good. Another man, also a minister, rode with us. His name was James Reeb.

The march, they say, was a success for both sides. A remarkable engineering job, said others. I'm not sure I know if the march was either, in fact, I'm not exactly sure why the march was. I do know, however, that all the men who are qualified to vote in the South cannot do so and that policemen wait like hungry animals to pounce on their prey, clubbing and kicking.

But you know these things I'm sure, as do many other people in the establishment, whatever that is. The question is, what are you going to do about it?

You and many others at the conference mentioned the necessity of our working within the establishment, the government, politics, etc. I am not sure I want to, or even if I could if I wanted to, for the establishment here in the South is what we are fighting, not joining. But you are part of a larger establishment, one which has the power to change some of the things so very badly needing change here in my homeland. I guess in a way as a Volunteer in Nigeria I helped make you a part of the establishment.

You asked at the conference what we were doing now that we were home. Well, last Monday night I took Reverend Reeb to Selma so that he could march in protest to voting discrimination and repeated police brutality. They say he is going to die tonight and I'm kind of wondering what, if he dies, we can say he died for.

What I guess I really want to know is what you and the rest of whatever the establishment is are going to do about voting and police brutality here in the South, because we're outnumbered here and we need your help.

(Signed) Al Ulmer

That kind of experience puts you out where not too many of us are. You voice new thoughts and are willing, perhaps, to explore new ideas. Those who have done so have not always been popular even when they were right.

Our society, including "the establishment," does offer the opportunity to question even if it does not always encourage it. It tends to honor, however, only those new ideas and thoughts well within the context of the majority. Those who venture outside are often dismissed, or ignored, or worse.

If you go beyond, if you become an advocate of change outside of the respectable limits you enter dangerous territory. At the worst, you may discover why we burned witches in Salem.

Our society is not comfortable with zealots. We are embarrassed by the deeply committed and involved. Emotion is not in vogue . . . especially if involved in raising questions about values.

But we need more people willing to commit those sins.

This is Honors Day. We need not only to consider and be thankful for those of you who have achieved excellence in the pursuits that are clearly a fulfillment of the contemporary value system. We also need broadly to consider the bestowing of honor on those whose achievements are not to be found as a fulfillment of the contemporary value system but are to be found in the questioning and modification of our current goals.

Leaders who dare

And here—in this thought—those who are honored today have a unique role. Recognition by the bestowing of honor gives exceptional opportunity to the recipient to influence others. Some take honor and with it, reinforce not only the frame of values represented by the society, but rededicate their own lives to the perpetuation of these values in the furtherance of which they have excelled.

But there are those, who with the receipt of honor, grow in strength and independence and provide a new leadership—a leadership respected in part because it was honored—a new leadership that dares to risk past honor in the hope of future gain for society.

Many such individuals previously honored are now abroad in the Peace Corps. There also are a far greater number working here at home—alone and in organizations, trying to introduce new perspective in old values. The reward for all of these—at home and abroad—will be a world more fit to live in. Their monument will be children who love instead of fear. Their honor will be found in the lives of human beings who have learned how not to fight and how not to starve. Their followers will be legion.

A4

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

PA

July 1, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Al:

The check for $150.00 has been sent to West Palm Beach as you suggested. We will keep the remaining amount of the Student Grant avaialbe for your direction.

Sincerely,

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

July 1, 1966

Mrs. R.W. Glasner
247 Wells R..
Palm Beach, Florida 33480

Dear Harriette:

Enclosed is a check for $150.00 to be used for the Summer Tutorial and Enrichment Program. The funds came from a grant that was given to us for student work, by SRC, in January, but which has not been used.

The project seems most worthwhile. I hope that I shall be able to stpp by sometime during the next couple of weeks to look in.

As always, it was good to hear from you.

My best,

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

cc Al Almer
enc. check

July 1, 1966

Random House, Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Sirs:

Please send me one copy of

BIG CITY POLITICS by Professor Edward Banfield.

Please bill us directly.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project

AU:rh

July 1, 1966

U. S. Department of Health,
Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Please send me a copy of the January, 1965 issue of the Social Security Bulletin. published by your office.

If there are any charges, please bill us directly.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project

AU:rh

July 1, 1966

The Free Press of Glencoe, Inc.
60 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10011

Dear Sirs:

Please send us one copy of

THE POOR PAY MORE by David Caplovitz.

Please bill us directly.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project

AU:rh

THE Public Interest

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Editors: DANIEL BELL · IRVING KRISTOL

June 27, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

In reply to your letter of June 23 requesting three books which were reviewed in our Fall, 1965, issue, we cannot supply the books ourselves, but I am including the names of the publishers of these books, with their addresses and suggest that you write directly to them. I am also enclosing your check for $4.50.

BIG CITY POLITICS by Prof. Edward Banfield
Random House , Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

THE POOR PAY MORE by David Caplovitz
The Free Press of Glencoe, Inc.
60 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10011

COUNTING THE POOR: ANOTHER LOOK AT THE POVERTY PROFILE
by Mollie Orshansky
appears in the Social Security Bulletin, Jan. 1965, issue
published by the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare
Washington, D.C.

Sincerely yours,

Sarah B. Sherrill

Sarah B. Sherrill

Publisher: Warren Demian Manshel Chairman of the Publication Committee: Murray L. Silberstein

Publication Committee: Leo Cherne · Daniel P. Moynihan · Arthur J. Rosenthal · Leo Rosten · Martin E. Segal · Stanley Simon

MOREHOUSE-SPELMAN COLLEGE
PEACE CORPS TRAINING PROGRAM

MAILING ADDRESS:
PEACE CORPS TRAINING PROGRAM
645 BECKWITH ST., S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

July 1, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al,

This is to just confirm my telephone conversation with Robin and your or her return call.

We would like to have you speak to the volunteers on Friday, July 8th at 4 p.m. in the Bennet Hall Lounge. We have had Julian Bond and will have heard from Randolph Blackwell on the previous day.

Looking forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,
Bill
William W. Allison

2 July 1966
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Room 202
Atlanta
Georgia
30303

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St, N.W.
Atlanta,
Ger ogia
30303

Dear Al,

Thank you for your letter of 28 June re: the follow up meeting of the Mt. Beulah Conference.

The 22 and 23rd is fine with me.

I still haven't written my report but I hope to get much of it done over the weekend of the 4th. I don't think it will be significantly different from yours but maybe some of the emphasis will be slightly different. However, I won't stress the political role in this report to OEO either . Will send you a copy when it is done.

See you soon .

Freedom or something,

Mike

July 6, 1966

Mr. Stanley Dreyer
The Cooperative League of the U. S.A.
59 East Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Stan:

I think you probably already have heard from John Zippert about this but in case you haven't here it is.

The Grand Marie Vegetable Co-op needs a $5000 loan or they are going to have some seet potatoes rot in the ground. They have tried the Bank for Cooperatives in New Orleans to no avail. I thought there might be something you could do.

Best,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

July 6, 1966

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mrs. Deborrah Coles
Aaron E. Norman Fund
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Coles:

Enclosed is a memo concerning the Grand Marie Vegetable Producers Cooperative. The Co-op needs $5000. As you can see they applied for a loan from FHA but the "processing" time has not passed and they have ripe sweet potatoes that need harvesting.

They are requesting a $5000 loan, but I suppose they'd accept a grant.

The Co-op is a good one. Anything you can do I'm sure would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

July 6, 1966

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
The Field Foundation
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Les:

Another enclosure. This one is about the Grand Marie Vegetable Cooperative in Louisiana.

They need a $5000 emergency loan. If they don't get it they'll lose part of their sweet potato crop.

Anything you could do would be appreciated.

It is an excellent organization.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encls.

July 8, 1966

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Al Ulmer

FROM: Paul Anthony PA

Could I please have a summary report (no more than four to six pages unless you feel ambitious) on the work of your Project for the first six months of this year? This will be submitted to Ford and other donors and probably to the Council membership. I would think that a combination of the quarterly reports you have done and perhaps some shortening would be sufficient.

MOREHOUSE-SPELMAN COLLEGE
PEACE CORPS TRAINING PROGRAM

MAILING ADDRESS:
PEACE CORPS TRAINING PROGRAM
645 BECKWITH ST., S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

July 11, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

On behalf of Dr. Tobe Johnson, Project Director of the Peace Corps Training Program, his staff and the Trainees, I want to express our sincere appreciation for the very fine presentation you made to our program last week.

From the comments of our trainees and staff, your talk proved an immense value to the understanding of Atlanta and its social conditions.

We hope we shall have the opportunity to hear from you again.

Sincerely yours,

William W. Allison

William W. Allison
Community Involvement

WWA/mwm

Ruth,

Please send materials

OK
Sent 7-18-66 MH

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director
Southern Reginol Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Jacquie Patterson (Miss)
1612 24th Street
Phenix City, Alabama

July 11, 1966

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Will you please send me a copy of your brochure "Credit Unions for the Poor". I would also appreciate receiving any information you may have on job opportunities for minority group women. Particularly as it relates to expanding job opportunities. I will be happy to pay any charges incurred in sending the material.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Jacquie Patterson
Jacquie Patterson

P.S. If your organization has a brochure describing your printed materials, I would appreciate receiving a copy.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

July 11, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Al:

We are eager to have a first-hand report from you of your activities in Mississippi. We certainly regretted your inability to participate in the Orientation Sessions with SPEED-UP participants. I am sure that it would be helpful to have you visit some of the projects if and when you find it possible to be in South Carolina.

This note to you was started some time ago. Since then I have seen you briefly in Atlanta and discussed Rev. Hagans' work with you. I was happy to hear you say that you planned to return to South Carolina and dig in with us on the Lee County situation. Since I have heard nothing from you since seeing you in Atlanta, I judge that you have had situations come up which have not made it possible for you to visit us again. Please do come as soon as you can and keep us in touch with your findings and recommendations. We are most interested in the work you are doing and eager to have you help us all that you find time to do.

Perhaps Ed Stanfield has told you that some of us will be studying in Atlanta the week of the 21st or 23rd. I hope that we may see you at that time. Incidentally, I am eager to know, first-hand, something of the work at Vine City - is this the name of the project or is it the area in which Atlantans are helping other Atlantans?

Sincerely,

Alice

Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS.em

SPEED-UP

1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S.C.

252-9327 PROGRAM FOR PROGRESS 252-9328

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Bishop of the Diocese of Charleston

July 12, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Just a short note as my internship comes to an end. I really don't think I could've learned as much any place else.

Come September 1, the summer phase of SPEED-UP will end and I'll be moving on for a couple of years. The project has met with great response from the communities and over 2,000 children and adults are enrolled in the twenty-eight centers. We're submitting a proposal to continue the program for the next two years(by the grace of OEO) I'm wondering if Al might be interested in directing such a project, since half of the students will be involved in community organization which he seems to be extremely interested in.

I don't know if he'd be available or interested, but we thought we would explore the possibility.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Brad Poston
Project Director

copy: Al Ulmer
BP/sb

AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS

National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office
78 MARIETTA STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • AREA CODE 404 – 688-8778

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E. K. Jones VISTA Training Center
9 McDonough Boulevard, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
July 13, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer, Community Organizer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

The staff and Trainees of the E. K. Jones VISTA Training Center wish to express our sincere appreciation to you for your presentation made on Monday, July 11, 1966. Your contribution to our training program was meaningful and helping to our trainees' preparation for the job which they must do to help eliminate poverty.

A small honorarium will be mailed to you shortly for the contrivution which you have made.

Yours Very Truly,

K. B. M. Crooks, Jr.
Training Center Director

KBM:gh

Affiliated with National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference on Social Welfare
Contributions to the National Urban League are tax deductible

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.

Eighteen Eighteen South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina 27261
Telephone 919 882-0109

July 13, 1966

4482 CLINTON BLVD.
LAKE WORTH, FLA. 33460

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al,

Sorry for the delay in answering your letter of June 2. It arrived the day we left for "up north" and we have just returned.

The amount we are each paying for Howard Washburn's trip is $100.00.

Sincerely,

Bill

William W. Channel, Director
Migrant Leadership Education Project

SOUTHERN CONSUMERS'

COOPERATIVE, INC.

425 GENERAL MOUTON STREET · LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70501
P. O. BOX 3005 · PHONE: 232-1126

July 15, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thanks for your notice of July meeting. Una Mae and I plan to be there for sure and if Dr. Williams can get away, he will join us.

Thanks for your phone call in reference to Grand Marie Co-op, I think they have their loan problems solved, and will move along. They are now in the process of trying to get the C.A.P. to approve the second phase of their educational program.

I'm sending you a copy of the second phase, plus a number of reports and charts which they have worked out for their educational program.

Looking forward to seeing you on July 22nd. Please let us know the time for sessions.

Sincerely,

Fr. A. J. McKnight

Rev. A. J. McKnight, C.S.Sp.
President

mlw

July 20, 1966

Mr. Wayne Kelley
The Atlanta Journal
10 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Wayne:

Thanks for your good story concerning Vine City in Monday afternoon's Journal.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

The COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the USA

a national federation of cooperatives

50th Anniversary (25th Biennial) Congress, St. Paul, Minnesota, October 12-14, 1966
THEME: "*Beginning the Second Half-Century*"

Jerry Voorhis, president and executive director

Chicago, Illinois
July 20, 1966

PA – what do you think? Think you should go
PA

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

This is to invite you to participate in the program of the 50th Anniversary of the Cooperative League in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 12-14 this year. Our Congress will be at the St.Paul-Hilton Hotel, and the part of the program in which we wish you to take part will come on Wednesday afternoon, October 12.

We want this to be an effective presentation of the efforts of the League in the so-called War on Poverty. We intend to present a panel of five speakers, each to speak for about ten minutes, and then of course to be available for answering questions either from the floor or from other panel members.

Needless to say what we hope you would do would be to briefly describe the Southern Regional Council, its make-up, support, general program and philosophy. We would hope you might report on the cooperative education and training program which has been discussed at the Conference at Edwards, Mississippi and to give something of the overall plans for cooperative development which the Southern Regional Council has in mind. We hope you will lay particular stress on a point strongly made in your own pamphlet about cooperatives and credit unions, namely that insofar as it is at all possible,the lower income people should become members of existing cooperatives rather than running the risk of forming new ones.

We are expecting to prepare illustrative slides to be used for your presentation and that of the other members of the panel. We will prepare the slides if you can furnish us with photographs or charts or a map showing states where cooperative programs will be started, showing organization structure of proposed cooperative program, and if possible picture of the planning and advisory committee.

I will be deeply grateful if you can let me know as soon as possible if you can be with us.

Sincerely yours,
Jerry Voorhis
Jerry Voorhis, Executive Director

JV:cs

GENERAL OFFICES: 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605 312-922-0667

Harold Hamil, chairman of the board • *Bowman Doss, vice president-vice chairman*

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1012 14th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20005 202-628-8765

THE FORD FOUNDATION
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

July 20, 1966

COPY

Mr. Robert S. Valder
Associate Director
Alabama Council on Human
Relations, Inc.
Post Office Box 1310
Auburn, Alabama 36830

Dear Mr. Valder:

Thank you for your letter of July 1. I have referred this matter to my colleagues in the Education program of the Foundation who have direct responsibility for the grant to the Association of Huntsville Area Contractors.

You may expect to hear further from us soon. I am certain that a formal complaint as such is unnecessary, although we may seek additional information from you.

Sincerely yours,

Christopher F. Edley

cc: Mr. Al Ulmer

THE AARON E. NORMAN FUND, INC.
575 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

PA

July 21, 1966

Shuffling papers can "sometimes" be awright.

Mr. Alan Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thank you for sending me a copy of John Zippert's memo. I had received a copy of the memo from Mr. Zippert but didn't "move" on it until I got your recommendation. In case you haven't heard, the Norman Fund has underwritten a $5,000 loan which the Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund for Racial Equality made to the Co-Operative on July 14th.

I hope you will continue to keep me informed of situations like this, where a lot can be done with a little money made available quickly. I like to think that this is a forte of the Norman Fund.

Sincerely,

Debby

(Mrs.) Deborah M. Cole
Executive Secretary

DMC:ac

July 22, 1966

The Reverend Bruce Hanson
National Council of Churches
of Christ in the U.S.A.
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Dear Bruce:

Francis Walter asked me to write to you regarding the Freedom Quilting Bee and how it fits into the general state of co-ops in the South.

I'm not sure if you received the Southern Regional Council publication entitled, "Cooperatives, Credit Unions and Poor People," which set forth a rather general warning to people interested in organizing Cooperative businesses. (I'm sending you a copy, in case you don't have one.)

The warning was based on the fact that at that time many Co-ops were being hastily organized by inexperienced persons, sometimes without a feasibility study or any technical assistance. My own feelings about co-ops and the role they can play in what I assume must be radical changes in the economic structure of the South continue to be about the same as they were when I wrote the pamphlet.

Summarized they are:

1. Co-ops can be an excellent organizing tool. They give people the opportunity to work as a group on common interest problems. Co-ops must be always considered as a <u>means</u> to help achieve an end, therefore, and not an <u>end</u> in themselves.

2. Co-ops offer people the chance to participate in fairly good-sized businesses.

3. Co-ops with their one man - one vote provision offer members an excellent opportunity to "participate" in a democratic organization making decisions directly affecting their lives.

4. And lastly, Co-ops, because of their belief in continued education and study groups, can be used to expand their members' ability to plan ahead, etc. -- using direct self-interest issues as motivation.

The negative side, of course, includes the chance for failure, financial loss by members, and perhaps a souring of interest in cooperatives.

The Freedom Quilting Bee has many of Co-op's good qualities and but few of the negative ones in that it is a production-type co-op and therefore has not required any money from members thus far. Eventually, I think, it should be chartered, probably under the new Washington, D. C. Cooperative charter provisions, and a real effort should be made to begin a co-op education program to help members better understand what a co-op is.

Miss Deslonde appears to be doing an excellent job increasing the variety of products produced by the Co-op and Francis recognizes the crucial need to develop markets for the products and is now working hard at doing this.

What the Co-op means to the people who are members is, of course, impossible to measure, but I was most impressed with how proud the men and women were of the things they had produced.

Francis Walter has done and is doing a good job with this Co-op. Without him it would not have been started and it will continue to need his assistance for some time in the future. I sincerely hope it will be possible for him to stay in Alabama. It badly needs the likes of him there.

In closing let me say that co-ops are most certainly not the answer to the overwhelming economic problems the rural southerners face at this time. The Freedom Quilting Bee can hardly hope to substantially increase its members' income. It and other co-ops do however, offer a handle to grab at. If their greatest contribution is simply that of increasing the number of "cooperators" in the South, they are worth the effort.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

July 23, 1966

Al Ulmer
5 Forsythe
Atlanta,

Dear Al,

I wondered if you had gotten any word from Paul re: purchasing the co-op books. Mr. Kirksey, the printer could use anything I might give him towards the $700 i still owe him and I'd like to be able to let him know something soon.

Hoping to hear from you,

Sincerely,

MEV

Mary Varela
Box 109
Tougaloo, Miss

July 29, 1966

Miss Eleanor A. Eaton
Assistant Secretary
Community Relations Division
American Friends Service Committee
160 North Fifteenth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Dear Eleanor:

I hope half your plane fare is sufficient. If not let me know. Although SRC is well-endowed at present the project I work with is on skinny subsistence at present.

Thank you for coming to the conference and for your contribution.

We had our second meeting Friday and Saturday, July 22nd and 23rd. I will send you a summary.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl. (Check #1248 $72.20)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
AREA CODE 215 LOCUST 3-9372

GILBERT F. WHITE
Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman
COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

July 15, 1966

~~$~~ 72.20

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsthye Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

I have been meaning for a long time to write and tell you how much I appreciated the opportunity to be at the conference at Mt. Beulah and how well I thought you ran it.

I also thought the summary report which came through was a neat job. I am of course eager to know whether you have had any response from the SRC to the proposal and whether your second meeting is a thing of the past or immediate future. Do keep those of us who were there posted on developments because this should be a very exciting development if we can keep it along the practical lines that you have in mind.

My roundtrip fare to Jackson was $144.40. If the funds which you had for the conference enable you to pay all or part of this as you well know we can use it! But if this is in any way awkward, just forget it.

Best wishes and again my thanks for letting me share in this conference.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor

Eleanor A. Eaton
Assistant Secretary
Community Relations Division

EAE:lw

August 2, 1966

Mr. Howard Washburn
Self-Help Enterprises, Inc.
716 West Main Street
Visalia, California 93277

Dear Howard:

Sorry for the delay in sending our share of the conference cost. The suggestions we worked up concerning credit, etc. never got used. There was no time for such things, I was told. It was a "rather" well-planned meeting you might say. It was good to meet you.

If you are ever in Atlanta, even for a day, let my wife and me know and there will be a place for you to stay.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Enclosed: Check No. 1273, $100

August 3, 1966

Mr. Mike Williams
Wild Goose Camp
Harmony, Maine

Dear Mike:

I received your letter with the vita sheet enclosed. At present we don't have any job opportunities but I'm sure people in the office here in Atlanta would be glad to talk with you concerning future possibilities.

Hock came up last weekend and met his fate on the Atlanta fronton.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Wild Goose Camp
Harmony, Maine
July 26, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5-Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia
30303

Dear Al:

I am just dropping a short note in regard to possible future employment with the Council. I hope that you received the letter which gave a pithy but altogether too superficial description of my past life and educational attainments. Not having heard from you for some time I was curious to know if the mail got through. I have heard several nefarious tales of unreliable mail service out of this section of the country and was wondering if I might have fallen victim to such a P.O. malfunction.

I would like to drop in to see you on my return to Tallahassee in August. I am still quite interested in the Council and would like to know more about it from the standpoint of someone who works in the organziation.

Looking forward to beating Jim Smith on the new fourwall courts at school, though I am sure that he has regained his old form in that kink of game.

Sincerely,

Mike Williams

Mike Williams

August 3, 1966

Mr. Stanley Dreyer
Assistant Executive Director
The Cooperative League of the U.S.A.
59 East Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Stan:

Enclosed are copies of the letters of invitation sent to the three extension specialists for the Mt. Beulah Conference.

I appreciated your comments concerning the Federal Extension Service. Perhaps the statement "foremost among the reasons..., etc." in the summary was too flat an indictment of them. However, the statement dealt with more than the Extension Services' role in the development of cooperatives made up of low-income Negroes. It was in fact an indictment of the Service for maintaining a segregated system administered on a discriminatory basis. 4-H Clubs, Home Demonstration services, segregated officies, etc. were the basis for the statement. What should have been qualified was the title -- to read State Cooperative Extension Service rather than Federal. The federal end does pay 40% of the money however so to an extent they too are responsible. And finally, if their house is out of order I think that it is largely their responsibility to remedy that situation. It has been called to their attention.

I'm sorry you couldn't make either of our meetings. I found them both to be very good and that's alot to say for someone not overly fond of meetings.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encls.

The COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the USA

a national federation of cooperatives

50th Anniversary (25th Biennial) Congress, St. Paul, Minnesota, October 12-14, 1966
THEME: *"Beginning the Second Half-Century"*

Jerry Voorhis, president and executive director
Chicago, Illinois

July 28, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

From what I hear, you and Merlin Miller have been putting together a dynamic proposal for cooperative development in the South. Congratulations! I hope that it all works out well.

I am trying to track down several rumors and it would be helpful if you could give me some information. Do you happen to have a copy of a letter of invitation which you sent out to each of the three extension specialists to attend the meeting in Mississippi? If so, I would appreciate receiving a copy of each.

Secondly, I have been informed that the Federal Extension Service is interested in aiding cooperative development in the South, and I have heard at least two comments from people in the USDA in Washington that the presentation of a private program to a foundation is an excellent idea, and they hope that USDA will give additional assistance and support for the program in a complementary manner when it gets rolling. There is some concern about a statement which came out of the meeting in Mississippi, however, which condemned the Federal Extension Service in its entirety for not assisting in cooperative development. I must agree with those who are concerned about this statement since we have never been turned down by the Federal Extension Service when we have forwarded inquiries or complaints to them, even in the South. I would imagine the frustrations which were indicated in the meeting in Mississippi probably arose out of attempts to get assistance from local county agents for local agencies, and this may very well be true as well as some instances where the federal agencies did not really help out as much as was hoped. If this, in fact, is the case I would hope that it would be described as such and the references to the lack of cooperation on the part of the Federal Extension Service might take into account the times when they have been of assistance. I can appreciate on their part that it is difficult to know of the complaints unless they are brought to their attention in Washington or regionally. Quite often we all demonstrate our dissatisfaction by talking about the situation rather than by appealing it to someone who can do some good.

The services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture are extensive, and if we can

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work with them effectively, it will multiply the dividends which we can realize in our total efforts and I just wanted you to be aware of an attitude which has been expressed to me, and I hope that we can continue to strengthen the ties with the Federal Extension Service in our efforts.

I'm sorry, Al, that I was unable to attend your meeting in Mississippi or in Atlanta. You know I think, however, that you have my support in what you're doing and I wish you every success.

Sincerely yours,

Stan

Stanley Dreyer
Assistant Executive Director

SD:lr

August 3, 1966

Miss Virna M. Canson
Community Action Representative
Office of Economic Opportunity
Governor's Office
State of California
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Miss Canson:

Thank you for your letter in response to our special report, "Cooperatives, Credit Unions and Poor People." If you were depressed by the report perhaps you read it too rapidly, for it was most certainly not meant to be negative but rather to issue a warning. It was, (and remains) my feeling that for new co-ops, the majority of whose members are poor people, to succeed, certain steps must be taken. For example, feaisibility studies done, educational and technical assistance be made available and a general awareness of responsibility of membership must come about.

In order to insure the chance for the growth of low-income co-ops to continue and succeed, we badly need training and educational programs. With this in mind we called a meeting in Mississippi of people to talk about the problems and needs of co-ops and the chances for a program to meet these needs. Enclosed is a copy of the summary of the Mt. Beulah Conference.

I am also sending you back the copy of our Cooperative, Credit Unions, and Poor People report which I believe you sent to me instead of the copy of your talk on consumer education. I would enjoy seeing your speech if it is available.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO 95814

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

July 26, 1966

Community Economic Organization and
Planning Specialist
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: Mr. Al Ulmer

Gentlemen:

When I read your special report "Cooperatives, Credit Unions and Poor People", I became quite depressed at what this special report could mean in the way of further discouragement for people who are already burdened with defeat.

With my experience and background, I know that much of what you are saying may generally be true; however, it would seem that with the new thrust of the war on poverty we could approach these problems first from a point of self analysis. The problem exists among the poor and/or the Negroes for many reasons, not the least of which is our failure to share the vast wealth of knowledge which is available.

Nevertheless, the purpose of my letter is not to be overly critical of this special report, but to seek information with regard to what is being done by the Southern Regional Council, or other groups with which you work, to remedy this corporate error and the resulting failures in cooperative development among Negroes.

I have the assignment of helping communities in California develop consumer education components within their Anti-Poverty Programs. I am enclosing a paper I prepared which expresses my concern for this vital program.

I recently saw Father McKnight at the White House Conference in Washington, D.C. and he informed me that a conference had been called to which people from ten or more southern states would come to discuss cooperative development. I am very interested in knowing what came out of this particular conference.

Our needs here in California are for training people and resource people. I am presently making an effort to mobolize people who perhaps have been with co-ops for many years and would not mind sharing some of their skills with the poor as they seek to develop the buying clubs and credit unions.

I trust we will be able to be mutually helpful in our efforts to bring this badly needed service to the poor.

Sincerely

Virna M. Canson

Virna M. Canson
Community Action Representative
Office of Economic Opportunity

Enclosure

August 3, 1966

Mr. Otho O. Purcell, Jr.
309 West Atlantic Street
South Hill, Virginia

Dear Mr. Purcell:

I am sorry to inform you that the money for student honorariums is no longer available. The funds were for summer programs and were made possible so that students that needed money to continue school in the fall could work in civil rights projects this past summer.

I am sorry we didn't get together sooner.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee

Address/ P.O. Box 79 Kenbridge, Virginia

Office/ Mecklenberg Avenue Victoria, Virginia

309 West Atlantic St.
South Hill, Virginia
July 30, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I have been Actively participating on the Virginia Students Civil Rights Committee this summer.

I am presently enrolled as a full time student at Virginia union University. In our last staff meeting I was informed that I might recieve some financial aid from the Southern Regional Council.

Therefore if possible will you send me information and/or an application blank for this schlarship. Thank You.

Yours Truly,
Otho O. Purcell, Jr.
Otho O. Purcell, Jr.

August 2, 1966

Mr. Edward C. Collins, Director
Georgia State Office
Rural Community Development Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
1776 Peachtree Road, N. W., Suite 436
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your note. I spoke without notes at your meeting but I am enclosing a copy of the summary of the Mt. Beulah Conference. This summary contains most of what I presented to the group last Friday.

I am looking forward to the opportunity of working with you and Mr. Delton in the future.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl. 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE
Suite 436 - 1776 Peachtree Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia - 30309

August 1, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director
Community Action Project
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

We wish to thank you and to commend you for your excellent presentation on the experience of the Southern Regional Council in cooperative programs with low income membership.

We would appreciate receiving a copy of your speech for inclusion in the workshop proceedings.

We are looking forward to working with you and the Southern Regional Council on rural areas development activities.

Sincerely,

Edward C. Collins

EDWARD C. COLLINS, Director
Georgia State Office
Rural Community Development Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

MINUTES
GEORGIA CONSUMER COUNCIL
Friday, September 30, 1966
Heart of Atlanta Motel Restaurant

Present:

Mrs. Martha Houck, presiding
Mrs. Harriet Bush
Mrs. Adah Toombs
Mrs. Roger Reeb
Harold L. Smith
Mrs. Eleanor Petrie
K. W. Shaw and guest, Mr. Macey
Al Ulmer
Jesse Lester
Merle C. Patterson
W. M. Lombardi
Agnes Almstead
Laurens Walker
Dean Dickens
Mrs. Edith Ross
Julie Higgins

Feature - The speaker, Mr. Merle C. Patterson, Director of Community Wide Projects, Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc., was introduced by the presiding officer, Mrs. Martha Houck.

Mr. Patterson pointed out the relationship of credit and consumer practices to the other aspects of poverty. He discussed the particular hazards of lack of credit and marginal credit being complicated by the practices of pooling indebtedness, unscrupulous sellers and lenders, etc. Three areas related to the solution of the problems of poverty and credit were suggested by Mr. Patterson as being 1)consumer education, 2) legislation, and 3) legal services.

In the question and answer period which followed, Mr. Laurens Walker, a member of the special committee on crime and poverty of the Mayor's Crime Commission, discussed some legislative interests of his group. Mrs. Ross mentioned the 4-H Club's role in teaching home management. Mr. Shaw referred to the 10-week television program on the wise uses of credit.

Reports - Mrs. Houck called for reports from committee chairmen.

Credit Counseling: Mr. Shaw brought to the floor a draft of a resolution of his agency, Consumer Credit Counseling Service, on legislative recommendations. He planned to circulate a copy of this statement to the Georgia Consumer Council members for their consideration of endorsement as a group, or to go before the legislative committee with this statement as presented.

Food Stamps Plan: Mrs. Reeb stated that the regional Office of Economic Opportunity is referrent for this plan. Mrs. Toombs moved that a letter be written to Mrs. Bruce Shaeffer regarding the Fulton County participation in the Food Stamp Plan.

Other Committees - The president announced committee chairmen as follow: Food-Drug-Cosmetics: Willa Lombardi, Health: Dr. Eleanor Petrie, Legislation: Adah Toombs, Credit Counseling: K.W. Shaw, Safety-Cars-Tires, etc.: Dean Dickens

Following several suggestions for future meeting programs and places, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Harriet Bush

Harriet Bush
Acting Secretary

October 18, 1966

Mrs. Marina C. Alcock
International Self Help Housing Association
522 Kerfoot Farm Road
Wilmington, Delaware

Dear Mrs. Alcock:

Mr. Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, has given me your name, as a person to contact to enquire as to the development of self-help housing for Low Income Group people.

I would appreciate it very much if you could send me any information, copies of programs, etc., which you may have, or to assist us otherwise.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

:lf

cc: Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

October 18, 1966

Mr. R. Osolnig:
Industrial Arts Department
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Osolnig:

Mr. Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, gave me your name as a person to contact with regard to self-help housing programs.

Any information you can give me, including proposals, regarding self-help housing would be appreciated.

This information is urgently needed.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

:lf

cc: Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

October 18, 1966

The Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Attention: Mr. Ed Leg:

Dear Mr. Leg:

Mr. Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, gave me your name as a person to contact in regard to self help housing.

I would appreciate very much your sending me copies of your self-help housing reports including by-laws.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

:lf

✓cc: Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

~~1106 19th AVENUE, SOUTH~~ • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568
1207 18th Avenue South

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October 24, 1966

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BAXTON BRYANT
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
HARRY WIERSEMA, JR.
RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

AU

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

This letter will confirm our telephone conversation of last Friday, October 21.

The Tennessee Council and its local chapter, the Nashville Community Relations Council, under the direction of our new staff member, Harry Wiersema, is doing an excellent job on attacking the problem of housing in Nashville. Allied with us are five other organizations---the Davidson County Independent Political Council (powerful Negro political group), the Tennessee Commission on Human Relations, NAACP, South Street Community Center, and the Edgehill Methodist House Church.

We are concerned about the urban renewal project in Edgehill. The Nashville Housing Authority has had a free reign to run rough-shod over the residents and considers progress more important than people. In the last three months, nine meetings have been held, six of them public meetings in the community and the other three with the Nashville Housing Authority. From these meetings and the research that went into preparing for them, we have learned much about law, the heartless methods of Nashville Housing Authority, and the response of the community as well as the victims of urban renewal.

One of the most encouraging responses has come from college students from the three campuses adjoining the Edgehill community---Peabody, Scarritt and Vanderbilt. So far 37 students have volunteered to work in the community distributing information as well as writing up cases to be referred to a grievance committee made up from the membership of

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MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
E. E. PITTS, CHATTANOOGA
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
DAN POWELL, MEMPHIS
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE W. RAPER, COOKEVILLE
J. R. RUTTER, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, BRENTWOOD
LOU SILBERMAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. ERNEST SILVER, OAK RIDGE
KELLY MILLER SMITH, NASHVILLE
MRS. PHILLIP SOTTONG, SIGNAL MOUNTAIN
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
WHITWORTH STOKES, NASHVILLE
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, JR., MURFREESBORO
MRS. JAMES M. TODD, NASHVILLE
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
DOGAN WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
CHARLES WINTERS, SEWANEE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE
C. E. YOUNG, LEBANON

the seven sponsoring organizations.

We need $300 to rent an office in the area, to put in a phone, and for incidental supplies. No one will be paid a salary, and our state council will oversee the office. We plan to publish a handbook for the use of local groups attacking the housing problem. The need is urgent as the students are already at work in the community. We need a central informational center in the community where persons may call and where the operations may be headed up.

Sincerely,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

BB:jw

✓ PA -

DONALD S. FREY
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
1514 ELMWOOD AVENUE
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60201
TELEPHONE 328-1321-1322

24 October 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Thank you for your excellent paper entitled "A Proposal for a Cooperative Action Program for Southern Low-Incom Groups." I found it extremely stimulating.

I am glad you liked my booklet, "How a Legal Cooperative Structure (A Co-op) Can Help Guide You." I agree with you that the booklet would be more helpful if it could be further simplified and possibly be put "into slides."

I would like to use your plans with a group of about ten thousand Negro citizens in a rural area just east of Kankakee, Illinois. Some of the citizens have already formed a co-op, which is chartered under the District of Columbia Act, known as the Pembroke Township Citizens Equal Opportunity Community Cooperative Association, Inc.

Thank you again for your help. I will be writing further to you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Donald S. Frey
DSF:llg
cc: Mr. George Washington, Sr.
Mr. Ike Runnels
Mr. Lorenzo Smith

AU

October 28, 1966

M E M O R A N D U M

FROM: Janet Smith

Category plates for mailings other than NEW SOUTH have been combined in some instances and renumbered. Category numbers for use in future distribution memos are as follows:

1. Board (all mailings)
2. FCR (Foundations, Contributors & Related) all mailings
3. Media
4. Intergroup
5. Labor
6. Research (includes old All Purpose)
7. Libraries
8. Blue Ribbon
9. School Superintendents and Education Associations
10. Chambers of Commerce and Bank Presidents
11. Student Newspapers and Student Council Presidents
12. Government
13. Internationals
19. Paid Subscribers (all mailings)

Resources For the Future, Inc.

RFF

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1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. • Washington, D. C. 20036 • 462-4400

AL

R/151 October 28, 1966

The following titles have been added to the RFF Reprint Series:

Ruth, please order, AH

OK

No. 59 - FACTORS AND FORCES AFFECTING THE OPTIMUM RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERN IN THE UNITED STATES, by Marion Clawson

Reprinted from Economic Geography, October 1966.

No. 60 - NATURAL RESOURCE TRENDS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION, by Joseph L. Fisher

Reprinted with permission of the staff of DESIGNING EDUCATION FOR THE FUTURE: An Eight-State Project, from the first project publication: Prospective Changes in Society by 1980, including Some Implications for Education (Denver, Colorado, July 1966), Chapter 2.

Single copies of the reprints free on request from Resources for the Future, Inc. Additional copies 25 cents each.

ooOoo

October 28, 1966

Mr. Donald Harris
Associate Director
A Better Chance Independent Schools
Talent Search Program
376 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Dear Don:

Here is the list of addresses you asked for. I hope they prove to be useful for you.

FLORIDA:

Mr. Lavert Taylor
Rural Advancement Project
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Florida

Mr. Bill Channell, Director
Migrant Leadership Education Project
4482 Clinton Blvd.
Lake Worth, Florida 33460

(Also: Channell can put you in touch with a Mr. Bill Johnson who would be an excellent contact.)

Mr. John Due
540½ W. Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

ALABAMA:

Mr. Lewis Black
20 Washington Street
Greensboro, Alabama

(Black is the Rural Advancement Project man in Alabama.)

Mr. Don Harrell
SCLC County Project Director
P. O. Box 511
Camden, Alabama

Miss Shirley Mescher
31½ Franklin Street
Selma, Alabama

(Used to be with SCLS.)

MISSISSIPPI:

Mr. Jessee Morris
Liberty Outlet House
P. O. Box 3193
Jackson, Mississippi

Rev. James McCree
371 Cameron Street
Canton, Mississippi

(Chairman of CDGM.)

Mr. James Mays
2242 B Whitsfield Mill Road
Jackson, Mississippi

I feel certain that these people will be able to give you all the work you could possibly want.

It was very good to meet you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/km

A BETTER CHANCE
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS
TALENT SEARCH PROGRAM

DONALD HARRIS

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

376 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

617-536-5270

Oct. 31, 1966

Dear Al,

Thanks for a very pleasant weekend in Atlanta. As you requested, the following is an itemized account of my expenses involved in the trip:

AIRPLANE FARE (ATLANTA-NEW ORLEANS)	$32.40
BUS FARE (NEW ORLEANS-OPELOUSAS)	9.15
MEALS EN ROUTE	10.00
TAXI & LIMOSINE FARES	2.50
TOTAL	$55.05

Please send Robin my regards and praise for the good food - surely she must have realized the correlation between the quality and taste of her cooking and the scope and heartiness of my appetite! Proposal draft to follow shortly.

Eat More Yams - they contain Black Power,

Jz

October 31, 1966

Mrs. Terry Jefferson
Newark Community Union Project Films
444 Clinton Avenue
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Jefferson:

I would like to receive information on the purchase or the rental of the film, "Troublemakers."

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization
Project

AU:rh

November 1st, 1966

To: ACLU Volunteers, Know Your Rights Clinics

From: Florence Robin, ACLU Director

As volunteers for the Know Your Rights Clinics were informed, the first clinic, held on October 27th at the Mt. Gilead Baptist Church, was thought of as an experimental one, to test whether our material was satisfactory, and to work out the best way of presenting it.

What follows is a staff analysis of the elements in that clinic. It is set forth with the thought that it will stimulate you to add your own conclusions, to make concrete suggestions, and to disagree with our findings. What we hope is that after we hear from all the volunteer participants, it might be possible to prepare some sort of manual containing the do's and don'ts for giving clinics in areas where no professional assistance is available.

Since this whole procedure is designed to improve the clinics, it is a waste of time, I think, to dwell on the pluses of the October 27th clinic. We will confine ourselves -- and hope you will too -- to what needs to be improved or changed.

1. The Material: We have had enough reaction to the Know Your Rights booklet to know that it does the job for which it was written -- inform people of their rights. But the same material, transferred to the screen, does not. The pictures went much too fast, and the accompanying commentary was not nearly explicit enough. The gentleman who read the material was not fully in command of it.

It would be easy to conclude that all that is needed is a more experienced chairman. But this would probably mean that we need someone who does not identify with the community, perhaps a professional, and anyway someone more white collar. Would this create more of a barrier between him and the audience than already exists?

In any case, as we move into more rural areas, no matter what the answer to the above question, we are likely to get less experienced chairmen, not more. Given this fact of life, should we try our hands at a prepared script entirely different from the booklet -- more specific, more informal? Should we have many more slides which break the ideas down into more simple components?

Your comments on the materials themselves are expressly solicited.

2. The Question Period: In our view, if question periods for future clinics were to be conducted this way, it would be disastrous. This first experiment has inclined me to believe that what we need is a panel of community organizers, not lawyers. The difficulty was that lawyers have an impulse to explain the reasons behind certain practices and procedures, which is okay up to a point. Beyond that point, the reasoning is not only irrelevant, it is dangerous, for the purpose of the clinic is to inform people of their rights, not make each member of the audience a curbstone criminal lawyer.

Besides, the lawyers tended to answer the questions in a legal way only, and in most cases, therefore, their answers had to be: "Well, there's nothing that can be done about that."

The questions, it seems to me, should have been answered first legally -- very briefly -- and then discussed in terms of what can be done by community action to redress grievances, not necessarily in court.

All of the above is not to fault the lawyers who participated. They had not been briefed in advance because we had no idea of what sort of questions would grow out of the presentation.

In addition to your comments on the above, we would appreciate your answering the following questions:

a) Should there be a formal panel of answerers, sitting up front, for the specific purpose of answering questions, instead of being scattered around the room informally?

b) Should we try to have on such a panel one lawyer, one community organizer, one person with the welfare depqrtment, and where possible -- and it won't always be -- one police officer? I am somewhat apprehensive, based upon the experience at Mt. Gilead, of having a police officer there. One of the lawyers present, it seemed to me, definitely represented the police point of view, and by his words and attitudes, inhibited discussion. I am afraid that an officer -- in uniform at that -- would be doubly inhibiting. But I could be dead wrong about this.

c) Should we attempt, instead, to break the audience into smaller groups, in workshop fashion, so that the discussion period could be more informal and questions answered more fully? Or would doing this create a chaotic, disorganized atmosphere?

d) Should the slides be repeated to remind people of specific points they wanted to bring up, or is this merely confusing?

3. The Physical Arrangements: I do not believe there is much point in commenting about the advisability of holding a clinic in one place as opposed to another. We will just have to take what we can get and do the best we can with it.

The arrangements at Mt. Gilead were adequate, except that we were given the church for only a limited time on that evening and thus could not remain afterwards to discuss the clinic while the points were still fresh in our minds.

We did hear from some of the people, however, that it was not a good idea to offer soft drinks and snacks. They felt that it disrupted the proceedings, made the children unruly, and besides, even though there was plenty to go around, some people did not get any and were annoyed about it.

Should we eliminate the snacks entirely? Or should they be given out at the beginning and then put away? Should they be saved for the end? Should there be a break between the slide presentation and the question period in which refreshments are offered?

4. The Attendance: The local community attendance at the clinic was secured by spot announcements on WAOK, WERD, the local hillbilly music station (I don't know the call letters) as well as by leafleting the Vine City neighborhood. The number of people who attended was about what had been anticipated.

The composition of the neighborhood audience was middle-aged, old, and children. I gathered that many of the older people were long-time members of that church. This means that we got few of the twenty to thirty year old men who constitute the highest arrest for felony group in any community, and in slum communities in particular. Since the clinic was in a church, this too was expected, although it should be remembered that people who get into trouble do have relatives who are regular church-goers. The composition of the group, of course, affected the nature of the questions, which were confined largely to procedures in misdemeanor arrests, discourtesies and harrassment, not involving illegal detention, and illegal police practices in felony arrests.

Whatever the composition of the audience, should procedures in felony arrests be more fully explored, even when the questions are not raised? When we hold clinics in places which will attract the person more likely to encounter the law in a felony, should the talk be confined largely to legal procedures, or should it include community action material?

These are difficult questions, since on the one hand, the people who attend in a church are more likely to take responsible community action. On the other hand, we are not appealing directly to the people whose rights are most flagrantly violated.

We would appreciate your comments as to audience composition: Aside from holding clinics in poor neighborhoods, should a positive attempt be made to change the character of the audience, and if so, how?

* * * * *

I do hope you will take the time to comment fully and frankly on this first clinic, for we need your advice and guidance as to how to proceed in the future. It goes without saying -- but I will say it anyway -- that we are deeply grateful for your participation.

Florence B. Robin

M E M O R A N D U M

Novembbr 2, 1966

TO: SRC STAFF

FROM: AL ULMER

In the interest of better communication between staff members and for the very selfish reason that I would like your ideas on the community organization project, I will meet with any staff members after 5 P.M. any day I am in the office. Because of my erratic ways it might be a good idea for people wanting to attend such a meeting to select several dates suitable for them, inform me of the dates, and together we can pick a day convenient for all.

M E M O R A N D U M

November 2, 1966

TO: SRC STAFF

FROM: AL ULMER

In the interest of better communication between staff members and for the very selfish reason that I would like your ideas on the community organization project, I will meet with any staff members after 5 P.M. any day I am in the office. Because of my erratic ways it might be a good idea for people wanting to attend such a meeting to select several dates suitable for them, inform me of the dates, and together we can pick a day convenient for all.

Thanks, Al. I think this is a very good idea and I wish other staff with ~~program responsibilities~~ major projects would do the same thing. Any day of the week except Friday is good for me. Marge —

Al, because of my erratic ways any day of the week will be OK with me except Sat. + Sun. - Doris

SRC ROUTING SLIP AND EXT. #s

ALEXANDER, RUTH	34
ANDERSON, R. A.	24
ANTHONY, PAUL	26
BARTLEY, GLENDA	20
BOONE, JOHN	0
BRESLER, SUSAN	27
BROWNING, JOAN	
COLE, LOUISE	8
COOK, BERNICE	25
FARMAR, WILLIAM	38
FRANKLIN, PAT	4
FRIEDMAN, SUSAN	20
HOWARD, RUTH	8
JOHNSON, HATTIE	34
JOHNSON, MILDRED	36
JORDAN, VERNON	6
KNOX, LUESTA	22
LOCKHART, CAROLYN	28
LONG, MARGARET	7
MANDERSON, MARGE	7
MARTIN, KATHY	36
MORGAN, NOBBIE	4
MORRISON, BERNICE	20
OLIVE, THAD	5
PECOUL, JOHN any day but 7 ri.	
REED, DORIS any day	20
SHORTT, JANET	31
SMITH, JANET	5
SMITH, MORELAND	27
STANFIELD, ED	28
TILLY, MRS. M. E.	29
ULMER, AL	35
VIA, EMORY	30
WALL, MARVIN	4
WATTERS, PAT	32
PIERRE, HERMAN	5
TERRY, WILLIAM	25
Corbett, ~~Linda~~	4

Independent Schools ISTSP Talent Search Program
376 BOYLSTON STREET • BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116
TELEPHONE (617) 536-5270

November 3, 1966

Mr. Alan Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thanks so much for being so prompt in sending the list of names. I am sure they will be most helpful.

It was a pleasure meeting you. Next time I get through Atlanta I'll give you a call.

Best,

Don

Donald Harris

DH:KC

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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Reply to
REGIONAL OFFICE
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Tel. 404/522-3697

national board

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chairman

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
vice-chairman

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JAMES N. MAYS
Mississippi representative

EUGENE W. HAGANS
South Carolina representative

ART EMERY
Tennessee representative

JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

November 3, 1966

Mr. John Zippert
1520 N. Market St.
Opelousas, Louisiana

Dear John:

Vincent O'Conner, former white SNCC worker in Arkansas, now working there independently (P. O. Box 451, Pine Bluff, Arkansas), is very anxious to visit with you and your cooperative with a group of farmers who are planning to start a cooperative in Jefferson County. Would it be convenient for them to visit with you on the 16th and/or 17th when Mike and Al will be going around with you? I would like Al and Mike to meet with Vincent and his farmers and see what we can do to help them.

If those dates are convenient, please write Vincent to extend him an invitation and tell him where to go. If you would prefer to have him come another time, you can write or telephone each other to make other arrangements. (Vincent's telephone: 534-7674.)

Nice seeing you at the Ulmer's, even though briefly. I spoke to Bill Payne of the Civil Rights Commission yesterday and he told me that Judi Nussbaum intervened on your behalf to Bill Seabron with regard to your ASCS complaints, and that he promised to telephone you and follow-up. Has anything happened?

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Jac Wasserman

JW:rlu
c.c. Al Ulmer
Fay Bennett
Vincent O'Conner

Published by the
Grassroots Citizens
Committee for Action
Published at Upper
Big Branch,
Breck Fugate, Editor.
Published every two weeks.
November 4, 1966

Grassroots Gossip

A CHALLENGE TO ALL BREATHITT COUNTIANS, EASTERN KENTUCKIANS, APPALACHIANS

I, hereby challenge all Breathitt Countians, Eastern Kentuckians, and Appalachians, to this: If after you have searched your conscience, that if you find that there exists a poor administering of your local government for the advancement of your respective counties, that you will support those that are attempting to bring a better life to all people that are in the clutches of poverty.

If you feel that your local government could do more than they are now doing to bring progress, posterity, social and economic achievement to community, county, state. Then it is your civic duty to work for the improvement of your lot. You have the voice and the influence, that if it is used to the best of advantage for all people who are in poverty, then the officials whom you have elected will take a new look at the situations that may well exist in your county.

To get results, we all have to have a desire to see our county governments work for change. It may well be, that we will have to work for the things that our officials will not want to bother with, for the simple reason that they may get the impression that the Citizens do not want certain things to happen.

In a good many instances, the people whom we have elected will not do all the things that will make for a better life, for the simple reason that you and I haven't given them the support that they need to carry out some of the programs that may exist.

You and I will have to make an attempt to see to it that laws and regulations are passed by our people that are in office, which will solve a good many of our problems.

We must seek to create a form of Unity. This doesn't mean that if there exists a principle of legislation that you do not agree with, that you must not try to work for the change of that lesiglation, whereby it will include the correction of your problem.

A good citizen will work for change that may be necessary to make his community, county, state, and nation a more prosperous one.

We must remember that when we elect an official; we cannot desert the official when he has won an office. We must stand behind him and help work for a better community, county, state, and nation.

When one of our officials does not seem to have an interest in the things that make for a better system of things, then it becomes our duty to help him become interested in improvement.

We must be willing to agree with our officials when it is apparent that they may have the right to approach to doing the things that will improve our community; disagree with them when they do not have the right approach. But we must not stop at disagreeing, we must push on to finding a solution to the problem that confronts us.

The Editor.

GRASSROOTS HOLDS ANNUAL ELECTION AT PANBOWL

On October 28, 1966 the Grassroots Citizens Committee for Action, held their annual election. There were forty people at the election.

The people that were nominated for the four offices were as follows: Chairman: Donald Turner, who was temporary chairman faced no opposition. He was elected for permanent chair by unanimous vote. The Vice-chairman nominees were the following: Mr. Henry Short, Upper Big Branch Community, Saldee, Kentucky, Mr. Elbert Herald, Lost Creek, Duck Hollow Community, Haddix, Kentucky, Breck Fugate, Upper Big Branch Community, Haddix, Kentucky, Mrs. Faye Allen of the John Littles Creek Community, Little, Kentucky.

The voting went as follows:

Chairman: Mr. Donald Turner, Caney Community, Hardshell, Kentucky, polled an unanimous vote. Mr. Turner is elected for the term of one year.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Henry Short, Upper Big Branch Community, Saldee, Kentucky, polled an 8-5 victory over his running mate, Mr. Elbert Herald, Duck Hollow Community, Lost Creek, Kentucky.

Treasurer: The office of treasurer was filled for the term of one yeary, by Mrs. Nancy Cole, of Barwick Community, Barwick, Kentucky. Mrs. Cole faced no opposition in the election of officers for this office.

Secretary: In the running for the office of Secretary, there was some contest. Three people were in the running for the office: Morton Fugate, Upper Big Branch Community, Haddix, Kentucky, polled three votes. Mrs. Faye Allen, of John Littles Creek Community, Little, Kentucky, polled two votes. The winner of the office was Breck Fugate of the Upper Big Branch Community, Haddix, Kentucky, took the election with a total of 14 votes. Mr. Fugate won the election by a majority vote. Mr. Fugate is also Editor of the Grassroots Gossip, a voice of the poor people.

The people that were present at the election also voted on, and passed, the By-Laws that will govern the Grassroots Citizens Committee for Action. The people were all in favor of the By-Laws as they were read to them at a time prior to the voting on them.

The officers that were elected will hold the respective office for a period of one year.

The editor wishes to take this opportunity to thank all the people that were present at the election for coming out, and hope to have many more at the coming election.

School Closes for Lack of Fuel

On Tuesday, November 1, 1966, the Upper Big Branch School, at Upper Big Branch Community was forced to close its doors because they had no coal to heat the building.

Mrs. Spicer, the teacher, closed the door to the school, for she didn't want to see the children become sick for lack of heat.

The Breathitt County School Board sent the Coal up to the mouth of the Upper Big Branch, and dumped it on the side of the Highway, which is on the wrong side of the river.

The school will be closed until the coal is delivered to the school. It is now being wheeled across the North Fork of the Kentucky River by wheelbarrow.

Mrs. Jerry Fugate

****

Old man winter has finally arrived to the mountains. So button-up and keep warm.

****

UNITED APPALACHIAN COMMUNITIES

The second meeting of Citizens concerned with Poverty in Appalachia, took place on Saturday, October 22 at the Leslie County courthouse. There were approximately 80 people from varied backgrounds present. Reverend Allen led the group in prayer and song.

Judge Wooton, Leslie County judge, welcomed the group to Hyden and expressed his concern that the people realize the great natural resources available to them, among them being the great asset of freedom. He felt that a "problem is a possibility," and that with organization the people could do much to prevent stripping not only of natural, but also of human resources.

Del Sams (temporary chairman) again welcomed the group and gave a brief report on the October 1st meeting, held at Cumberland.

****

He brought up the question, "What is the answer to poverty?" Mr. Sams felt that only through the people's joining together in pressure groups, obtaining the concern of ALL, could any changes be made. Changes should be made in social and cultural aspects, but primarily in the economic area. One way that the latter could be accomplished would be for the people to join together and take over the poverty programs. "What will Citizens Concerned with Poverty and Appalachia do?" It will give the people the opportunity to "go out and get", "to speak", not as individuals but with powerful backing. "We have spoken as individuals too long, it is time we unite."

The floor was then opened to general discussion.

Mr. Israel Miniard of Hyden expressed his gratitude for the concern of such individuals as had attended the meeting. He then spoke concerning education which appeared to be his major concern. Why do such poor education conditions exist? It appears to be the teacher's fault, yet is it the individual or the conditions with which he has to contend, for example, the political structure. He felt that now was the time for action through unification.

"If we're gonna go on the way we have been, we're gonna go on in it forever."

"If we stick together, we are hard to break, once we split up - easy to divide."

"We've been tromped in the ditches long enough and if it ain't time to get out of it."

Del Sams: "Do the poverty funds reach the people for which they were intended and cause improvement?" How can we assure this?

Carl Johnson spoke of the remedial reading program in which the students were chosen at random, benefitting only a few, and many of those desperately needing remedial work were passed by.

Reverend Allen: "Leaders are political pwns" but he also felt that many of the parents did not care either. He felt that there was a need for us to educate ourselves to these programs.

Mrs. Zigraves felt that a large part of the problem lay in the fact that Kentucky practices social passing, and that "teachers are pressured by the parents as well as by politics". She felt that we must work with the parents who do not realize the need for education and the need for interested teachers.

An individual expressed very well the strong interest of the group gathered there, when in talking of a road which she had been requesting for some time. "Make me that road and I'll go in front and pick every rock out with a pick and shovel." She also said that part of the Appalachian problem is that "There's a circle - can't break in or out."

Del Sams: "The way to overcome this 'caste' system is to organize into pressure groups."

Mr. Harry Caudill spoke at considerable length hitting at what he felt to be the core of the problem. Why is our education so poor? Because we do not

have money? Why don't we have money? Because we have been sold up the river. We are rich in natural resources, but not in money. We have been exploited and stripped of these resources and now it is time for us to regain some of this capital through taxes. "Voting power is political power - political power is taxing power."

Lee Joseph spoke of the royalty from the companies which the people are not getting. "You only go as far as your money goes."

Del Sams and Reverend Allen also made comments to the effect that the money was available but that the people had to take advantage of it through pressure groups.

Carl Johnson spoke briefly about the position of the Appalachian Volunteers and the effect which they have had in the community. He felt that they had helped to get the people standing up for their beliefs, helped to stir the people up, which was very necessary. However, "the people must move not merely think." "Let's go after this royalty the superintendents will only use it to fight us with."

Del Sams read an excerpt from an essay, Poor Power, emphasizing that the "TIME FOR ACTION IS NOW".

Following a short coffee break the group went into the business meeting.

Del Sams nominated Peggy Griffin for secretary-treasurer. Virginia Stewart was also nominated but declined. Peggy Griffin was elected unanimously.

Reverend Allen made a motion that a steering committee be formed which would consist of three members from each county. These three members in turn to elect a chairman. The motion was seconded and passed by unanimous agreement.

From the people present each county appointed one member to meet as the initial steering committee on October 29 at 1:00 o'clock in Whitesburg, Kentucky.

Madison Co. - none present
Lee Co. - Michael Kline
Wolfe Co. - Darley Dunn
Letcher Co. - Morton Thomas
Rock Castle Co. - Lainy Grosscup
Harlan Co. - Margie Dykes
Leslie Co. - Joel Hasslen
Floyd Co. - Joe McKinney
Knox Co. - Henry Dixon
Clay Co. - Laurence Jackson

Del Sams brought up the question of the title of the organization. The following names were suggested:

United Appalachian Communities
Appalachian Crusade Against Poverty
Citizens Concerned with Poverty and Appalachia

These were voted on and United Appalachian Communities carried by majority.

It was moved and seconded that we have membership cards for people who have joined to this point and helped to form the organization. It carried. Del Sams suggested that the steering committee would draw up a set of by-laws by the next meeting.

A motion was made and seconded that AV's and VISTAS, etc., be allowed to represent the people in the community in which they are working. It carried.

Escoe Smith made a motion that in order to receive a membership card, one must have attended one meeting; Ruth Kelley seconded it; however, it was withdrawn.

Discussion followed on the feeling that our concern should not be with membership cards at this time but in cultivating good solid members.

Lainy Grosscup moved that we dispense with the cards until a time when it seems more reasonable. It was seconded and carried.

The group adjourned with plans to meet on November 12 at Horse Creek, Kentucky.

Submitted by,

Darley Dunn

ROPING AND WREATHS

Sunday, October 30th, Sylvia and I went to a meeting which was held at Mary Dunn's, at Big Sandy, Wolfe County, Kentucky. We had so many people that we had to move to the yard, so there would be enough space for everyone.

It was demonstrated to us how to make Pine Roping and Wreaths.

Sylvia and I would like to begin some of our own Roping and Wreaths. We would be glad to teach our skill to anyone that is interested in becoming involved in this industry.

When we get set up, we would like to have others to work with us. All those that think they may be interested in the Pine Roping, could contact Mrs. Sylvia Turner at Caney Community, behind the Caney School.

To make the Pine Roping, we will need White Pine.

Miss Mary Jo Fugate

****

School Girl Suffers in an Accident on Barwick Road

On Monday, October 31, 1966, there was an accident which happened at Barwick Community, Breathitt County, Kentucky.

Miss Patty Ann Bush, a 15 year old high school girl, of Barwick Community, fell from the open door of their school bus.

Miss Bush suffered a head injury and was unconscious until November 3, 1966. Miss Bush is recovering now from the accident. She is in a Perry County Hospital, the Appalachian Hospital. If you would like to write Miss Bush, send her a card, you may do so by addressing the same to:

Miss Patricia Ann Bush
Appalachian Hospital
Hazard, Kentucky

MAN IN CHAINS

The day has arrived when man in all his sufferings will look about him and question the condition that is present with him.

He measures his ability to solve his problems by what he is willing to sacrifice of himself, family, community and job in order to get relief from his miseries.

The way in which he is able to do something about his condition is more or less determined by the following: 1) Political ties; 2) Job (whether it is totally dependent upon his political ties); 3) Fear of what friends may say or do against him. The above may not be all that he is afraid of but they can certainly serve as a guideline.

Man, in eastern Kentucky, has struggled under oppression for many years. He has lived in Political Chains for so long that it is almost impossible for his children to do something about the situation that exists, in that he is so tied down politically. His very bread that he puts on his table in most instances, is dependent upon the political structure of the county in which he resides.

Some of us may be fortunate enough to be independent of this power structure, but we cannot overlook the plight of those that are not so fortunate. We must be willing to sacrifice all we can to reach out with a helping hand to lift up those that are broken under the strain of political oppression.

The Chains that have so neatly been placed about his feet, have been so put over the years by slick political bosses over the entire Eastern Kentucky area. The Chains, are a result of the Political exploitation throughout the history of Eastern Kentucky, of the poor. He has been the target of all the foul schemes that the politicians have been able to devise.

The condition that a man was living in for instance, say he could not find work or was disabled and had to go on welfare, he would not according to the political people of the county, be in a position to say or do anything against the people in power. He could not speak out on issues that were in his way of thinking, unfair and unjust. He is in no position to work for fair and just county government.

If, in the course of his stay on welfare, he was the type who would do what he felt was right, and it was against the county's way of looking at things, (which was in most cases) he was right away without fail, cut off welfare; his family left to suffer the pains of starvation!

In rebuttal to this, the county will most likely say: "he should have known better than to go against 'Big Daddy'."

What makes the bondage so lasting is that most of the programs that are supposed to help the poor out of his plight of misery, is the fact that the county sees to it that they work in such a way that they can control the programs, thus they can control the people that are the participants thereof.

The people, in order to become free of these chains, will have to be willing to sacrifice much in the interest of getting the corrupt vile government cleaned up in the county. They will have to petition the Federal Government, to take the programs out of the hands of the greedy politicians. Have it channelled down to the people that are in group of people that are supposed to be reached.

The people of the target group will have to demand and keep demanding until those that are in power will have to do something besides doing nothing at all.

Morton Fugate

****

Michael Reuss
Box 410
JACKSON, Ky.

NOV 16 1966 41359

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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•

FAY BENNETT
executive secretary

JAC WASSERMAN
field director
5 Forsyth Street, N W
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

2243-B Whitfield Mills Road
Jackson, Mississippi 39213
November 7, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

I am enclosing a voucher for the trip to Atlanta I spoke to you about in Lafayette, Louisianna. This voucher is for a trip to Atlanta in September on a Co-op Action For Low Income planning committee. Thanks for considering this voucher.

I talked with Mike Kenney about what is happening to the plans of the planning committee for having a co-op action project in the south controlled by the people who are going to be trained and benefited by the programs developed. I hope this situation is not as bad as Mike says it is, and the original members will at least have a chance to vote on the proposal that is accepted and the way the project will be developed, controlled and operated. Let us hope that the "Penny Capitalists" of the co-op is not the only goal the sponsors, directors and organizers have in mind.

I plan to bring Mr. Bailey, Jessie Morris, and people from Madison and Panola county to help support the ideas that we have expressed throughout the series of meetings that will be the guidelines as to how the project will be run in the south.

See you in Lafayette on November 13, 1966.

Yours truly,
James
James

November 7, 1966

Mr. John A. Golden, Jr.
Field Director
Penn Community Services
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina 29920

Dear John:

Enclosed are a couple of pamphlets I have found useful in working with groups interested in credit unions.

I would be glad to come up (come down?) to Penn for a day or two. In the past I have found a pretty good strategy to be to work with five or six interested community people for a week or so, explaining the how's and why's of a credit union -- and then they act as the proselyters with the larger community.

Glad to know you are at Penn. Shucks, it was nothing.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encls: Federal Credit Bylaws
Using Your Rural Credit Union

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

ST. HELENA ISLAND

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA 29920

November 2, 1966

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

(803) 524-4337

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

We are in the process of "feeling pulses" in several of our communities to determine if the time is ripe to begin at least one credit union of, by and for the so-called poor of Beaufort County.

To help us better understand what we are about, could you send any pertinent information. Would it also be possible to bribe you into coming to Penn for a day or two to give us some help in planning our strategy, etc.? (the wife is of course welcome).

Thanks, and hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

John

John A. Golden, Jr.
Field Director

P. S. As you can see, I am at Penn. Thanks for that as well.

JAGjr:fm

November 7, 1966

Mr. John Zippert
1520 N. Market Street
Opelousas, Louisiana

Dear John:

Enclosed is a copy of a first draft of my end of the proposal. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon regarding the staff part.

I find that I will be unable to stay over the two days following the meeting because of SRC's annual meeting which is compulsory attendance for all staff, including me.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

Nov. 8, 1966

Dear Al,

I never really could get started writing my share of the proposal and what I have written needs great revision and editing. I am sending because I promised something and maybe we can use it as a start. If you and Mike come down earlier on Sunday the 13th we might get to work on it.

I had a letter from Merlin saying he had a 42 page draft that he was taking for examination by Chuck and Stan Drier and the rest of the LEAGUE on Nov. 3 to Chicago.

I heard that the league people called Father McKnight and asked him what part Southern Consumers was going to play in the running of the program? It seems they have already begun to divide up the spoils. Maybe Merlin finally

did do a real job on the proposal
that would help even if it
meant fighting on his grounds.

John Z.

P.S. thanks for
reimbursement on the
trip and next time comrade
we go to the mountains;
regards to Robin
and looking forward to see you!

November 10, 1966

Mr. Roger McEldon
Director
1237C Strickland Road
Roswell, Georgia

Dear Mr. McEldon:

There is only one program specifically oriented toward consumer or cooperative efforts operative in the Southeast Region. Coahoma County, Miss. has received 207 funds to start a credit union. No details are available on this project in the Regional Office.

Under the present limitations imposed on our funding, it is unlikely that any effort in this direction could be financed.

However, I have talked with Mr. Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council, telephone number 522-8764, who offered the names of several foundations which might look with favor on such a program.

I think you may wish to contact him for your own purposes. In the meantime, I will begin an investigation from our office on how we might take advantage of these sources.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William W. Allison
Director of Planning

WWA/lmt

cc: Miss Frankie Adams
Mr. Al Ulmer

The West Jacksonville Association For A Better Community

A None Profit Civic Oganization

805 Line Street Jacksonville, Florida 32209 Telephone 355-3210 (Area Code 904)

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November 12, 1966

LC
PW
~~PA~~

Mr. Al Ulmer,
Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Can you say it any better?

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

I sincerely appreciate the concern and interest you have shown toward our activities. It has further helped to stimulate within me the hunger and human thirst in quest of positive help in a "proved program of merit" in order that knowledge which I have acquired at great privations might be utilized in giving rise and buoyancy to mass participation (Self Help) as pertaining to the raw philosophy of the "War On Poverty" on a neighborhood level in confirming the fulfillment of the American Promise.

At present, the Greater Jacksonville Economic Office of Opportunity is in the process of rewriting our proposal with an attempt to get it in the proper form for presenting to the Regional Office for approval and funding. We are in high hopes of having the base office in the new community youth center which I worked so hard to get built.

Yes, we have already received the "One Hundred Classics"and one hundred seventy eight other books as pertaining to the reading program. I imagine the 228 book balance will arrive soon. But nevertheless, we are in the process of planning an efficient program that will fit very well in our total or overall proposal.

Again, thank you very kindly. Will keep your office informed.

Respectfully yours,

Robert L. C. Williams

Robert L. C. Williams, dir.

A Community Takes A Giant Step - In Unity I Find Strength To Opportunity

Slums Do Not Make People-People Make Slums

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

ST. HELENA ISLAND

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

BEAUFORT, S. C., 524-4337
AREA CODE 803

November 14, 1966

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thank you for the information on credit unions. We also sent offf to CUNA, International, etc,,as suggested in your booklet.

As for the trip to Penn: We are still in the early phasessof preparing for the strategy of meeting with interested people. As it stands now, we at Penn need the guidance prior to making definitive moves in our communities. Perhaps you can plan to spend some time talking with us about credit unions when you are here concerning the self-help housing program.

See you then.

Sincerely,

John

John A. Golden, Jr.
Field Director

JAGjr:fm

November 14, 1966

RESOURCES FOR the FUTURE, Inc.
1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Sir:

Please send one copy (free) of No. 59--
FACTORS AND FORCES AFFECTING THE OPTIMUM
RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERN IN THE UNITED
STATES, by Marion Clawson

Reprinted from Economic Geography,
October 1966

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project

AU:rh

November 14, 1966

Public Affairs Phamphlet
381 Park Avenue South
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

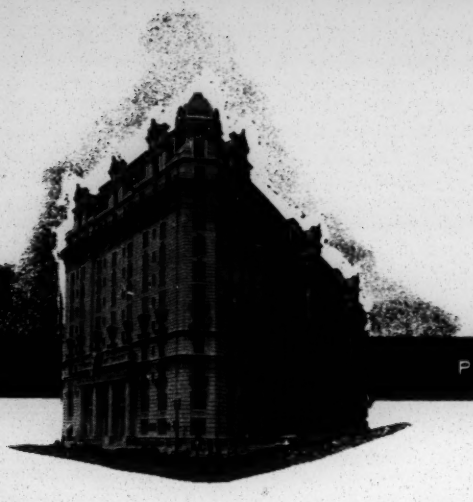
Please send one copy "Homemaker Services for Families and Individuals."

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization
Project

AU:rh
Enclosed 35¢ cash



Willard Hotel

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH STREET • NATIONAL 6-4420

"Residence of Presidents"

Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Al,

I'm out of the city until Thursday evening, therefore, I am writing this note.

I am calling a meeting of a small group of people for my office for Friday 10 A.M. to discuss the matter of the "Demonstration Cities Bill" in relationship to Atlanta slum areas, especially Vine City. I trust you can be present for this meeting which will not last more than one hour.

Noyes, Don McEvoy, Howard Arnold, Francis Parker, etc. are also being invited.

I hope to see you on Friday and in the meantime pardon the bad writing.

Oscar McCord

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 18, 1966

The Negro's struggle for equality can be compared to that of a chain with many links. Each link represents a reason or cause to answer the question of "why" the situation is as it is. The struggle continues, and what bears considerable attention is the fact that today's present teenage population, with its vast array of problems, will be tomorrow's adult population who will have had a chance to nurture their frustrations and nonentity in society.

I should like to be given an opportunity to work with a portion of this teenage population with the hope of acquainting them with the "rules" of this "game" we call "society," and to show them wherein they fit today, as well as how to prepare themselves for better tomorrows.

Herman Pierre

Herman Pierre

November 21, 1966

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Enclosed is a copy of the survey the "maid's union" used in Huntsville, Alabama. Their membership card lists such demands as decent working conditions and $1.25 per hour wages.

Lastly, don't let that Sisters of Concern Club fool you. In "initialeaze" it spells SOCC. If you will allow me a suggestion, why not name the South Carolina group Sisters of Kindness, Integrity, Love, and Liberty?

It was good to see you last week.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

November 23, 1966

Mr. Jesse Morris
Poor People's Corporation
P. O. Box 977
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Jesse:

Although I am unable to give you a definite answer concerning your request for a $600 grant I thought I'd at least answer your letter.

I'm trying to find the lump-sum (which I can't very well produce) and it will take me awhile to get through the maze.

The "final" -- at last -- meeting of the proposal writers wasn't too bad. Southern Consumers will be the applicant for two-years and we immediately will try to set up a federation of low-income co-ops - charter it and get non-profit status, so that if the grant is renewed it will be done through the federation. There is also an excellent chance the federation could get money for office and some staff for these next two years.

I will try to help in your more immediate problems. I'm sure you're tired of hearing about what's going to happen later on, when your problems are so very immediate.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

POOR PEOPLE'S CORPORATION

P. O. Box 977, Jackson, Mississippi (601) 352-9791
5 Beekman St., New York 10038 (212) RE 2-3996

Mr. Al Ulmer
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al,

I have been forced into having to do something to get a training center of some sort started because we are losing out simply be cause we can not educate the local people (the recent CDGM Mess is adequate testimony).

The problem is that I shall need some of your help (money) in order to do it.

Ted Seaver's Community Development Agency (CDA) and PPC are going to rent a large house and set it up for workshops. The workshops to be held there will be in the areas of:

Co-op management (PPC)
leadership training (CDA)
pol. ed. and voter ed. (FDP)
federal programs (CDGM)

PPC and CDA will administer the place since other movement type groups say they do not have any money. Neither do we, but the feeling is we have contacts,etc.

We feel it will take $500 a month to run the place (this does not include food purchases).

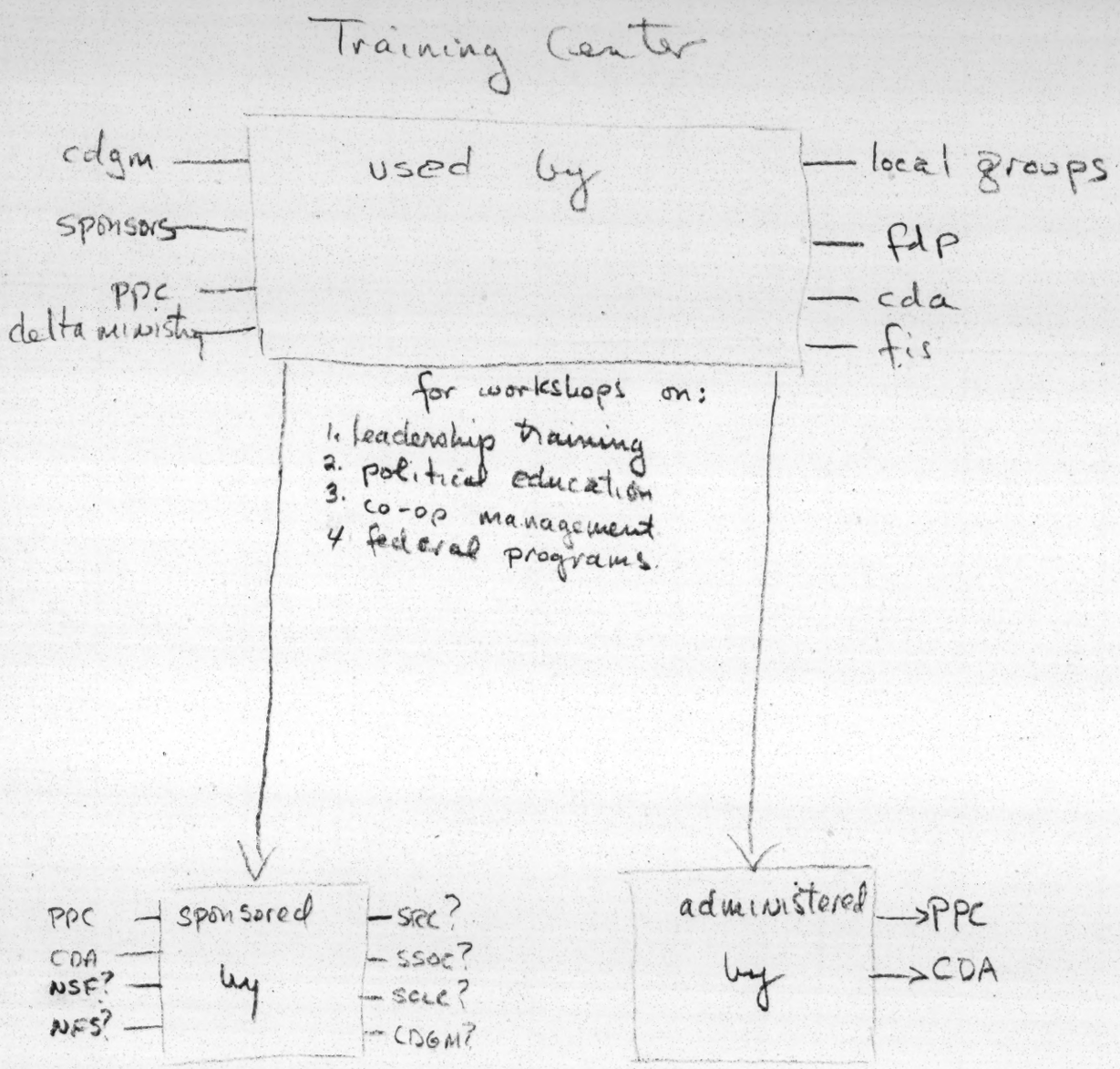
What we need are committments from some folks like you who are interested in this sort of thing to underwrite the overhead costs ($500 a month).

Specifically,we would like to ask you for $50 a month or $600 a year (it would be better if we could get it in one lump sum). We have a number of other groups to ask and with what we put in ourselves this is all we would need from you.

In exchange for this you could use the place if you ever wanted to conduct workshops in this area--your only cost would be for food.

Other local groups would also be able to use the place by only purchasing food.

· It would diagrammatically look like this:



Sorry for the briefness of this letter but work is over whelming. Hope you respond one way or the other.

Jesse

To: Kenney, Mays, Ulmer and Zippert

Fromm Morris

The general feeling now seems to be that the Co-op League is gently trying to screw us. I really wonder sonsidering our experience with bureaucrats, agency heads and the like(all types who are essentially no different from the Co-op League type), if this is any surprise to us.

The question now seems to be what type of strategy must we undertake to salvage something out of the next meeting.

We say we know what we want in terms of an institute for co-op development. Honestly, speaking, I do not really know what John or Al or James wants. I have a vague idea of what Mike wants,and a thoroughly detailed idea of what Chuck and Merlin want.

Frankly speaking, I do not need $7mil. nor $700,000 to get going an effective institude to meet the type of needs I see existing with the low income co-op with which I have happened to come across; $7,000 would be more like it.

This might seems rather selfish of me, I realize. However, I am not interested in starting new co-ops and most of you are. There are 12 co-ops with which I am connected now; it would be totally irresponsible on my part to even talk about setting up new low-income co-ops whaa the ones I know of now have crucial problems that cannot be met.

PPC in conjunction with Community Development Agency (CDA) a local group in Jackson is going to attempt to get an institude of some sort going within the next month. Neither group has any money and the possibility of doing such depends on the possibility of raising some funds.

All this is to say that I do not feel as optimistic.about anything constructive coming from any more meeting on the Co-operative Action Program, if these meetings are to be led and directed in effect by people who have the money or the contacts but seem to lack the understanding.

I shall attend the next meeting if you folks think it advisable and will no doubt follow your line(if it ever is made clear to me)

Otherwise, in all good consciousness I must start getting some of my own needs met.

REPORT ON A MEETING OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZERS IN MISSISSIPPI
held in Jackson, Mississippi, on October 29, 1966

The meeting was held because people in the state shared certain feelings about what was happening in Mississippi:

Since the end of 1964, the movement has become more and more fragmented.

The Congressional races this year are not organized and may well hurt the movement by showing its weakness.

The F.D.P. has lost personnel and has never reached the stage where it could keep up a WATS line and provide subsistence for an office staff.

There are, however, the resources in the state to make a significant impact on the 1967 local elections, if those resources are organized.

Therefore, a start could be made by calling together those Movement forces.

Jesse Morris, who chaired the meeting, made the point that black conservatism was taking over.

Rev. Ed. King stated, along the same lines, that the NAACP was building a machine that could deliver votes and bring federal programs, and that people might not want to wait for the slow development of "democratic leadership."

Mrs. Devine and others stressed the importance of a good turnout for the November 8 general election.

However, at this time the decision to work on the November 8, 1966, election is a personal one - people may or may not do so.

But for 1967 it is necessary to have a unified approach to the local elections. We cannot afford to repeat this year's experience.

Roberta Galler reminded people that at one time we were glad to see people leave the state. We believed local people could handle all problems. But this has proved not to be the case. Jesse Morris and John Buffington also spoke on the reassessment of the role of the local people.

Ted Seaver presented some proposals for central direction and/or coordination, but no decision was reached on this.

There was general agreement about the PRIORITY OF POLITICAL EDUCATION IN PREPARATION FOR THE 1967 LOCAL ELECTIONS over other programs.

County workers and people from various organizations reported on the programs and problems they are involved with.

FDP Executive Committee members present included Mrs. Annie Devine, Mrs. Hazel Palmer, Mrs. Unita Blackwell, Rev. Ed. King. Counties represented included Attala, Clay, Bolivar, Sunflower, Leflore, Carroll, Hinds, Clarke, Issaquena, Washington, Lauderdale, Holmes, Madison, and Forrest.

Organizations included FDP, CDGM, Delta Ministry, Poor Peoples Corporation, Neighborhood Developers, Freedom Information Service, Community Development Agency, Hinds County Community Council, CORE, Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty, Federation of Settlement Houses, Inc Fund, SNCC.

→

The programs and problems were broken down into four general areas and a committee assigned to report on each.

Political Education - It was the consensus that this was the single most important area. The committee will prepare a report for the next meeting on a program of political education built around the races for local office in 1967.

Members of the committee: Hollis Watkins (Chairman), Harry Bowie, Henry Lorenzi, Lawrence Guyot, Mrs. Annie Devine, Rev. Ed King, Mrs. Unita Blackwell.

Fund Raising - This committee is to report back on ways and means of raising money especially from the local community. John Buffington discussed Clay County's experience.

Members: John Buffington (chairman), Sue Lorenzi, Eliza Hampton, Fred Lowry.

Economics - This committee is to develop an economic program, dealing with the problems of building a black economy.

Members: Frank Smith, Bob Beech, Jesse Morris, Ted Seaver, James Mays.

Federal Programs - CDGM will assume responsibility for this area.

The question of a central office was discussed. There was some feeling that a WATS line was not worth the cost, but that it would be best to locate the office near a WATS line.

For the pre-election period until November 8, Harriet Tanzman will go to Edwards to make WATS calls.

People with problems about the November 8 elections should call the FDP office (352-9128). There will be someone there to take calls and relay them via Edwards.

FDP distributed November 8 campaign leaflets and sample ballots for each district.

County government manuals and A.S.C.S. materials were distributed by FIS. Any county which wants this materials should call via FDP or write P.O. Box 120, Tougaloo, Miss. 39174.

It was decided to meet again at 10 o'clock at Medgar Evers Neighborhood Guild, 1525 Booker Street, Jackson, on November 12, 1966, the Saturday after the election.

Committees will meet in the interval and draw up reports for discussion at the meeting.

You are urged to be present.

Notes by Sue Lorenzi and Alex Shimkin

SL-AS/FIS

November 23, 1966

Mr. Michael Reuss
Box 410
Jackson, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Reuss:

Thank you for your letter explaining the work of the Grass Roots Citizens Committee for Action, Inc. From your description of the progress you have already made I'm not sure just what I can offer. I often work with groups setting up co-ops and credit unions helping out on charters, education programs and such. If I can be of any use along these lines let me know.

Since the group is already making quilts I think you might get some valuable tips from the Freedom Quilting Bee, 810 29th Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. This group have been in business about a year, has 150 members and is developing good market contacts. Perhaps they will share some of the many things they have learned. Write to Mrs. Eugene Witherspoon, President, Freedom Quilting Bee.

If I can be of further assistance please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Nov. 16, 1966

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

I talked to your office the other day but you weren't in. They told me you were likely to be gone a lot in the next few weeks so I decided to write you as the quickest way of getting hold of you.

I am a Vista in Breathitt county Kentucky working with a people's organization here called the Grass Roots Citizens Committee for Action, Inc. Realizing that jobs are the main problem in this as other parts of Appalachia, the Grass Roots has undertaken a number of businesses, including a going grocery store and Christmas roping industry. We are also in the process of setting up a quilting co-operative.

Our progress so far has been limited but encouraging enough that we are going to start formal commercial production this week. We've sold four quilts through personal orders and have a number of other personal orders but realize that to really grow we will have to have an established clientele, either small shops or larger firms. So far we have two handicraft stores that have agreed to sell our quilts. One gimmick we are working on is printing a brochure showing a number of different patterns and stitches. We have a friend who will print them up for nothing so it is just a matter of organizng the brochure now. Our main progress has been in cutting material costs, however. By buying wholesale and going to factories for free millends and remnants we are able to cut the material costs in about half.

In any case you have to start somewhere and we are starting. At the present there are about twenty women in Breathitt and Wolfe counties who are ready to make and sell quilts. It is an idea that with a little

success will grow tremendously because it is one idea that really catches hold in the communities, making money with a skill that women in the home have always practiced.

We will need all the help we can get though. The co-op division of O.E.O. in Washington suggested we contact you. If you can be of any help or want more infromation please contact me here: Michael Reuss Box 410 Jackson, Ky. 606 295-2564 or the unoffical head of the women Nancy Cole Barwick, Ky.

Sincerely,
Michael Reuss
Michael Reuss

P.S. I am sending you a copy of the last issue of the Grass Roots Gossip.

November 23, 1966

Mr. Milton Kotler
Institute for Policy Studies
1900 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Dear Mr. Kotler:

Enclosed is a copy of a proposal for a Cooperative Development Program that, with some adaptations, will soon be presented to Ford Foundation by the Southern Consumer's Education Fund. In many ways the philosophy of the proposal is similar to the one expressed in your excellent memos on the use of incorporated foundations in community organization.

I would appreciate any response to this proposal you might care to make.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl. 1

November 23, 1966

Mr. John Zippert
1520 N. Market Street
Opelousas, Louisiana

Dear John:

Here is an article I thought you might find interesting. I hope your work is going well. Do you know anymore about the proposal yet?

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

November 23, 1966

Farmer Cooperative Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Please send a single copy (free) of each of the publications listed below:

EQUITY COOPERATIVE LIVESTOCK SALES ASSOCIATION

MANAGING FARMER COOPERATIVES

HOW THE REVENUE ACT OF 1962 AFFECTS FARMER COOPERATIVES

HANDBOOK ON MAJOR REGIONAL COOPERATIVES HANDLING FARM PRODUCTION SUPPLIES, 1960 AND 1961

MOTORTRUCK OPERATIONS OF FARMER COOPERATIVES

TRENDS IN GROWTH OF FARMER COOPERATIVES, 1950-60

HOW THE ADJUSTABLE REVOLVING FUND CAPITAL PLAN WORKS

STATISTICS OF FARMER COOPERATIVES, 1960-61

REGIONAL COOPERATIVES HANDLING UNDER $10 MILLION OF SUPPLIES, 1960-61

RURAL CREDIT UNIONS IN SOUTHERN INDIANA

AN APPRAISAL OF FROZEN FOOD LOCKER COOPERATIVES

STEPPING STONES TO GOOD MEMBER RELATIONS

COOPERATIVE DESTINY -- IT'S UP TO YOU

HOW CAN FARMER COOPERATIVES CONTRIBUTE TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT?

THE WAY FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE WORKS

HOW FARMER COOPERATIVES CONTRIBUTE TO AGRICULTURAL WELL-BEING

WHAT CO-OPS NEED TO KNOW ABOUT RAD
HANDLING NET MARGINS UNDER THE NEW TAX LAW
FEEDER PIG POOLING
FARMER COOPERATIVES...FARM BUSINESS TOOLS
COOPERATIVES ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE FAMILY FARM
COOPERATIVES -- A FORCE FOR STRONGER RURAL COMMUNITIES
PLUNKETT FOUNDATION OFFERS OVERSEAS CO-OP COURSES
DIRECTOR AND MANAGEMENT TEAMWORK MEANS COOPERATIVE PROGRESS
FARMER COOPERATIVES -- WHAT THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE NOT
COOPERATIVES MEASURE UP
50 YEARS OF COOPERATIVE PROGRESS LINKED WITH USDA RESEARCH
CALL FOR VIGOROUS ACTION CAME AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project

AU:rh

November 23, 1966

Dear Florence,

The more I think of it the more I dislike it. Why the hell Ivan Allen? I asked you that the other day and you told me, "Cause he'll draw, baby." Although I'm glad to know the criteria for selecting ACLU's "Human Relations Man of the Year in Georgia", I take less pride in being a member of the organization.

Perhaps it is an overstatement, but I think what you are doing is representative of one of the basic ills of our country. It is the practice of reputedly liberal groups heaping honors onto men who proclaim their own rightousness and say what we want to hear, but who never deliver, or if they do, leave little doubt but that they are masters of the "political lie". Now you have hung the wreath on Allen, who at best is a patronizing, paternalistic mayor of a 49% plus black city. A man who has talked well and promised much but who has done practically nothing toward solving the real problems of our city. And ironically ACLU is an organization that champions civil liberties. The latter is almost funny if you picture the scene of several months ago. A group of people gathered together to discuss, loudly and angrily, the shooting in the back of a suspected auto thief, who mistakenly ran and was Negro, by a white cop. Enter the MAYOR: "Ya'all go on home now, ya here." The crowd doesn't listen. The MAYOR becomes irate. "Use the tear gas," he says testily, and the crowd breaks and what some later called a riot is on. Isn't there a question of whether or not southern black people have a right under the first amendment to gather in a time of stress to discuss their grivances? Was there, indeed a riot going on before the tear gas? Where was the looting or the burning? And perhaps, more importantly, where were the rights of free speech and assembly? Will you mention the tear gas when you present the award?

But you have already said why you are giving him this award and it is this that I am writing to protest, more than the man for whom the plaque is meant. Are we, the people who make up liberal organizations, so desparate

for recognition, large memberships, and acclaim, that we are willing to lay aside the purposes of our organizations for the life of the organization itself? If so, I would rather see them die than see the reasons they came into being shammed.

I think you have done the cause of civil liberties a disservice by inviting a man who has given us reason to wonder whether he honors them or not your highest award. When Mayor Allen rises after the few banalities of introduction and warmly accepts your hypocrisy with a kindly smile towards the inter-racial, rather wealthy audience I can't help but think that we will be worse off than before he left his seat. For you, in your hypocrisy, will have succeeded in deluding many in your audience, and worst of all, the mayor, that he is deserving of the honor which you are willing to give him, "cause he'll draw".

And when next year's riots come to Summerhill or Boulevard or Vine City or Mechanicsville, or Bedford-Pine or Lightning --- and they probably will come because people cannot live any longer in shacks and stink after the promise has been made for change ---- and there will be the MAYOR, "impeccable, bareheaded, distinguished looking, walking literally into the midst of fighting groups where angry and embittered men are embroiled", saying, "Go home now, Ya hear me".

Can you give the award to the same man two years in a row?

Sincerely,

Al

Al Ulmer

AL 11/27/66

I'm Gene Brown a member of VISTA, who trained in Atlanta (the farmer from New York who you met in the book store) I have since been assigned to a project in Appalachia - Letcher county in the Cumberland Plateau the land Harry Caudill wrote about. My specific area is the most rural isolated part of the county populated mostly by scratch farmers & trick miners. I would greatly appreciate any information on co-ops (also address I can send to) If you or any representative of your outfit are in the area please drop in - Thanks

Eugene Brown

C/o ED SAFFORD
LETCHER COUNTY ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL
WHITESBURG, KENTUCKY

Nov. 28, 1966

Dear Al,

Thanks for your letter and enclosures on serving a prison sentence for draft refusal. I am writing this short note with the light on rather than beginning immediately to practice writing in the dark!

As you must know Vince O'Connor felt that he should cancel the Arkansas trip and re-schedule it for a time when you and Mike could go as well. I am still ready to go most anytime, preferably on a weekend so that some of our working farmers can come along. Mike says Holliday wants me to make application to be an OEO consultant on co-ops. I am not sure I like the idea too much particularly if it entails wearing a suit and dealing with the CAP folks. I would much rather say that I will go and assist people to set up co-ops if the have a little money to pay gas expenses.

Father McKnight, Charles Prejean and I went to Baton Rouge last week and worked with Dr. Williams on the proposal. We have to go again next week. There were some small rearrangements of sections with more scissor and paste work. I think after the next meeting we should be set

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

with a definite proposal.

Let me know as soon as you can if you still plan to be in Louisiana in December. My parents want me to come to NYC for a visit and I want to make some plans for this. Let me know also on the federation when we plan to get together to work this out.

I read and will send you a clipping in SDS's "New Left Notes" that the Canadian border has been strengthened to prevent draft dodging! I have also decided that I will have a hard time making anybody really believe I was a CO. / What about an armed uprising of black people in South Africa - I would find it hard to condemn this and not take action for the appropriate side if called upon to do so like in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade of the Spanish Civil War.

Well peace, freedom, sweet potatoes and all that jazz for now.

John

P.S. regards to Robin and Mary Jameson if she got there.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

November 29, 1966

Mr. H. L. Mitchell
General Organizer
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher
Workmen of North America / AFL-CIO
Box 9159
Metairie, Louisiana 70005

Dear Mitch:

I plan to arrive in Louisiana on December 5 and will stay through the week, probably leaving Friday sometime.

Hope to see you while I am in the area.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/km

November 29, 1966

Mr. Frank Lapeyrolerie
Box 43
Reserve, Louisiana 70084

Dear Mr. Lapeyrolerie:

As I guess Mitch mentioned to you, I will be in Louisiana December 5th through the 9th. If it is O.K. with you, I will come to your house as soon as I get to Reserve. I'll be driving so as to be able to bring more materials about credit unions.

I'm looking forward to meeting you and for the opportunity to work awhile with you and Mitch.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/km

November 29, 1966

Mr. John Heymar
New York Foundation, Inc.
4 West 58th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Heymar:

I am passing on to you this copy of a letter that I received from Reverend Francis Walter concerning the Freedom Quilting Bee. It is a request for funds to pay a full-time manager of the cooperative. I recommend your consideration of this proposal.

Enclosed also is a copy of a draft, much of which is incorporated in the final proposal to Ford, for a Southern Co-Operative Development Program.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/km

Enc.

cc: Les Dumbar

November 29, 1966

Dear Al,

Please forgive me for not calling. I must sing the same old song: I have been much too busy for words.

I never did contact Mrs. Marshall in Lightning but I still intend to do the project. My only concern is finding a place which will accomodate fifteen children. If the conference room can still be used then my problem is solved.

I hope that the project still seems feasible to whomever it should seem feasible to. I am looking forward to getting it started in January.

Sincerely,

Jerrilyn McGhee

November 29, 1966

Mrs. Deborah M. Cole
Aaron E. Norman Fund, Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Cole:

I am passing this copy of a letter on to you that I received from Reverend Francis Walter concerning the Freedom Quilting Bee. It is a request for funds to pay a full-time manager of the cooperative. I recommend your consideration of this proposal.

Enclosed, also, is a copy of a draft, much of which is incorporated in the final proposal to Ford, for a Southern Co-Operative Development Program.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU/km

Enc.

November 30, 1966

Mr. Eugene Brown
c/o Mr. Ed Safford
Letchen County Economic Opportunity Council
Whitesburg, Kentucky

Dear Gene:

It was good to hear from you and to know you are already hard at work.

I am sending you a booklet, entitled "Moving Ahead With Co-Ops" which, I think, covers most of the things you asked me about.

If I ever get up that far North I will pay you a visit.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU/km

December 2, 1966

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, INC., 5 Forsyth St., N.W.

MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSIONS FOR THE CITY OF ATLANTA, appointed by the Mayor in accordance with the charter amendment establishing the Commission:

Chairman (appointed by the Mayor for 1 year): Mr. Irving Kaler, Fulton National Bank Bldg. (Mr. Kaler's term on the Commission is for 3 years.)

Attorney; long time resident of Atlanta; married, 4 children, partner in Kaler, Karesh & Rubin. Chairman, Southeastern Regional Advisory Board, Anti-Defamation League, Vice-Chrm. State Board for Children and Youth Dept. of Family and Children Services for Georgia, Vice-Chrm. State Democratic Executive Committee (appointed by Governor Sanders), Member, Atlanta Youth Council; Gate City Lodge B'nai B'Rith; Executive Committee "City of Hope"; Congressional Affairs Committee, Georgia Chamber of Commerce, Former President, Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce; Outstanding Young man of the Year for 1946; Former President Gate City Lodge of B'nai B'Rith.

One-Year Terms:

1. Mrs. Sara Baker
938 Park Ave., S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

2. Miss Helen Bullard
Toombs, Amisano & Wells
70 Fairlie St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

3. Mr. Robert Dobbs
2455 Abner Pl., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

4. Mr. C.C. Ezzard
245 Atlanta Ave., S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

5. Mr. Al Kuettner
675 Sherwood Rd., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

6. Mr. James O. Moore, President
Atlanta Labor Council
250-10th St., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Two-Year Terms:

Mr. Hamilton Douglas, Jr.
National Bank of Georgia Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

8. Mr. A.L. Feldman
Puritan Chemical Company
916 Ashby St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

9. Mr. Wyche Fowler
Administrative Assistant
Congressman Weltner's Office
Old Post Office Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

10. Rev. Joseph L. Griggs
Gordon Street Presbyterian Church
1450 Gordon St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30310

11. Mr. Lucien Oliver
Vice President
Sears, Roebuck & Company
675 Ponce de Leon Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

12. Mrs. Fred Patterson
2959 Andrew Dr., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

13. Mrs. Mary Stephens
2840 Dearwood Dr., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Three-Year Terms:

14. Mr. T.M. Alexander, Sr.
208 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

15. Dr. Cleveland Dennard, Principal
Carver High School
1275 Capitol Ave., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

16. Mr. Joseph Haas
1116 First National Bank Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

17. Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan
Catholic Archdiocese of Atlanta
P.O. Box 12047, Northside Station
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

18. Mr. Irving Kaler
Fulton National Bank Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

19. Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
The Temple
1589 P'tree Rd., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

20. Rev. Samuel Williams
Friendship Baptist Church
437 Mitchell St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Members of the Board

From: Mrs. Eliza Paschall

Mrs. Stanley has asked me to report to you as follows:

1. The Executive Committee has met twice within the past month and discussed the various factor relative to future plans for the Council - the establishment of the new city Community Relations Commission, plans of the UUSC, possible local support for the Council, the needs of the community, etc..

2. The Commission will meet for its organization meeting on December 14, and after that, it will be easier to determine what its role will be and what changes, if any, this will mean for the Council. The UUSC Board will meet in mid January and decide then on its program for the next year, including Atlanta. SRC has indicated an interest in helping the Council grow and develop, particularly in support from the community.

3. By the end of January, most of these factors which should be taken into account in any planning will be more settled and by that time, recommendations should be made at a membership meeting, for organization and program adapted to these conditions.

4. It should be announced in the Newsletter later this month that there will be such a meeting in January and committees should be appointed to explore the various matters, make reports to the Board which in turn will make recommendations to the members.

5. We will delay the Board meeting until there are more definite plans to act on.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

6. Enclosed are copies of the ordinance establishing the new Commission and lists of its members. We can take pride in the Council's participation in this event. Mr. Q.V. Williamson played an important part in the legislation. Rev. Sam Williams and I both served on the Ad Hoc Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen and the Summit Leadership Conference to recommend the legislation, and Rev. Williams is a member of the Commission.

7. We have received approval from the Voter Education Project of SRC for for a grant for $1800 for a citizenship institute for neighborhood leaders, which we will probably begin about January 1, and a grant of $1000 from SRC to help with the distribution of the Citizens Information Service Directory, a copy of which we will send you under separate cover.

COPY COPY COPY

"OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN - CITY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE CHARTER - BY: SAM MASSELL, JR., CHAIRMAN ALDERMANIC HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA TO CREATE A COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA, PROVIDE FOR MEMBERSHIP, DEFINE THE PURPOSES AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION AND OBJECTIVES SOUGHT TO BE ACCOMPLISHED, PROVIDE FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

BE AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a Community Relations Commission for the City of Atlanta, Georgia, to be known as the Community Relations Commission. The Commission shall be composed of twenty members, serving without compensation, all bonafide adult residents and representatives of all segments of the City of Atlanta, Georgia, to be appointed by the Mayor with approval of the Board of Aldermen, one of whom shall be designated by the Mayor as its chairman at the organizational meeting and at each annual meeting thereafter. Seven members of said Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Of the twenty members first appointed, six shall be appointed for one year, seven for two years and seven for three years; thereafter all appointments to the Commission shall be for a term of three years. Any member may be removed by the Mayor for failure to attend meetings or inattention to duties. In the event of death, resignation or removal of any member, his successor shall be appointed by the Mayor to serve for the unexpired period of the time for which such member has been appointed provided, however, that all members shall continue in office until their successors shall have been appointed.

SECTION 2. The Commission, at its organizational meeting and each annual meeting thereafter, shall elect from its membership a vice-chairman; a second vice-chairman; and a secretary. The chairman, vice-chairman, second vice-chairman, and secretary shall have and perform such duties as are commonly associated with their respective titles. The officers of the Commission shall be and constitute the executive committee of the Commission which shall exercise such powers of the Commission between its regular meetings as may be authorized by the Commission. The Commission shall be further authorized to appoint and fix the membership of such number of standing and temporary committees as it may find expedient for the performance of its duties.

SECTION 3. The Community Relations Commission shall meet at least once each month at such time and place as shall be fixed by the Commission by its standing rules. Special meetings shall be called by the chairman, or in his absence by the ranking vice-chairman, or on the written request of any two members of the executive committee, or upon the written request of a majority (ten members) of said Commission. All such requests shall state the purpose or purposes for which such special meeting is to be called, and shall be filed with the secretary at least 24 hours before the time of the special meeting so called and authorized. Such request and call for a special meeting shall be read at the meeting and entered in the minutes, and no business shall be transacted except that stated in the request for such special meeting. The Commission shall prepare its own agenda for all meetings and establish its own rules of order or adopt Robert's Rule of Order for the conduct of their meetings.

SECTION 4. The functions, duties and powers of the Commission shall be:

(a) To foster mutual understanding, tolerance, and respect among all economic, social, religious, and ethnic groups in the City.
(b) To help make it possible for each citizen, regardless of race, color, creed, religion, national origin or ancestry, to develop his talents and abilities without limitation.
(c) To aid in permitting the City of Atlanta to benefit from the fullest realization of its human resources.
(d) To investigate, discourage and seek to prevent discriminatory practices against any individual because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin or ancestry.
(e) To attempt to act as conciliator in controversies involving human relations.
(f) To cooperate with the Federal, State, and City agencies in developing harmonious human relations.
(g) To cooperate in the development of educational programs dedicated to the improvement of human relations with, and to enlist the support of, civic leaders [illegible], religious, veterans, labor, industrial, commercial and eleemosynary groups; and private agencies engaged in the inculcation of ideals of tolerance, mutual respect and understanding.
(h) To make studies, and to have studies made, in the field of human relations, and to prepare and disseminate reports of such studies.
(i) To recommend to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen such ordinances [illegible]

PAGE(S) PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OF GREATER ATLANTA
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

(k) To accept grants and donations on behalf of the City from foundations and others for the purpose of carrying out the above listed functions, subject to the approval of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

SECTION 4. Pursuant to the named functions and duties of the Community Relations Commission, it is empowered to hold hearings and take the testimony of any person under oath. The Commission, after the completion of any hearing, shall make a report in writing to the Mayor setting forth the facts found by it and its recommendations. At any hearing before the Commission a witness shall have the right to be advised by Counsel present during such hearings.

SECTION 6. The Commission shall, with the approval of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, employ an executive director, and the Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall fix his compensation. The executive director shall be a person with training and experience in inter-group and inter-racial relations. The executive director shall coordinate the activities of the Commission and its staff. He may, with the Mayor's approval and within the limits of the budget of the Commission, employ such staff as he needs, and the executive director shall fix the compensation of such staff, subject to the approval of the Personnel Board of the City.

SECTION 7. The Commission shall prepare annually a budget for the ensuing fiscal year, and shall submit such budget to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of their approval. Except for the initial year, the Commission shall prepare and submit each budget no later than September 30 of each year. All Budgetary expenditures shall be authorized by the Commission.

SECTION 8. In the event that private funds are made available for special projects, surveys, and educational programs, the Mayor is authorized, upon recommendation of the Commission, to enter into such contract or contracts with private individuals, associations, or groups desiring to promote the purpose of said Commission by furnishing funds for said purposes.

SECTION 9. The services of all other departments of The City of Atlanta shall be made available to the Commission upon its request for such services subject to the ability and capacity of said Department to render same. Information in the possession of any department, board, or agency of the City of Atlanta shall be furnished to the Commission upon its request, and to the extent permitted by law, subject to the ability and capacity of the department to furnish it. Upon the refusal by any director or head of any department, board, or agency of the City to furnish any information which has been requested by the Commission, the matter shall be referred to the Mayor who shall determine whether such information shall be furnished to the Commission, and the decision of the Mayor shall be final.

SECTION 10. The Mayor is authorized to allocate adequate office space and to provide the necessary facilities in the City Hall for said Commission if the office space and facilities are available. If office space and facilities are not available in the City Hall, then the Mayor is authorized to secure adequate office space and to provide the necessary facilities as convenient to the City Hall as possible.

SECTION 11. If any section of this ordinance be held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid by any Court of competent jurisdiction, then such section shall be considered separately and apart from the remaining provision of this ordinance, said section to be completely separable from the remaining provisions of this ordinance and the remaining provisions of this ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 12. The provisions of this ordinance shall be included and incorporated in the Charter and Related Laws of the City of Atlanta, as an addition thereto.

SECTION 13. That a copy of this proposed amendment to the Charter and Related Laws of the City of Atlanta shall be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen and in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County and that the "Notice of Proposed Amendment to the Charter and Related Laws of the City of Atlanta", attached hereto, marked "Exhibit A" and made a part of this ordinance, be published once a week for three weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Atlanta or the official organ of Fulton County and that a copy of said advertisement be attached to this ordinance prior to its final adoption by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

SECTION 14. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

ADOPTED by Board of Aldermen November 7, 1966
APPROVED November 8, 1966

A true copy,
/s/ J. J. Little
Clerk of Board of Aldermen"

NEW YORK FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED 1909
4 WEST 58TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

December 2, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Your letter of November 29 and enclosures to Mr. John Heyman have been received and will be brought to his attention at the first opportunity.

Sincerely,

Charles F. Jones

Charles F. Jones
Director

PLANNING CONFERENCE
25 East 78th Street
New York, New York

December 5, 1966

Mr. Al Ullmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

We believe that the current wave of dissent on campus is a healthy sign of growing student awareness of the vital issues confronting the student community and American society. We believe that, at present, the movement on the campuses lacks the political insight, tactical tools and material resources to make the liberal-radical vision a majority position on the campus and in the country.

On December 17 a group of leaders from the campus and other walks of life will meet at 25 East 78th Street in New York to discuss ways in which the student movement can be made more effective. It is our hope that you will join in our deliberation and will give us your assistance in the development of vital and creative student action.

The meeting will begin at 10:30 a.m. and will continue for most of the day. A luncheon at nominal cost will be served. Please let us know whether you can come. We look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely,

Norman Thomas

Norman Thomas

Al

Allard Lowenstein

Enclosure

List of invitees to planning conference. Asterisks indicate those who have previously accepted or are involved in the planning of the meeting.

Archie Allen
Human Relations Commission

Randolph Blackwell
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council

James Breeden, Assistant Director
Committee on Religion and Race
National Council of Churches

Rev. Harvey Cox
Harvard Divinity School

*Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Field Foundation

Miss May Earle
President, Student Body
Duke Women's College

Miss Abby Erdman
President, Student Body
Smith College

Otto Feinstein
Wayne State University

James Fowler, President
United States Youth Council

*Eugene Groves, President
United States National Student Association

*Michael Harrington, Chairman
League for Industrial Democracy

Miss Rachelle Horowitz
Committee on Free Elections
in the Dominican Republic

David Hunter, Executive Director
Stern Family Fund

Miss Carol Ann Jones

Vernon Jordan
Southern Regional Council

Arnold Aronson
National Community Relations Council

Carl Bowers
Union Theological Seminary

Rev. William Sloane Coffin
Chaplin
Yale University

Greg Craig
President, Student Body
Harvard University

Vernon A. Eagle, Executive Director
The New World Foundation

John Ehle
Consultant
Ford Foundation

Joseph Fallon
Past President, Delegate-at-Large
United States Youth Council

Joel Fleishman
Assistant to President Kingman Brewster
Yale University

Robert Gilmore
Center for War-Peace Studies

R. Allan Haber

Norman Hill, Legislative Representative
Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO

*Irving Howe, Editor
Dissent Magazine

*Douglas Ireland
Jewish Labor Committee

Rev. Charles Jones
Community Church
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

*Tom Kahn, Executive Director
League for Industrial Democracy

Howie Kaibel
President, Student Body
University of Minnesota

*Penn Kemble
Center for War-Peace Studies

Dave Langson
President, Student Body
Columbia University

Herb Levine, Director
Labor Education Center
Rutgers University

Miss Gloria Lightner
Editor, Student Newspaper
Barnard College

Miss Jean Loftis
Young Christain Students

Charles McDew
Former Chairman
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

Carey McWilliams
Professor of Political Science
Oberlin College

*Steve Max
League for Industrial Democracy

Emanuel Muravchik, Executive Director
Jewish Labor Committee

Robert Powell
President, Student Body
University of North Carolina

Ed Robinson
President, Student Body
University of Michigan

*Miss Charlotte Roe
National Affairs Projects Director
United States Youth Council

Shelley B. Sachs
President, Student Body
CCNY Uptown Campus

*Prof. Arnold Kaufman
Department of Philosophy
University of Michigan

Ralph Keyes, Community Manager
Antioch College

Michael Lawler
Youth Educational Services

*John Lewis
Former Chairman
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

Lewis Lipsitz
Department of Political Science
University of North Carolina

*Allard Lowenstein

Daniel McIntosh
President, Student Body
University of California (Berkeley)

*Reed Martin
Secretary for International Affairs
United States Youth Council

Miss Sue Munaker
Foreign Student Department
University of Chicago

*Bruce Payne
Stillman College

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.
Vice Chairman
Americans for Democratic Action

Dave Robinson
University Christain Movement

Bayard Rustin, Director
A. Philip Randolph Institute

*Edward Schwartz
National Affairs Vice-President
United States National Student Association

Brendan Sexton
Director, Training Program
Citizens Crusade Against Poverty

William Shapiro
NSA Coordinator
University of Illinois

Leon Shull, National Director
Americans for Democratic Action

Harold Taylor

Al Ullmer
Southern Regional Council

Ed Brown
Citizens Crusade Against Poverty

Miss Claudia Dreifus, National Chairman
Campus Americans for Democratic Action

*Curtis Gans, Director of Information
Americans for Democratic Action

Donald Keys, Executive Director
National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy

Andrew Norman

W. Gary Winget, Executive Secretary
College Young Democrats Clubs of America

Albert Shanker, President
United Federation of Teachers

Miss Jane Shull
Brandeis University

Don Slaiman
Civil Rights Division, AFL-CIO

*Norman Thomas

James Williams, Publicity Specialist
IUE

Rev. Will Campbell
Committee of Southern Churchmen

*Paul DuBrul

Joseph L. Jacobson
University of North Carolina

Lonnie King, President
D.C. Young Democrats

Prof. David Riesman
Harvard University

Dennis Hale

Titles are used for identification purposes only.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
AREA CODE 215 LOCUST 3-9372

GILBERT F. WHITE
Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman
COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

December 5, 1966

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Al:

Just a note to thank you for all the time you gave Mariana and me when we were in Atlanta in October. I am delighted you are going to serve on the Board of ISHHA and know that Clay Cochran, the executive director designate, will be getting in touch with you soon as he takes hold of things. Do help him all you can.

Best wishes in the co-op venture and keep me posted.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor

Eleanor A. Eaton
Community Relations Division

EAE:lw

cc: Constance Curry
Barbara Moffett

A.U.
I did it.
S.F.V.

December 7, 1966

The Institute of Industrial Relations
The University of California
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send me a copy of "Rationalizing the Farm Labor Market: The Case for Supplemental Wage Payments" (Reprint #160).

I thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:hj

2461 Fernleaf Court, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia
December 12, 1966

The Honorable Carl Sanders
Governor
State Capitol Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Governor Sanders:

I wish to register my shock and concern upon reading yesterday's edition of the Atlanta Journal and Constitution of the brutalities discovered by Senator-elect Jack Stephens and Representative-elect Cecil Turner on a visit to Georgia Industrial Institute at Alto.

It is unthinkable to me, as a citizen of Georgia, that such conditions could be tolerated either by the public or the state administration in even on of our institutions. And I wonder now if conditions are similar in the other correctional institutions of Georgia.

I would appreciate it very much if your office, or that of Mr. R. H. Burson, Director of the Department of Corrections, could send me information about Georgia's correctional institutions and tell me what steps are being taken to remedy the above-mentioned situation.

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield

cc: R. H. Burson, Director
Department of Corrections
Room 415
State Capitol Building
Atlanta, Georgia

2461 Fernleaf Court, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

The Editors
Atlanta Journal and Constitution
10 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for the attention given to the despicable conditions at Georgia Industrial Institute at Alto through the article by David Nordan in yesterday's edition of The Atlanta Journal and Constitution.

I was shocked by the article's revelation of brutality in one of Georgia's correctional institutions. And I am ashamed, as one citizen, that the public has apparently been indifferent to conditions and treatment of offenders which discredit our assumption that we have a civilized society.

One begins to wonder what goes on in the other correctional institutions of the state. I hope your paper will continue to provide us with information on this matter, because, if this case is not atypical, it is time for some hell-raising!

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield

2461 Fernleaf Court, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Mr. Jack Stephens
2484 Macon Drive, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Stephens:

I am shocked and concerned about the brutalities at Georgia Industrial Institute which you and Mr. Turner discovered on your visit, as reported in yesterday's Atlanta Journal and Consitution. Please accept my thanks for what you are doing and my encouragement to press for effective remedies to this unthinkable situation.

One wonders if we citizens of Georgia, by indifference, are permitting similar conditions in our other correctional institutions. I hope that you and Mr. Turner can persuade the legislature, while you are at it, to look into the whole administration of our prisons and correctional schools and to determine that they shall be civilized.

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield

2461 Fernleaf Court, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Mr. Cecil Turner
530 Candler Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Turner:

I am shocked and concerned about the brutalities at Georgia Industrial Institute which you and Mr. Stephens discovered on your visit, as reported in yesterday's Atlanta Journal and Constitution. I am writing you, as I have written to Mr. Stephens, to offer my thanks and encouragement and to express the hope that you will press the legislature for effective remedies to this deplorable situation.

One wonders if we citizens of Georgia, by indifference, are permitting similar conditions in other correctional institutions. Would it not be a good idea, while you are at it, to try to persuade the legislature to investigate the administration of our prisons and correctional schools from top to bottom and to determine that they shall become civilized?

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield

DEC 13 1966

The COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the USA

a national federation of cooperatives

Jerry Voorhis, president and executive director

Chicago, Illinois

December 12, 1966

Mr. Jac Wasserman
National Sharecroppers Fund
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wasserman:

I have asked Dr. T. T. Williams from the Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813, Phone: 775-3600, Extension 205, Area Code 504 to call you in regard to setting up a cooperative marketing organization and advising farmers as to what they should grow in the counties of Alabama: Lowndes, Wilcox, Hale, Perry, Green, Dallas, and perhaps one or two more. Because of the urgency of this request, I have made this arrangement. Mr. Ihlenfeldt will be out of the office until Wednesday, the 14th.

I know that Dr. Williams will be leaving on a Fulbright Scholarship around January 1, but having him meet with the representatives now will give us more time to arrange for a cooperative specialist in vegetable marketing to carry on a project.

I am contacting some of our larger cooperative marketing organizations to see if we cannot open up new channels of distribution for small farmer cooperatives.

I am assuming that the real problem is to market the products.

We will do what we can from our office and see what we can accomplish before Dr. Williams sends us his final report, in other words, before December 31.

Sincerely,

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the USA

George Cerny

George Cerny, Assistant Administrator
Economic Opportunity Program

GC:LG

cc: Dr. T. T. Williams
Mr. Miles Hollister

GENERAL OFFICES: 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605 312-922-0667
Harold Hamil, chairman of the board • Bowman Doss, vice president-vice chairman
WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1012 14th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20005 202-628-8765

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

8

Al —
Do you have some stuff for Jac that I was supposed to take at lunch? Where's it, huh?

December 14, 1966

Mr. Randolph Blackwell
Rural Community Project
Citizens Crusade Against Poverty
52 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Randolph:

Here are several copies of the Washington, D. C. cooperative charter and by-laws. I hope they will be of use to you.

John Zippert, CORE, Louisiana, asked me to ask you to do all you could concerning the Grand Marie Vegetable Co-op Labels. Both Jac Wasserman and I think this co-op to be an excellent one -- perhaps a model of how it should be done.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encls.

December 14, 1966

Mr. Jerome Miller
Field Representative
Encampment for Citizenship, Inc.
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York 10023

Dear Mr. Miller:

Glad to meet you. I, too, look forward to getting to know you and working with you.

Enclosed are the lists of organizations that you asked for. If I can be of further service please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encls. 2

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC.
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023
AREA CODE 212 • SUSQUEHANNA 7-2714

MAYOR JOHN V. LINDSAY
Chairman, Sponsors Committee

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Chairman, Sponsors Committee, 1946-1962

MRS. ALICE K. POLLITZER
Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors

ABRAHAM P. KANNER
Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

MRS. ELIZABETH B. BALDWIN
Washington Representative
10705 Weymouth Street
Garrett Park, Maryland
Area Code 301 • 949-1697

December 6, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

If I may take a minute of your time, I will introduce myself as the newly appointed Field Representative for the Encampment for Citizenship. I look forward to meeting with you during the year so as to discuss with you cooperation between the SRC and the EFC particularly in the area of encamper recruitment.

In the meantime, I would very much appreciate having a list of Affiliated State Organizations. As well as your listing of Organizations and Persons Engaged In Human Rights Work in the South. Again, thank you for your continued help.

Kathy
~~Beth~~
Please get together & send
Thanks,
Al

Sincerely,

Jerome Miller

Jerome Miller
Field Representative

P.S. Best wishes from Doug Kelley

JM/db

NON-PROFIT, NON-SECTARIAN, NON-PARTISAN; FOUNDED IN 1946 BY ALGERNON D. BLACK AND THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION.

"The Encampment for Citizenship has been an effective pioneering project in citizenship education. It has helped train people for all walks of American life. Our government, and now the Peace Corps, have reaped the harvest of its work. . . ." —*John F. Kennedy*

"This venture with which the name of Eleanor Roosevelt has been so closely associated has made a splendid contribution in citizenship education and in the training of young people." —*Lyndon B. Johnson*

Direct Action For Racial Equality

Report of December 16, 1966 meeting of DARE Executive Committee with W. C. Allred, Jr.

D.A.R.E. is a student group of juniors and seniors and graduate students at North Carolina State University at Raleigh, North Carolina. In response to Klan rallies in Raleigh, N. C., these students organized themselves on August 12, 1966 to "plan direct action programs designed to help areas of racial injustice." The Rev. W. W. Finlator, pastor of Pullen Memorial Baptist Church and a member of the North Carolina Council, spoke to an initial meeting of the group and gave some guidance. The group elected officers, gained University sanction, and accepted Dr. Paul Bredenburg, North Carolina Council member, and Dr. John Oliver Cook as advisers.

Activity of D.A.R.E. this fall has been in the following areas:

Community Development-Voter Registration Committee Work in the 18th Precinct:

This fifteen member committee picked out a Negro community in Raleigh, N. C. in which to work. This area is called the Tuttle Community, bounded on the south by New Bern Avenue, on the north by Oakwood, on the east by Tarboro Road, and on the west by Linden Avenue. The aim of their efforts in the community is to organize the community for concerted action with DARE to change conditions. For several Saturdays this fall, members of DARE have worked in the area, introducing themselves and attempting to acquaint themselves with the problems facing the community.

Immediately prior to the November election, a register and vote campaign was conducted. DARE surveyed the community (approximately 500 homes) to determine the extent of registration, carried people to register, and eventually had the registration books moved to the community center for one day.

On December 16, 1966, the DARE group met with community leaders and folk of the Tuttle community for a planning session. Two more exploratory meetings with community people are planned to seek out what DARE can do for the community and what the community is willing to do for itself. The North Carolina Council has been asked to be present at these community meetings. (Al Ulmer, please note! Are you interested in giving these people any assistance?)

DARE is currently conducting tutoring, study halls in the Tuttle Community Center. I have furnished them a list of books they can get from SRC through NCCHR. They hope to have the study hall community sustained in the not too distant future.

Research Committee:

DARE's research committee is compiling a survey of the housing of Negro students at North Carolina State University. They feel that there is a definite pattern of discrimination emerging in the room assignments in the dormitories at the school. Recently the Chancellor of the University of North Carolina took a stand against racial discrimination in off campus housing for students. DARE has taken an active part in getting the administration of NCSU, which is a principal component of the University of North Carolina complex, to issue a statement similar to that taken by the Chancellor of the University of North Carolina.

DARE's Requests of the North Carolina Council were:

(1) Ideas: Stan Hoegerman, Treasurer of the group, pointed out that almost without exception the members of DARE were technically oriented. They were from North Carolina State University. They were not familiar with the sociological implications of trying to work in a community. They asked for any advice I could give them. He pointed out that their organization is 70% white, 90% middle class, and wondered whether they are in any position to act effectively in a low income community.

Bill French, a nuclear physicist, also reiterated Hoegerman's words but expressed true concern that what they might get started in the Tuttle Community might result in some ramifications which could hurt the people of the community while not touching DARE people.

I sought to convince them that sufficient pressure could be brought on community agencies to get changes (streets paved, lights, house repairs) without the dire results they predict.

They said that John Winters, a Negro city councilman, was "in touch sub-rosa" with DARE. Winters did not feel he could assist them at this point.

(2) Information: They wondered whether their activity is unique and what expertise the North Carolina Council might have in giving them some leadership. I explained our relationship with the Southern Regional Council and expressed the desire that I might interest our Community Organization man (Al Ulmer) to come up for some time to view their operation. They would be appreciative if Ulmer could come, preferably at one of the Tuttle Community meetings. I made no commitment, however, and emphasized that they should be prepared to carry most of the burden alone without extensive outside assistance.

(3) Money to:
a. Outfit the study hall at the Tuttle Community Center.

This Community Center is a United Fund facility which is used primarily as an all day nursery. DARE has one room at night two nights a week for a study hall, with approximately 15 to 20 high school students attending. DARE needs folding tables, chairs, lamps, and a blackboard. DARE feels the students come there to find a quiet, supervised study room, which they do not have at home. They want an improved facility.

(After some discussion, it was decided that DARE would seek to get authorization from NCSU for the use of some federal surplus equipment available to the University.)

They felt that $250 would bring this facility up to what they want.

b. Athletic equipment: DARE wants to build basketball backboards at the community center. They figured approximately $100 for supplies and basketballs.

I observed that an approach to the City Recreation Department would probably be well received and that this equipment might be donated.

c. They want to put a fulltime person in the community to develop the many ramifications of their program. There was strong interest by several of DARE's Executive Committee that an employee of DARE could relieve them of the significant burden of their volunteer work. We discussed this at length. They concluded that they were not looking for absolution of their responsibility but rather an increase in effectiveness. (They pointed out that most of them would be at State a minimum of two years. Their president, who lives in the Tuttle Community, will be graduated from NCSU this January but will embark immediately on a doctoral graduate program, which assures his being around several years.) We talked about the cost of doing this. The central suggestion I was able to bring was that DARE should talk with Wake Opportunities, Inc., the local anti-poverty unit. They firmly held, however, that DARE wanted to control the money involved. I held that they should at least consult with the anti-poverty unit to see whether or not concrete staff and program assistance could be achieved from that source.

d. They had decided to run a ceramics class in the Tuttle Community Center as a device to get some community spirit going. A DARE member is running the class. They are fearful that the ceramics interest will be greater than the organization can finance. They suggested a figure of $40.00.

e. DARE desires to begin publication of a community newsletter. I told them we did not have funds for this.

December 20, 1966

Mr. Norman H. Davis
3903 Ashley Drive
Mobile, Alabama 36608

Dear Mr. Davis:

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter. I hope Father McKnight has been more prompt than I and that you already have the requested information about possible employment with Cooperative Development Program.

My role in the program was only to assist in the writing of the proposal, and since that has been completed I serve only as "hoper" for its funding.

I suggest you write Father Albert McKnight, Southern Consumers Cooperative, P. O. Box 3005, Lafayette, Louisiana 70504, for information about future employment possibilities.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

3903 Ashley Drive
Mobile, Alabama, 36608
Nov. 24, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director, Community Organization,
Southern Regional Council, Inc., 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

It is presumed you have a copy of my letter and brief resume to Mr. B.F. Ihlenfeldt and know of my interest in cooperatives.

I am not familiar with your Organizational plans for the complete cooperative program in the South, hence I am addressing this request to all three of you gentlemen as Mr. Ihlenfeldt suggested.

A little over a year ago I became disillusioned with my company, their methods and tactics and my part in them, and, in general, my contribution to my fellow man. Life had lost its challenge——I didn't feel I was giving enough!

As a result I decided to become a part of some Agency of the Government whereby I would work with people, communities and/or areas in an effort to improve their lot in life—principally by helping them to help themselves.

Because of having been reared on a farm, my Agricultural Education, and my Work Experiences with Rural people thru out the Southeast, I felt I could contribute more in the Rural Community Field in depressed areas. I therefore, made application to the Rural Community Development Service, U.S.D.A.!

In March of this year I recieved from the Central Board of Civil Service Examiners, Office of Management Unit, U.S.D.A. an Eligible rating with a numerical score of 98 for State Director (G.S. 15) of which I believe you have a copy. Since then R.S.D.S. has seemingly gone from one crises to another and as of today is practically a non-existing agency with a faint hope that next year will be kinder.

There is always next year, but if my desires were valid, and they were, orginally, I am now more determined, and not interested in further waiting. I believe people make things happen rather than the other way around.

Because of the close similarity of objectives and the nature of the Educational Background and Job Requirements of the cooperatives program, I am intensely interested and desirous of hearing more of the existing and planned program for the South and, also, how I may become part of this structure.

I would be happy to meet with you anywhere and anytime to further explore what contribution I could make as I would like to make a change by the First of the Year.

Sincerely,

Norman H. Davis

Norman H. Davis

December 20, 1966

Mr. Alfred Morris
1401 Coleman Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dear Al:

Enclosed is the final copy of the self-help housing proposal.

Thanks again for your excellent work in this project.

I hope you have a very good holiday season.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU: rh
Encl.

December 20, 1966

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina 29920

Dear Courtney:

Thank you for the working paper on your rural community development proposal. I hope you can find the money to try it. As I see it, the development of leadership and of human resources, is the hope of the rural South. Without these knowledgeable leaders and the groups they will eventually organize, I see little reason for optimism, in the rural South. I fear the base, especially its economic part, is so shaky that one often injures when attempting to aid the rural poor in the South.

I think your proposed program is feasible and that it would make a real contribution in strengthening this situation.

The SRC could assist in your proposed program both in helping to recruit individuals for training and in supplying resource persons from our staff for group discussions, etc. Also, as a result of our travels over the region, I'm sure we can help out in finding other "experts" who could make contributions to the training program.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

ST. HELENA ISLAND

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA 29920

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

(803) 524-4337

December 12, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

As you are aware, we are seeking funds to begin our training program in community development.

We feel that it would be helpful if we could have letters from several organizations with similar interest expressing their opinion on the project. I believe you have a copy of our Working Paper but am enclosing one so that you can review the details of the program.

It would be most helpful if you could address a letter to me (including an extra copy), expressing (1) your reaction as to whether such a program would be useful and feasible in the South and (2) whether your organization might assist in referring persons to the training program, or in any other way you feel your program might assist our project.

I would like to have this as soon as convenient since we want to get it off to the foundation shortly.

With best regards,

Courtney Siceloff
CS/fm
Enclosure

Good talking with you earlier. Thanks for the suggestions.

WORKING PAPER ON TRAINING PROGRAM FOR RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

Penn Community Services, for over a century, has had a program of community development on St. Helena Island, South Carolina. This was primarily carried out under the auspices of a boarding school for county residents of the sea islands, with an emphasis on community involvement and development.

In 1948, Penn transferred the school program to public authorities. Since 1961, the primary program of Penn has been community development in Beaufort County, currently with a staff of three. The emphasis is on the development of local leadership to bring about change in ones own community. In December, 1966, some sixty Peace Corps volunteers for Togo, in West Africa, will receive orientation in community development at Penn.

A Program Review Committee meets regularly to advise on Penn's activities. In January, 1966, this Committee suggested a training program for persons in rural Southern areas, building on the experience of Penn's staff, its contact within the county, the population make-up of the area and the conference facilities on the campus. Various consultants have advised the Penn staff, who drew up an outline for the training project. The Program Review Committee met again in October, 1966, to review the proposal and made additional suggestions.

The three-year training program, with an additional three-month staff involvement prior to and following the project, would provide an opportunity for persons involved in rural areas to gain skills and experience for bringing change. In such areas, there are few persons who are knowledgeable about available federal programs and resources, about developing leadership in the community, about mobilizing residents to achieve agreed upon objectives.

The program would be geared primarily toward providing a five-month training experience to persons who would return to their same jobs and communities upon completion of the training. A smaller part of the project would be the training of interns who would be equipped to take position with an agency dealing with low-income families.

During the third year, several local community workers would be trained to assist communities in completing projects commenced during the training period.

It might be pointed out, that while the project is described as a training proposal, its implementation would result in an expanded operation of the community development program in Beaufort and Jasper Counties.

Not included in the budget but anticipated after the first year would be short-term training sessions in community development or in specialized skills for persons who could not attend a five-month session.

I. The Size of the Program

The first year, there would be three field directors with twelve trainees at each of two sessions. For the second and third year, an additional field director would be hired with class size increasing to 16 per session. Seventeen interns would be trained during the three years, with eight community workers receiving training the final year. Thus, over 100 persons would be trained in the course of the project.

II. Training Program

The training program would consist of classroom instruction at Penn Center and field work in Beaufort and Jasper Counties. The primary training will come from supervision in the field by a field director who will be responsible for four trainees and one intern. The trainees will spend four days in the field and one in the classroom. The field director will be spending one day per week on an individual basis with each trainee.

The length of the training period for trainees would be five months with a week's break at mid-point when they could return home. The interns would remain eleven months - through two five-month training sessions. The final year, eight local persons will be selected and trained as community workers. These persons will assist communities in carrying out work begun but not completed during the training program.

A. Field Training
   1. Trainees
      a. Trainees will be placed in two adjacent communities, at least one of which will be an area where a community development program has not been undertaken. Trainee will work two days weekly in each community, residing in one.

b. Apprenticeship in existing county-wide organizations (for example Voter's League, Coordinating Committee, Education Committee, O. E. O. Advisory Committee).

c. Participation in an economic organization (The Cooperative, credit union).

d. Attendance at state and regional conferences and workshops.

2. Interns

Interns would go through the five-month training course as everyone else; however, they would remain another six months to gain administrative experience. Each would remain in the community first assigned. He would travel with field director to understand supervision and direction of others; later, he would be assigned community workers to supervise. A regular schedule of spending days in the office would be established in order that he would learn skills in bookkeeping, writing project proposals, and handling correspondence.

B. Classroom

Classroom work will involve one week of orientation at the beginning of the program plus one day per week for the remainder of the period. Instruction will cover areas designed to achieve objectives for the training as outlined in section I. Instructors will consist of the Community Development staff as well as consultants, such as persons from a university, from a school of social work, practitioners of Community Development, personnel from private and government agencies, etc.

C. Follow-Up

Each class would return to Penn for evaluation and further training. This five-day session would take place six to eight months following completion of training. Staff members would visit selected trainees at their home communities to evaluate the effectiveness of the program.

Each trainee will receive a $250 grant to be used for program expenses in his home community.

III. <u>Criteria for Selection of Trainees</u>

A. From rural or small town areas.

B. Prospective trainees should be already deeply involved in bringing about change in his own community, as in one of the following:

1. Working with an organized effort with "outside support" (for example, Cooperative in Lafayette, Louisiana, Inter-Religious Project in Selma, Delta Ministry in Mississippi, communities where civil rights organizations are active, etc.) or

2. Community effort operating with only local support or

3. CAP staff

C. No minimum educational requirement except reading and writing at the sixth grade level and driving car for five-month training. Interns should have high school diploma or equivalent.

D. Minimum age of 18

E. Neither race nor sex would be determining factor in selection of trainee.

F. Physical ability to carry out work.

G. Personal qualifications which would suit person for training and work.

IV. Maintenance of Trainee

A. Trainees and interns will be provided with housing in the community to which each is assigned.

B. In addition, those without regular income will receive a stipend. The trainee stipend for single persons would be $500, for married persons without children $800, and for heads of families with children, $1,500 for the period. Interns will receive the same basis of stipend, but for eleven months. Community workers, who will be involved eight hours weekly, will be paid $15 for the day.

C. Each trainee would have a car to enable him to get around through his two assigned communities and to Penn Center for classromm sessions.

D. Travel between trainee's home and Penn will be provided. This will also include a vacation trip home at mid-session.

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

V. Anticipated Results of the Training Program

A. On completion of program, trainees should possess:

1. Ability to organize own community in the rural South for change.

2. Knowledge of processes involved in bringing about change.

3. Knowledge of the available government and private resources--programs and agencies--and how to fully utilize them.

4. Understanding of political processes.

5. Understanding of the background of the Negro in the South and the United States.

6. Understanding and acceptance of democratic processes in dealing with individuals and groups.

7. Skills that include:
   - Development of local leadership
   - Group discussion
   - Mobilizing community action toward achieving agreed-upon objectives
   - Organizing a program of work

8. Desire for personal growth

B. Intern, who remains for eleven-month period, would in addition to above objectives, receive administrative training and experience. Rather than returning to his same job in his community, he would be qualified as staff member of a C. A. P. or other public and private agency working with disadvantaged persons.

VI. Staff and Duties

A. Director of Community Development

1. Responsible for entire program
2. Recruitment of trainees
3. Emergency assistance to ongoing county programs
4. Assist in initiating new programs
5. Write and distribute regular county newsletter
6. Organize workshops for counties
7. Locate new communities where trainees should be placed

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

VI. Staff and Duties (continued)

Director of Community Development

8. Arrange housing in communities
9. Handle publicity for program

B. Training Director

1. Draw up curriculum of training program
2. Secure consultants and materials
3. Supervise field directors
4. Visit trainees periodically following completion of program

C. Field Directors

1. Supervise four trainees and one intern in field, spending one day weekly with each trainee
2. Weekly staff conference with training director
3. Assist in curriculum development
4. Assist in locating communities and housing for trainees

D. Training Assistant would handle logistics of Program, such as setting up classrooms, operating projector, servicing vehicles, purchasing supplies, taking materials to the trainees and field directors, meeting consultants and other visitors at the airport, taking visitors around to view the project.

E. Secretary-Bookkeeper

Penn Community Services, Inc.
Frogmore, South Carolina 29920

October, 1966

December 20, 1966

Mr. Brian Heggen
2317 Cruzen Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37211

Dear Mr. Heggen:

Mr. Robert Knupp recently requested I send you information regarding the formation of a buying cooperative. I am enclosing a summary of how to start a buying club around basic staple food products.

I have had some experience in working with groups organizing such co-ops and would be happy to meet with you and several others to talk about techniques, planning, etc.

Best wishes for a good holiday.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.
cc: Mr. Robert Knupp

December 20, 1966

Mrs. Maureen Fournier
1958 Carlos Avenue
Clearwater, Florida

Dear Maureen:

It was good to talk with you. The fact that you sounded encouraged, though this breaks with the general "cloud of gloom" atmosphere in my office, was encouraging to me.

I thought electricians were like doctors, sort of rather let you die than mess with you for free, but it goes to show you, you just can't trust people to always be bad guys.

I am sending you information on credit unions and buying clubs. Perhaps you can use this to keep the association working steadily.

Have a good holiday season.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

1958 Carlos Avenue
Clearwater, Florida
November 20, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I thought it was about time to drop you a note concerning the progress of the Greenwood Apts. Improvement Association.

In the last two weeks the group seems to be perking up a little. A meeting was held last Tuesday at which there were about 12 people in attendance. Mr. McGee, a licensed electrician, talked to the group and informed them of how he would go about examining the apartments. He was reluctant to be pinned down to an exact price, but when pressed, he gave an estimate of about $8 per apartment (as an average). This seems to be a little high to me, and Mr. Young and I are hoping to get bids from two other electricians to see if this is a fair price. Mr. Leroy Smith is sold on this McGee for some reason or another, and I would sure appreciate it if you would drop him a note advising him of the wisdom of getting the bids (if you feel it is wise). It seems to me that for $8 an apartment, he could repair it. Maybe I'm wrong!

Yesterday (Saturday, November 19th) Mr. Smith, Mrs. Henrietta Myrick and I took a jaunt over to Lakeland to talk to some of the residents of the Lincoln Court Apts. We spent about three hours there talking to different residents. To be quite frank, the apartments there are not good by any means, but are in better shape than the Greenwood Apts. The people we talked to would be interested in an association such as ours they say. How we could go about forming one is hard to say. They would need people to help them who were near enough and familiar with the Lakeland power structure, too. Maybe their Council on Human Relations could help them, and then we could all work together. I'll ask Mrs. Halmi about it. If you have any suggestions, please pass them along.

One thing that Lakeland has that we don't is two nice Public Housing Projects. Mrs. Wilenski doesn't hold all the cards there like she does in Clearwater. We did find out that the man from the Hotel, Motel, and Restaurant Commission who inspects the property in Lakeland really inspects.

We saw the lists displayed in the office. There are four possible classifications: Unsatisfactory; Conditional; Satisfactory; and Good. Lincoln Court received a rating of conditional in 1965, (1966 not up yet). There was a note on the back of the form to the effect that there is a new Florida Statute (1963) requiring all heaters to be connected to flues. In the apartments we were in this was not enforced yet. We also learned the name of her firm. It is the Wiley Apartments on San Diego Ave., 208 Law Exchange Building, Jacksonville. If we find any fire hazards, we intend to inform her fire insurance company of them.

Well, that's about it. Hope to hear from you soon. By the way, I paid for the trip over and it came to around $6 including gas!

Sincerely,

Maureen

Maureen Fournier

December 20, 1966

Mr. Ronald A. Rocz
1229 N. Highland Avenue
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Rocz:

Your letter asking for information about cooperatives arrived when I was on a trip to Louisiana. I apologize for the delay in answering it.

I am sending you under separate cover a book, which I think, covers the development of a cooperative from step to step very well.

Ray Pane is in Boston, Mass. and is no longer connected with the Candle Co-op. In fact, the candle co-op is no longer connected, having come apart several months ago. The main reason for its failure was the lack of full-time person during its beginning stages.

After you and your group decide upon the type of cooperative you want to organize I would be glad to meet with you to discuss copperative education techniques, feasibility studies, etc. It has been my experience, as well as many others doing this sort of work, that the simplier you can begin the more chance for success. Credit unions, buying clubs, and barganining association are among those co-op efforts easiest to begin.

If I can be of further help let me know.

Sincerely,

Mr. Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Other sources of assistance available:

The Cooperative League of the USA
59 E. Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Credit Union International Association (CUNA)
P. O. Box 431
Madison, Wisconsin 53701
Attn: Mr. Robert Dolan

Bureau of Federal Credit Unions
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20225

1229 N. Highland Avenue
Winston-Salem, N. C.
November 28, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Altanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Presently I am working with a group of "welfare" ladies interested in the possibilities of initiating a "self-help" co-op or enterprize. My work is in community development with the local anti-poverty program, yet I personally am supported by the American Friends Service Committee through its Voluntary International Service Assignments (VISA) program.

I'd appreciate it considerably if you could help in these ways: (1) forward, whatever the costs may be, whatever printed materials you may have on the subject; (2) advise me as to who is now working with the Vine City group's candle factory, if it is not Ray Payne; (3) forward this letter to Ray Payne if he is the one who is working with that co-op; and, (4) advise me as to whatever other aids or assistance the SRC can provide in thinking out and planning such an endeavor.

I appreciate whatever help you can give and hope your reply can be soon.

Sincerely,

Ronald A. Rocz

Ronald A. Rocz

WHAT IS A CO-OP?

A co-op is a business. In many ways it's like any other. In some ways it's different.

Why do people join co-ops?

To work together for the benefit of all the people and to make more money for themselves and their family. People must risk some money to get a co-op started. They must be willing to sacrifice for it. If people don't work hard to build it, then theco-op won't be

What kind of co-ops are there?

There are as many kinds of co-ops as there are businesses. In Miss. there are co-ops which make clothing, leather goods, toys, furniture and other things. These are all Negro owned co-ops. Other Negro co-ops plan to run a saw-mill, a lumber yard, a feed and seed mill, a cotton gin, gas stations, ceramics (pottery) shops, food stores and a credit union.

Can a co-op elect officers like a board of directors?

Who can become a member?

Anybody who agrees to buy a share of stock. Co-ops can allow members to pay for the shares when they get the money. Shares can be sold for whatever price the co-op says. Some co-ops sells shares for $.25 apiece.Others sell shares for $1.00 or $100 or even more.

What is the difference between a co-op member and a co-op worker?

Anybody who buys stock is a member although some stock can be sold to people who don't want to be members.

Anybody who the co-op agrees to hire is a co-op worker. In small co-ops the workers are usually members and the members are usually workers.

Who makes the by-laws of the co-op?

The members.

Who does the buying and selling for the co-op? It could be the manager or a special person chosen by the members to do the job.

Can a co-op hire a manager to run the business?

Yes. It can also decide to have a management committee.

Who tells the manager what he can and what he can not do?

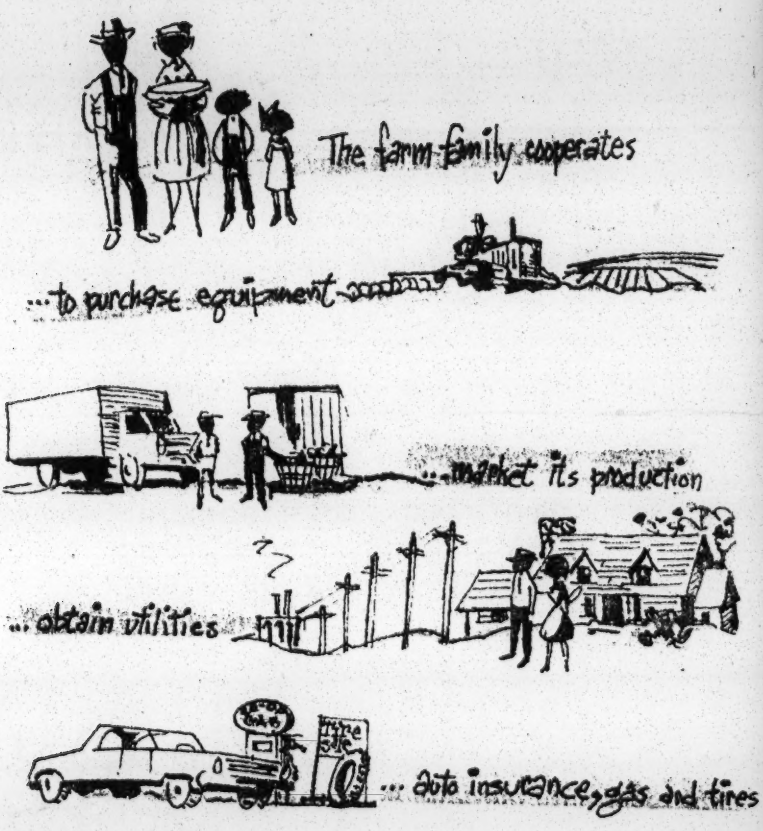
The co-op. The co-op must decide what they want the manager to do. This should be done before the manager is hired. Once he is hired he should be given a chance to do a good job. Everyone must co-operate with the manager or else he won't be able to do a good job for the co-op.

Who can vote at co-op meetings?

Only co-op members can vote. No matter how many shares of stock he may have he can only have one vote. All co-ops believe in the one man, one vote idea.

How can the co-op get money?

By selling shares of stock. Negro co-ops in Miss. have gotten money and loans from the Poor Peoples Corporation. The PPC grants money at their meetings four times a year.



How much should co-ops pay its workers?

It depends on how much money the co-op has. If the co-op has little money to begin with then some co-ops ask the workers to donate their time free-- at least until the money comes in. If a co-op spends all its money on wages then it won't have enough to buy supplies and materials.

What can a co-op do to make a success?

It can get expert help, it can study the laws, it can start small and grow big slowly, not all at once. It can hire a good manager and elect good people to the board of directors. It can have good meetings where everybody takes part and knows what is happening.

Why do some co-ops fail?

Workers don't come to work on time or treat the co-op seriously. Some co-ops decide to make the wrong kind of goods and then can't get good prices. They produce too few goods too slowly. They don't order supplies far enough in advance.

How can a co-op get a charter to do business?

Both the state of Miss. and the federal government grant charters. Miss. requires that ten members be listed on the application and that the co-op pay a $20 fee.

Where can co-op members get information and advice?

The best place is the Poor Peoples Corporation at 900 N. Farish st. Jackson, Miss.

Another good place is the National Sharecroppers Fund. James Mays is the representative for the Fund in Miss. He can be reached through the MFDP office at 507½ N. Farish st. Jackson.

Prepared by:
The Freedom Information Service, Box 366, Edwards, Miss. 39066

Dave

December 21, 1966

Mr. & Mrs. Paul Cosby
435 Sea Spray Avenue
Palm Beach, Florida

Dear Cosbys:

It was very good to learn of your whereabouts and to know you are well and enjoying the Palm Beach scene. I'm told it's a lovely place to do the Lord's work.

I am continuing to flit about the South, occasionally lighting--sometimes even staying for a week in one place. My main work is with groups interested in co-ops or credit unions or in organizing around self-interest issues to create "creative disorder."

It is, needless to say, a frustrating time to be a southerner, or for that matter, an American.

Have a good holiday season.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

435 Sea Spray Avenue
Palm Beach, Florida
Advent A.D 1966

Dear Friends,

Since most of you heard from us last, several changes have taken place with us, and we thought we'd use this method of getting in touch with all of you around the first of Advent. Then maybe we'll hear from you about Christmas time.

We moved from Ocala at the end of last January to Palm Beach, where Paul is assistant to the Rector, Robert B. Appleyard, in Bethesda-by-the-Sea Episcopal Church. It was hard leaving Ocala, and Paul really misses working with the parish school. But here we are in Palm Beach, which is just as fabulous as you've always heard it was. The church keeps us so busy that there is very little time for la dolce vita of the area. In many ways this is prime missionary territory, and although the parish is not small, it still needs to function like a mission in some aspects. So life is exciting from that standpoint. Paul's work takes him more and more into Christian education specialization, which he finds difficult but enjoyable.

After settling down into a house near the ocean--a house that could sleep eleven, and a house that had 41 house guests between Passion Sunday and July 4th (we loved all of 'em!)--after settling there for nine months, we have now moved to our present house on Sea Spray, not as near the ocean, but much more comfortable and quite convenient to church and school. We moved the week before Thanksgiving, so Emily is still going through the throes of getting settled in a new house. Emily's time this year has been taken up mostly with being a mother and wife, keeping us fed, clothed, housed and transported. She still has found time for reading, sewing, swimming, sailing and biking.

After changing schools in the middle of last year, Jennifer has adjusted well to her new school and really loves it. She plays "school" a lot and speaks of being a teacher some day. Her real school this year is ungraded, but grouped according to students' pace. Jenny is in third year level in reading and math. She began piano lessons this fall and enjoys it.

Christopher finished pre-kindergarten last spring at First Baptist Church Kindergarten in West Palm Beach. This year he is in P-TA Kindergarten in the public school here. Other than having had scarlet fever recently, he is doing well. His real forte is clowning and making jokes on words. He also likes to dismantle things, from clocks to record players. Chris is also becoming quite a sailor, giving the commands, "Ready about! Hard to leave!" (Sic; "a lee").

Thanks for letting us chat with you this way. You know this brings the wish that your Christ's Mass may be a most blessed one. We join our prayers with yours for God's peace to come, whether "honorable" or not in men's eyes; and for justice, love and brotherhood to be established among all peoples and nations.

With every wish for a blessed Christmas!

Cordially,

Paul, Emily, Jenny and Chris Cosby

December 21, 1966

Mrs. Jessie Lapnod
Greenwood Apartments Improvement
Association
Building 18, Apartment 11
Clearwater, Florida

Dear Mrs. Lapnod:

Thank you for your letter. As I understand it you have already found an electrician to do the inspections for nothing so I guess there is no longer a need to comment on the McGee offer.

However, I will try to assist in any possible in any future project the Improvement Association selects.

Best wishes for a happy holiday season.

Please say hello to Mr. Leroy Smith for me.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Greenwood Apartments Improvement Association
Bldg. 18-apt#11 Clearwater, Florida Dec. 3, 1966

Mr. Al. Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

The Greenwood Apartment Improvement Association has been successful in getting only one Electrician to give an estimate to check the wiring in the Apartments.

The McGee Electric Company would begin by checking only one or two apartments for a fee of eight dollars each. After doing so, Mr. McGee would report his findings to the association for decision.

We would like to hear from you before accepting this offer.

Sincerely Yours,
Jessie Lafreod,
Secretary

December 21, 1966

Miss Lois Deslonde
House of Studies & Publicity
3316 Felicina Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Lois:

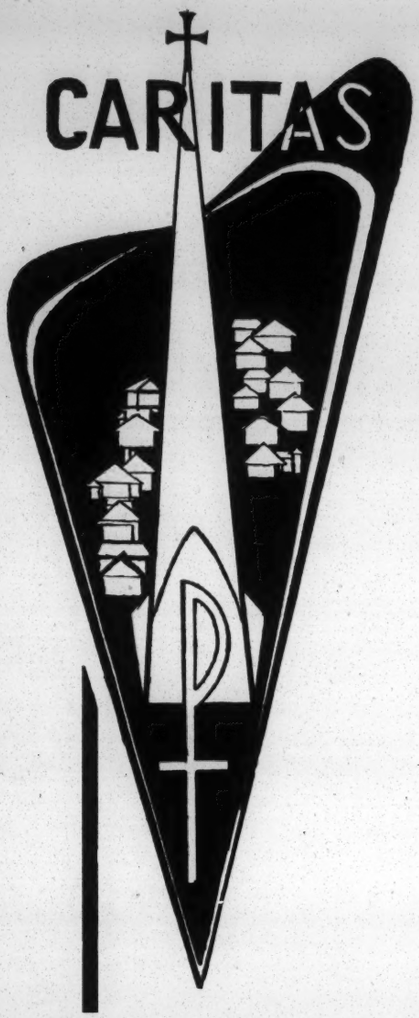
It was good to hear from you. I agree that a manager for the Quilting Co-op is a necessity. The Southern Regional Council is unable to make grants of the size requested, however, and all I could do was to forward everything on to northern foundations with my recommendation. I only wish you could be the person employed, when a manager becomes a reality.

Have a good holiday season.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh



NEW ORLEANS
HOUSE OF STUDIES & PUBLICITY
3316 FELICIANA STREET
WH. 9-8246

ABITA SPRINGS
HOUSE OF FORMATION
TALITHA CUMI
892-4345

BATON ROUGE
PARISH HOUSE
1354 N. 38TH STREET
DI. 2-1760

December 11, 1966
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
57 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

As you recall, I worked as manager for the Freedom Quilting Bee this past summer. I cannot adequately express the enthusiasm and cooperation that I found among the members of the co-op.

Very early in my work with the co-op one of the members said to her young daughter something that is still fresh in my mind: "Your mother could have been a wonderful woman if she had had the opportunity to get an education. This woman was not only speaking for herself but for all other people who have not been given a chance to overcome poverty.

The members of the co-op are eager to learn as well as to discover and use their talents, but they are greatly in need of someone who can direct them. If there is any way possible that the Southern Regional Council can sponsor the necessary funds requested by Rev. Francis Walter, a group of people will be given a chance to develop into informed and productive citizens.

Sincerely yours,
Lois Deslonde

cc: Rev. Francis X. Walter

December 21, 1966

Mr. Robert T. Knupp
P. O. Box 3123
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Dear Mr. Knupp:

Thank you for your letter asking for information concerning consumer education.

I am sending you a variety of hand-out leaflets dealing with consumer problems. These leaflets are available at 2¢ a piece from BAND, San Francisco (complete address is on the leaflet), a consumer action program sponsored by OEO. I am presently trying to put together some simple pamphlets having to do with consumer problems and will make these available to you soon.

Please give my best to Harry and Jerri Wiersma.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Encl.

Autoptics, Ltd.

P. O. BOX 3123 / NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219
TELEPHONE (615) 298-5833 USA

November 29, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Re: Consumer Education

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Mr. & Mrs. Harry Wiersema have referred me to you as a source of information regarding the availability of consumer- education resource materials. Some independent groups here in Nashville -- among them a small group working as "The Woodbine Project" (Woodbine is a predominantly poor White area of Southeast Nashville) -- are doing grass-roots neighborhood organization work, and feel that general consumer education is a good focus-point for their initial efforts. I agree with them, but the agency with which I work -- the Metropolitan Action Commission (the local CAA) -- apparently feels by consensus that the field is too radical.

Can you provide me (to pass on to them) with information on shopping techniques, landlord-tenant relations, packaging and pricing, interest rates and time-purchase plans, and the like? I know of the programmed materials available through Basic Systems, Inc., but know (a) of their expense and (b) of their conservatism (emphasis on "name" brands, e.g.). Know of any other possibilities?

Incidentally, you might directly contact one of the neighborhood workers at The Woodbine Project, Mr. Brian Heggen. The address of the project house is 2317 Cruzen Avenue, Nashville 37211; they (three persons) are also vaguely interested in organizing a buying cooperative. If you have any experience in that area, they would be ecstatic to hear from you.

Sincerely,

Bert Knupp

Robert T. Knupp

-- Vehicle accessories -- Bumper stickers -- Lighting devices -- Reflective materials -- Automobiles --
Einfuhr und Vertrieb von Autozubehör -- Haftplakaten -- Beleuchtungsapparaten -- Folien -- Automobilen

SOUTHERN CONSUMERS'

COOPERATIVE, INC.

425 GENERAL MOUTON STREET · LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70501
P. O. BOX 3005 · PHONE: 232-1126

Dec. 22, 1966

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Al:

We have exhausted our supply of "Black" Santas. I am sorry about that. We just could not meet all production demands this year. We had not suspected so many people would want a black Santa.

But we will do something about this for next season. We think we will advertise that we can supply black Santas, real and alive in the flesh.

Again, A happy holiday to you.

Sincerely,

Carol Prejean

ES

?

What's DARE

an Episcopal group?

?

AU

December 27, 1966

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Will:

Having put it off as long as my conscience will let me, I am responding to your letters December 12 and December 20. (If you can cover--by actual count--fifteen items in two letters, I have a right to answer both in one!)

(1) I'll ask Carol to send you thirty (30) copies of my report at the annual meeting and a like number of Paul's speech. The latter may not be reproduced yet, but you will get it sooner or later.

(2) Concerning the hospital situation in Durham, it is unclear to us whether you need someone technically qualified in matters of hospital administration <u>or</u>, being reasonably sure <u>what</u> should happen, need help in organizing the community to bring it to pass. If the fomer, you could hardly do better than to consult Dr. Raymond Wheeler to help or suggest someone who could help. If the latter, you might get in touch with Florence Robin of the American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia (52 Fairlie Street, Atlanta), who has literally written the book on how to round up the liberal forces, lasso the moderate forces, and mount a campaign to get something done right. I will also ask Carol to send you a copy of the manual she wrote,

Transition Without Tragedy, which has to do specifically with efforts to prevent closing of public schools a few years back, but incorporates the general principles of any such endeavor. Florence is very, very busy here, of course, and I doubt that she could serve as your consultant (although she can do wonders within a one or two day visit). But if she cannot assist personally, perhaps she will know of someone in North Carolina who could. In any case, we figure that we could provide the necessary travel costs and/or consultant fees.

(3) As for the Quality Education Committee of Winston-Salem, it would be very difficult for someone not familiar with the particular situation to come in and provide guidance on what needs to be done to get quality education in a city. Although our friends in AFSC have done much in trying to promote school desegregation under Title VI, I don't know of anyone who has fought a battle involving the whole range of questions arising in connection with a proposed bond issue and the implications of school location, improvement, etc., for integration. It is a shame. But all I can do is to say that, if you find a consultant you need, we probably could provide the fees and travel.

(4) I think Happy Lee would make a startling Board member and/or President of NCCHR. And I gather that is what you need.

(5) Pursuant to your complaint and suggestion, we have places plates addressed to the state council directors in our "News Media" category, which means that hereafter all of you should receive, via first class mail, the very first mailing of any publications and accompanying news releases. Perhaps that will help, although I gather that you had in mind some sort of notice before a release. That would be complicated, but if you could spell out a suggested procedure in specific terms, we could toy with the idea.

(6) Thanks for the informative report on DARE. It appears to me that we ought to be able to give them a little money. We have to submit all of these studentsproposals to the donar, and Paul may need a proposal in a little different form. I will check that out and let you know shortly. The letter and report have also been bucked to Al Ulmer for his response.

(7) To the best of my knowledge the Stern Family Fund matching conditions require that the donations to be matched come in denominations of $1,000 or more from a single source. Checks sould be made payable to Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Do you need information other than that? You did not specify, for instance, just how Ray Wheeler's interpretation differs from Marion Wright's.

(8) Happy New Year!

At least this will prove that I read you danged old letters.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

cc: Paul Anthony
AllUlmer

December 28, 1966

Mr. James Steele
C/O Mr. McKinley Bailey, Jr.
3102 Doak Drive
Huntsville, Alabama 35810

Dear James:

I have talked with the Regional Office of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, Seventh Peachtree Street Building, Atlanta, Georgia, and will pass on some information a Mr. Rutland of the Bureau gave me.

Rutland said that they were requiring a minimum of 200 members in groups such as the Sisters before granting a charter for a credit union.

It would be helpful, when you request chartering assistance from the Bureau, if you include your latest financial statement and a copy of your by-laws. You might also emphasize the assistance you expect (or are already receiving from the Redstone and Elk's Credit Unions).

Good luck in all the work this thing is going to ask of you.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

P.S. Say hello to Herb for me. I enjoyed our conversation at the Elk's.

December 28, 1966

Mr. McKinley Bailey, Jr.
3102 Doak Drive
Huntsville, Alabama 35810

Dear Mac:

Here is the "Direct Action" book I mentioned. I hope you can put it to good use.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

December 28, 1966

Miss Sheila Rush Jones
Staff Council
N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and
Educational Fund, Inc.
10 Columbus Circle
New York, New York 10019

Dear Miss Jones:

Enclosed is a copy of the article documenting the gap in housing in Atlanta between units destroyed through federal programs and units built during the same period of time.

I hope this will be of some help to you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl.

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York, N. Y. 10019

JUDSON 6-8397

December 14, 1966

Mr. Albert Ulmer
Southern Regional
Council
Five Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I am writing to confirm the substance of our conversation of last night. You indicated that you would try to obtain for me statistical information showing the number of housing units torn down by urban renewal and the number replaced through public or private construction. I would be happy to receive any other information pertaining to the Vine City proposed school.

Susan

Do you know if anyone in your office would be able to obtain a copy of the Workable Program filed by the Atlanta Urban Renewal Agency with the Federal Urban Renewal Administration. If so, I would very much appreciate having a copy of it.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Best regards,

Sheila Rush Jones

Sheila Rush Jones
Staff Counsel

SRJ:lb

Contributions are deductible for U. S. income tax purposes

12/30/66

Al Ulmer —

See marked sections of letter and report. Let me know what you think.

Ed

Ed — D

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

PHONE: NATIONAL 8-3870

December 30, 1966

Mr. Al Ullmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ullmer:

I have been referred to you by Mr. Norman Kurland of the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty, regarding the attached letter from Mr. Brian Heggen of Nashville. I hope that you will be able to assist Mr. Heggen if he should contact you.

If the AFL-CIO Department of Community Services will be able to help you at any time, please don't hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

Lynn MacGowan

Miss Lynn MacGowan
Department of Community Services

LMG:bg
encl.

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

PHONE: NATIONAL 8-3870

December 30, 1966

Mr. Brian Heggen
South Nashville Community Project
Box 6072
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Mr. Heggen:

Your letter of November 25 to the AFL-CIO was referred to me. I hope you will forgive the delay in my answer. Your letter requested primarily information and resources. I've done some checking around and have found several organizations that would be prepared to help you. You may already be familiar with several of the names listed below. These organizations can offer materials and technical assistance. I would suggest you contact the following people:

Mr. Norman Kurland
Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Mr. B. F. Ihlenfeldt, Administrator
Economic Opportunity Program
The Cooperative League of the USA
59 E. Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Miss Nita E. Whitfield
U S Department of Agriculture,
Extension Service
701 Jefferson Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Robert M. Dolan, Director
Economic Opportunity Program
CUNA International, Inc.
1617 Sherman Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

Mr. Randolph Blackwell
Southern Rural Action of CCAP
50 Whitehall Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Al Ullmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Sue Thrasher, Executive-Secretary
Southern Students' Organizing Committee
Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Mr. Vernon Gordon
Voter Education Service
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georiga

Mr. Milton Ogle, Executive Director
Council of Southern Mountains College
Box 2307
Bevea, Kentucky

Mr. Jack Wasserman
National Sharecroppers Fund
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Colin W. Bell, Executive-Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
160 N. 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mr. Bruno Rantane, Labor Liaison
VISTA
Division of Recruitment
1111 - 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Max DeHaven
AFL-CIO Community Service Representative
United Fund
P.O. Box 2731
Nashville, Tennessee

As you can understand, the mere distance between Nashville and Washington prevents us from offering any direct assistance. However, I'm sure the above people will be able to help you in the areas in which you are interested. Mr. DeHaven is our Community Services representative and we can work with him should you call on him.

The AFL-CIO headquarters rents out films at a cost of from $3.00 to $7.50. However, I do not think this would suit your particular needs.

I'm sorry that we cannot be of more direct assistance to you, but if there is some other way in which we can help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Lynn MacGowan

Miss Lynn MacGowan
Department of Community Services

LMG:bg

Lynn - please reply LS

Nov 23

P.O. Box 6072
Nashville, Tenn.

Norm Kurland CCAP

Union people;

This is supposed to be a great big plea for HELP, so here goes;

We are working toward programs like
- a co-op buying service
- an economic and political education program
- a tutorials program
- encouraging community artistic and theatrical talents.
- a (possible) community union
- a (definite) independent political base for poor whites in the urban South
- a free film each week

You have got the money and contacts and information that we don't have.

We are getting to the people that you haven't reached.

We can help each other.

We could, of course, use your money, but what we really need is information. Either free or <u>very</u> low-cost information.

If you can provide information about any of the programs above, or tell us where to get

immense value to us.

Please help us get these materials.
We'll get the people.
If the word isn't too old,

Solidarity

Brian Heggen
South Nashville Community Project

Nobody much likes poverty.

But nobody likes to do much about it unless they are poor themselves. And poor people have so much to fight for ...

They could use some full-time help--the type of help that they decide they want when they want it--and on their terms

Not more degrading welfare

Not more uniformed bullies

Not more interfering social workers

We think that means a community organizing project that can help people most just by showing them they are not helpless.

We think the people can come to see that poor white people and poor black people don't have to compete for the crumbs in our society and that the way to gain strength is to fight together for economic and political demands.

We think we can create in the white working class community something better than what the Klan and the Nazis have to offer. If we don't do it, they will -- AND THEY ARE PUTTING MILLIONS INTO A CAMPAIGN TO ATTRACT THE PEOPLE.

THE YOUTH

We will be working alot with young people--who aren't taught much in their schools, except obedience ...

Young people who are discouraged from thinking
Young people who are harrassed by the cops
Young people who just "hang around" or work on their cars or get drunk because there isn't much else to do

Young people with the talent, ability and potential that this society has closed its doors to ...

And they sure don't like it. But they don't know what to do about it either. They are trapped and frustrated. They get angry quickly and are always ready for a fight. THEY KEEP TRYING.

And that's the most important thing about them--they haven't given up. They refuse just to accept all the hell that is tossed at them. They can't find a way--yet--to stop being pushed around, but we think they are willing to learn.

That may include learning some things very strange to them such as, "organizing", democratic politics, economics and some lessons about other people in our society--those who can and will help them, those who can and will try to stop them. They can learn to see their own strength and talents

once they have a vehicle for using them. They can get some hope into their lives before they get oldand beaten down.

Then they will be able to do something about the conditions around them and won't have to take being pushed around. They can start doing some pushing and if they push hard enough and long enough, maybe they can push this society right off their backs.

PROGRAM

The community is supporting the housewives' boycott to lower food prices. We want to see a cooperative buying service develop along with a consumer education program.

Tutorials which involve the parents as well as the children are important. We will seek acceptable tutors among our friends and supporters. The tutorials will be part of the oarger program to broaden contact between people. We see that showing films for children and films that the teenagers choose to see are important in a recreation program that the people have control over. We are trying to get a record player, records, a decent library, dart board, later on a pool table.

We think a cooperative day care program would be vital to the community. Also a voter education program will be a necessity.

If the people are to win the battles that their efforts will bring about, they must also know how to use politics--and what politics to use. Thus we hope to tie in a study on the city power structure and ownership patterns. It's vital that people know just WHO controls WHAT in their lives.

It becomes more important every week that passes for staff to be more and on regular jobs less. That means we are more and more dependent upon friends and supporters to keep us alive.

We are part of a movement for a new and more democratic society. We need the financial aid of those who share our faith. We suggest:

--- A monthly pledge to pay all or part of the subsistence for a staff member ($100 a month). Perhaps a group could keep such a pledge.

--- A monthly pledge to pay the cost of renting films (approx. $80 a month)

--- The cost of a 16 mm sound film projector

--- Funds toward building a library or for recreation equipment

--- Funds to run a mimeograph--repairs, paper, ink,

--- Rent and utilities on a 5-room house ($100 a month)

We will appreciate whatever you can do for this effort--thank you.

SOUTH NASHVILLE COMMUNITY PROJECT - Box 6072 - Nashville - 37212

December 30, 1966

Mr. Everett Gill
Penn Community Services
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina 29920

Dear Buddy:

No, I will not be going to the rural conference.

Please let me know what I missed when you get back.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED
ST. HELENA ISLAND
FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA 29920

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

(803) 524-4337

Dec 20. '66

Dear Al -

I'll be going to the Conference on Rural Poverty sponsered by Nat. Assn. for Community Development in D.C. Jan 29 - Feb 1.

Will you be there? It looks as if it will be good. I'll be drumming up trade for our training program.

Best regards.
Merry Christmas.

Buddy

P.S. Perhaps we could share a room and save money to spend on wild Washington parties! Eq.

1. Status of compulsory school laws in other southern states
   A. How many states have such laws ?
   B. What variances between laws exist?
   C. Are such laws effective?

This from Southern Schools: Progress and Problems, Copyright, 1959!

An interesting, highly speculative and generally controversial aspect of the enrollment-attendance picture in the Southern states has to do with the effects wrought by repeal or modification of compulsory attendance laws in seven states. This is a matter directly related to the school segregation-desegregation issue, yet one which is almost impossible of any exact measurement. The attendance laws began toppling in the Deep South when legislature after legislature decided to scrap any laws which might have the effect of forcing a child of one race to attend school with children of the other race. South Carolina took the lead in 1955 with the elimination of its compulsory attendance law.... Within the next few years, six more states either had done away with their attendance laws altogether, or had modified them to the extent that attendance at integrated schools would not be forced against the will of children or parents.

Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia repealed their attendance laws. Virginia subsequently re-enaced an optional attendance law considered by some legislators to be almost meangingless. Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina have made changes to relax attendance laws where compulsory integration would be accomplished by their strict enforcement.

Some school men are convinced that repeal or modification of the laws has resulted in a lessening in school attendance on the part of at least ome children. Others think the effects have been negligible and point to the prevailing public insistence on schooling as a potent force in maintaining high levels of both enrollment and attendance.

Factually, it is extremely difficult to document the impace of such changes one way or the other. School attendance is a composite of many factors.Chief among them is the density of school-age population. That in turn is affected by in-migration, out-migration, birth and death rates, and -- in some states -- seasonal fluctuations caused by demands upon children for agricultural work at harvest time and other critical periods of farm effort.

One illustration of the divided sentiment on the question arose in S. C. in 1958. Lee O. Gaskins, wrote - "a compulsory school attendance law should be reenacted in S. C. to protect the educational rights of children." Mr. Gaskins reported that, following repeal of S. C's compulaory attendance law, he had noted "some rather clear patterns" which refected such things as: a number of six-year-olds not enrolled in school; lack'of regular attendance by 13, 14, and 15 year-old children; "chronic" truancy on the parts of a few 10, 11, and 12 year-olds; and an indifference or outright hostility of some pearents when urged to promote their children's attendance at school.

Without disputing these observations, Director of C. B. Seaborn, of the administrative division of the S. C. Department of Education, remarked that those conditions frequently are present even with compulsory attendance laws and simply reflect a continuing education problem.

Mr. Seaborn pointed to several factors which are contributing to better-than-average and better-than-former attendance. In S. C., as in many Southern States, the ratio of attendance to enrollment is slowly but steadily rising.....

We do not have any research matefials that will give us the number of children out of school because of no compulsory school law in Mississippi. Following is the total expenditure for the session 1960-61 as reported in the Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Education to the Legislature of Mississippi:

Administration	White	Colored	Total
3,360,598.42	46,205,113,34	26,723,109.35	= 72,928,222.69

Transportation	Operation of Plant	Maintenance	Fixed charges
8,076,943.95	5,869,144.99	3,620,772.86	5,419,385.28

Auxiliary Services	Total Current Cost Applicable Per Pupil	Food Services
473,912.32	101,095,655.67	4,098,634.21

Total Current Operation: 105,194,289.88.

Dear Al,

Well, you asked for it. There was something good at the convention. In fact, there were three or four good things. Now you know about it.

Not much improvement here. I've asked for a transfer.

Saw Elbert, Priscilla, Bob Vondrasek in Chicago. It was a bit of a good time. Reminded me to tell you the story of beep and beep-beep. Also the one about what size rubbers. Oh yeh, the one about the Russian troops being reviewed.

Met a lot of nice people here. Yesterday the director of another agency marched into the office with a broad like you almost never see. I almost had an orgasm right then and there. She is introduced as the CORE representative to the educational task force. I was sticking out so far in front that I couldn't get up to say "hello" without pushing her out the door. And when you're as small as I am that's saying something. After

some mumbles about this and that I was saved by her escort coming in. All I wanted to say was "let's fuck." It kept getting in the way of all clear speech. Well, that's life in the big city.

Now tell me. What have you done? How have you done it? Exactly which groups are you in contact with? How do they respond to ideas? Is there any action program? What laws are you working with? How strong are your laymen? How far are they willing to go? How often do you see them? What are the other professionals like? What kind of broads are there? Well, what are you waiting for? Write something more.

Joe

DRAFT

Miss Geraldine Neil
Skidmore College
Saratoga Springs, New York

Dear Miss Neil:

Thank you for your letter requesting my opinions, predictions, and evaluation of the Freedom Democratic Party.

You asked what I would term the gains of the FDP at the National Convention last August. I suggest these:

1. The gain of national recognition, and the bringing to light for the nation to see that 40% of Mississippi population was unrepresented by the regular delegates of the Democratic party.
2. The change in the Credential's Committee applicable to 1968 to see that all delegates to the 1968 Convention be chosen through processes that would not exclude Negroes.
3. The fact that Michigan, Minn., New York, Wisconsin, Oregon, and California issued resolutions in support of the FEP.
4. The challenge of the FDP precipitated the ~~sending home~~ WALKING OUT of A MAJORITY OF the racist delegation.
5. The fact that many delegates present went home knowing had there been a "floor fight" that the FDP very possibly would have been seated.
6. A gain made by forcing the Democratic party to at long last cut some of its ties with the Jim Crow South.

Your second question, requesting my prediction of the future of the FDP in relation to the National party is difficult to answer.

I understand plans are being made to challenge on the national level again by attempting to have state senators and representatives in Congress removed on the grounds that they were chosen

through a discriminatory voting procedure. This move will center more national attention on the FDP from the national party.

The fact Mississippi went 87.13% for Goldwater while Johnson carried the South 52.48% will force the national party to realize that the present Democratic party in Mississippi is not in the national party any longer. A realization of this could help the FDP to take over the regular party machinery--which I take to be its goal.

This take-over would have an even better chance if the FDP is successful in its present effort to solicit the support of "poor whites". The added muscle and representation would be quite visible from Democratic Party Headquarters.

Lastly, you asked my personal views of the FDP. Of course, the above comments are all shaded by the same but I'll attempt an effort at summarizing in conclusion.

Despite the fact some said the MFDP was wrong "politically" its being right morally, emotionally, and aesthetically perhaps moved politics, or at least Democratic politics, one sand grain width away from expediency and that much closer to the road of justice. I was glad the "Purists" won out over the "politicizers", as Myron Kolatch calls them. I agreed with the decision not to take the two delegates-at-large seats in that it was a sacrifice of the principle of right for a worthless pawn.

DRAFT

The Freedom Party's future as the legal representative of the Democratic National Party in Mississippi appears to depend on several questions:

1. Will the FDP continue to be successful in gaining "grass roots" support, Negro and white?
2. Will the national party continue interest in the FDP?
3. Will the anti-discriminatory clause be enforced in the far-off future 1968 convention?

And the last question is the crucial one.

4. Can the people who are the strength of the FDP be "legally" registered?

I hope this is of some help to you in completing your thesis. I am sorry for all the ifs and questions. They seem right though at this time. I would very much like to see a copy of your completed product, if not invconvenient. If I can be of any further help, especially in the way of research materials, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta

Mr. Fletcher Baldwin
Professor of Law
School of Law
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Fletcher,

I have searched through some of our files and have come up with the following material. Though by no means complete, it represents a sample at least. If you have the time why not send me a list of specific items you would find useful to your study and I will get our research department to looking for it.

GA.

Capital punishment in Georgia for the years 1945-1962
167 electrocutions
132 were Negro males: 1 Negro female : 34 white males

Crimes for which the death penalty was imposed: (figures not given by race)
Murder : 135 males, 1 female
Rape : 26 males
Robbery by force and intimidation: 5 males

U.S.

For the 32 year period, 1930 - 1961, 53.9% of the prisoners executed under civil authority were Negroes.

Of the 34 robbers and buglars put to death during this period, 29 (85)% were Negro and all but one were executed in a Southern or border state.

Of the 442 rapists putto death (same period 1930-1961) 397 (90%) were Negro and all but two were executed in a Southern or border state. This fact is even more striking when it is remembered that over half of all convicted rapists are white.

I think we can gather much more information if you so desire. But just a note saying what specifically you want will save us wasted work.

I enjoyed the lunch and it is always nice to talk with pretty ladies. Hope your work is going smoothly. My regards to your student-wife. (that has a strange sound to it).

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

Al Ulmer

PEACE CORPS

Washington, D. C. 20525

Monday

Al,

Many thanks for climbing out of bed on Friday & escorting me around town. It was damn interesting for all of us — and I'm glad I got to do more than shake hands & smile with you for a change. Maybe that's why I felt bad about getting you out of bed. Emma's faith in you — which is considerable — has always been the extent of my knowledge of Al Ulmer & since we've never had any time to get acquainted I've felt a little silly referring to you like an old buddy.

I would like you to get together with Mr. Tom Johnson of Morehouse — the PC program Project Director — to talk to him — with him — about how to make some impact along the lines you mentioned Friday with the trainees & the program. I'll ask him to get in touch with you. I'm a little sensitive about overwhelming either him & Morehouse with young

PEACE CORPS

Washington, D. C. 20525

X-PCVs, route & of recent contact with Atlanta. But what the hell, gotta keep the ball game rolling!

I'm leaving Washington this week for some schooling at Northwestern but I'll still be a consultant available for planning & will revert to full time training office in June. I am thinking about living in Atlanta this summer with the program if it's possible.

I hope that the next time I'm down I can spend some more time talking with you & looking around the City - perhaps rural Georgia too. Maybe I can sleep on your couch.

See you soon.

Roger

Dear Al,

You probably don't know so I'll tell you — Velma quit. I was in San Francisco over Christmas and talked with her. What it boiled down to was that she was doing social casework plus a non-communication with her boss. Her situation was so good compared with mine that I felt like sending a telegram back with my own resignation.

What are your plans after the internship? Talked with Gerry and Bob Vondrasek separately. We're thinking of community developement. Following this line I put out some feelers in California. There is a new organization being set up specifically for community development. I've asked a guy who is a consultant to it to put in some good words from the inside. Are you interested?

What have you done with this book report business? As I still don't understand what the good Bishop Green wants I haven't sent any in. Incidentally, he posted a note on the top of that

income tax business asking if everything was well because he didn't hear from me. I wrote back a pat on the head i.e. "I'm following your recommendation of making the best of a difficult situation," and a kick in the balls "but the situation hasn't improved." Followed by a finger in the eye "will let you know when all fails."

Do something new and let me hear from you.

Best,

Jael

JAMES W. RHEA, M.D.
1809 Carter Avenue
Columbus, Georgia 31906

Dear Al,

All of us really enjoyed your visit and most wonderfully a spark has been kindled under our young people. Their 1st meeting is this afternoon at the Public Library - in the conference room.

John Ballard has been discouraged at home from taking such an active part but he will preside today. Jeanne Ansley + I are going to the meeting to "bartend" - (RC's).

I asked Bob Lindsey if he agreed with your comments on Nigeria + he said he wished he could have stayed to let you know he thought your descriptions most apt. His date

had been having trouble with her insulin with all the holiday festivities or he would have stayed to comment more on the Nigerian economic "big picture" -

John Ballard might appreciate a word from you not to go against what his family wishes but to encourage him generally -

John Ballard, Jr.
2116 51st St.
Columbus, Ga.

I only regret we didn't get to have you here longer to hear more about you. We don't know how unattached you are, or anything! Maybe you'll come back to give us another shot in the arm - I might be a more calm hostess. Georgia + the South are going to have a better 1965 with you in the SRC office -

Fondly,
Ann Rhea

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
2809 Governors Drive, S. W.
Huntsville, Alabama

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Al Ulmer:-Deputy Assistant Director of Field Services
-Director-Designate of large Federal bureau specializing in production of memorandums (e.g. memos)
-(and general office flunky)
From: Mr. Robert (B.) S. Valder: Elenor Roosevelt and NAIRO intern
Re: the nature of the world at large with a concentration upon national, regiona-l and local affairs of contemporary interest to mankind in general with a special emphasis upon those specific items about which man occasionally concerns himself when in moments of madness he crushes that petal of virtue OR how the hell ya doing?

We've had a good week. I got lots of names from SCLC, SNCC and NAACP and Ed did pretty well what with getting exec committee of Board of Registrars and various and other sundry people of relative importance or lack thereof. Looks as tho we are going to have a problem on Oct. 2 about what to do about all the people (a nice problem to have I might add). What with the new job and significance of one Mr. Wiley Branton and the apparent interest expressed to both Ed and I during the week the Davis Room the capacity of which is only 400 (four hundred) might just be too small. (We'll probably end up with 10 people there-8 of them state troopers.) But things do look good-and I might add rather exciting. Ed's going to em-cee the conference cause he thinks, and I agree, that somebody who knows whats going one and who has their radar turned on for hostilities, etc. has to preside and who else but a preacher turned do-gooder could turn the trick?

I had intended to write at length about my impressions of and experiences with SNCC but when the Executive Director informed me to day that not only will Branton, Atkinson, et. al. be there but that we will even be so fortunate as to have the physical presence of one Mr. A. Ulmer I knew that we had reached the milinium (that ain't how that's spelt) I decided that I would forego such communications until then. We're really glad that you and Pat can make it over. I just wanted to let you know that due to train schedule problems, my own schedule on Sun and Mon of next week and the fact that I'm leaving for Montgomery next Thurs. morning Jan and the kids will be unable to get back from God's country (e.g. Iowa) until Sun. Oct. 3 and will thereby not be in Mont. next week. I just thought you might want to know this just in case Robbin was comin over thinking she'd have the companionship of a person of like sex. Now I ain't saying don't bring her (after all that is your decision!) but just wanted to let you know. Personally I kinda think she'd enjoy herself. When you get in why not call the Moreland Smiths and/or Clifford Durrs as they will know where to locate me. The local council is meeting on Thurs. at 7:30 P.M. and I'll be there to inspire and confuse--would be nice if you could make that schedule permitting. Also hope to have something lined up to do with Rufus Lewis-the Negro fellow I mentioned to you--on Fri. sometime so let me know when you'll be arriving so that I might know when to schedule it (I'd suggest that you write your reply to Moreland Smiths at 3236 Bankhead Ave. in Montgomery as I might leave here Tues. to make the Sept. meeting of the B'ham council that nite). If you can't get to Mont. till Sat. or late Fri. may be we could get something lined up for Saturday after the conference(However, I would guess that about that time we will be ready for straight jackets. CUB4 long in any event.

(over)

Bob

Upon reading above memo please DESTROY same

Benedict College
Columbia, S.C.

Dear Al,

Thank you so much for writing to tell me about NARIO. I have written V. Jordan asking him about a job.

I heard from Hayes today. He was telling me something about the SSOC meeting this weekend. I don't think that I can make it because of classes.

Thank you for attending the Conference December 4, 5 and 6th. We were very glad to have you share your wealth of knowledge with us.

Merry Christmas, Al.

Mary Ann

FROM THE DESK OF

JO McMAKIN
Field Director

AL,

Just read your "Ain't Gonna Let Nobody Turn Me Round". I didn't know you'd written anything else 'til someone (I've forgotten who.) at the Conference asked me if I'd read it: They were impressed -- so am I. Too, the Vine City brochure looks good: The photographs are excellent.

That's it! Just wanted you to know that your N. C. cheering section is still active.

Oh, and remind me when next we meet to tell you about last Sat. eve at Barbara Chertok's in D. C.

Yours for the annihilation of Bookbinders and other stuffed animals,

Jo

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Dear Al,

We are sorry for the other day but we couldn't make it. We would have liked to have a drink with you. It was too late when we left Porchos.

I do hope you will come some time to Paris.

Sincerely

François + Claire Masnata

12 rue Péclet

Paris XV

Photo by Jim Hammock

Poverty Program Discussed

Al Ulmer, representative of the Southern Regional Council, discusses local implication of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act with members of the League of Women Voters and American Assn. of University Women at two informal coffee hours Thursday at the First Methodist Church. Shown above going over the act with Ulmer is Miss Eleanor Kuhl, secretary of the League of Women Voters and program development chairman of the local AAUW.

PEACE CORPS

Washington, D. C. 20525

Greetings Al,

Talked with Tobe Johnson today who tells me that he had a good conversation with you. I take it that he bought some of your points. He had been "softened" at a Conference of the Division of Training in D.C. where Latin America CD got a big plug and the Peace Corps basic idea of integration into submerged parts of the Society — local, national, whole — became clear. I guess I didn't do much of a job explaining this. I walked lightly vis a vis Horchouse and my general militancy about things usually scares Project Directors off so I took a guarded approach.

However, as far as your concerns go, with which I agree, maybe we've got the Program on the right track. Johnson got the point about that fancy School. He made a good counter — that despite the pretty clothing the trainees were going to run head on into some differences and the jar would reverberate through their teaching experience. If Jane's component, and your CD staff can relate the general social background to that we'll be off & running.

For those going to Eastern Nigeria there will be some solid training in Ibo. And we have at least one very sharp Ibo on the faculty who you should get involved in your thinking about CD here & in Nigeria — at least as it relates to teaching and getting to know your community — so he can open the trainees eyes with real specifics from his own point of view.

I think it has a good chance of being a useful training program and please feel free to get involved as much as your time allows. Your ideas are welcome. So is your company.

As for me these days — I'm miserable in school. Feel like a wet rat in 31° weather in a maze. Didn't remember what school was like and didn't know how much my interests has changed in the past 4 years.

So — in proper fashion for a RPCV — I'm wondering just what to do next. I'm looking forward to the Summer and PC work again, although I've had enough of the Training Officer Role.

Al, a fellow I met on the Selma-Montgomery March — a tough, bright & personable guy who is graduating from Harvard's Fletcher School of Diplomacy and . . . — has asked me about what leads I have for either Summer work or full time work with the Peace Corps or the Civil Rights or race relations movement. He's not a hot shot ~~civil rights~~ cause rider. And he's got some good experience under his belt. He's worked summers in Israel (Swimming Coach on a Kibbutz), in Spain, and at the University of Ethiopia. Also worked in Miss. He's a pain and tells some harrowing tales about the consequences of that in Miss. I liked him and would want him on my team. So I gave him your name. He may or may not contact you but if he does this is why. Name Lewis Feldstein.

There's a British gal here at the U. of Chicago who was a VSO at Nsukka & is now studying Social work. She's keen to and might have a summer to work down in the South. I don't know if you need people or are in a position to place them but if you're interested let me know.

Have to sign off. Buried in James Joyce's Ulysses. Keep in touch.

Roger

Operation Crossroads Africa

African Youth Leadership Program

In 1964, Operation Crossroads Africa undertook a pilot project of "Crossroads in America." This program, now known as the African Youth Leadership Program, brought eight African Youth Leaders from four West African countries for a six-and-a-half week stay in the United States last summer. The 1965 program is to include twenty-six participants from twelve countries of West, Central, and East Africa - fourteen French-speaking, and twelve English-speaking. Through this program Crossroads Africa hopes to give the participants an understanding of America and Americans through the same type of person-to-person relationship that our Crossroaders experience in Africa; to enlarge the ideas of both our youth leaders and those from Africa; and to help Americans learn about Africa.

On the basis of careful evaluations by the participants, their escorts, and their hosts, it was felt that perhaps the most rewarding portion of the Youth Leaders' 1964 stay in American was the home-stay portion. All involved in these home-stays indicated that the first-hand experience gained by the African Youth Leaders through living with American families, both Negro and white, in a cross-section of American cities, was invaluable for both the hosts and the guests. Thus, half of the participants' 1965 program is to be devoted to home-stays in order to give them as many insights into American home life as possible.

Operation Crossroads Africa
African Youth Leadership Program

As former Crossroaders, Families of Crossroaders, and Friends of Crossroads, you are perhaps familiar with the pilot project which Crossroads undertook last year, in conjunction with the Department of State, called "Crossroads in Reverse". This project brought eight West African Youth Leaders to the United States - two each from Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria. The purpose of this pilot project was fourfold: to acquaint the African Youth Leaders with the work being done in Youth, Community Development, and Civil Rights Programs throughout the country; to give the Africans an insight into American home-life; to familiarize them with the workings of local, state and federal government; and to help enlarge their knowledge and improve their leadership ability for more effective work in Africa. Since this project was extremely successful, Crossroads in now planning to bring twenty-six Africans from West, Central, and East Africa to the United States this summer.

On the basis of careful evaluations by the African Participants, the Crossroads Staff, the Program Committee, and the Friends and Families of Crossroads, it was concluded that perhaps the most beneficial aspect of the program was the Home-Stay portion. Last summer, the African visitors had an opportunity to live individually with both Negro and white families in various sections of the country. Both the host families and the Africans felt that a great deal of new understanding of the problems of American and African Life was gained; both felt that a fulfilling and enriching person-to-person relationship in depth was achieved at a grassroots level; and both felt that they had enjoyed a unique opportunity to give and to take in an inter-cultural exchange. This year we hope to provide even more opportunities for the African Youth Leaders to speak to groups and individuals about their own families and countries.

Therefore, we at Crossroads are extremely anxious to continue and to expand this aspect of what is now called the "African Youth Leadership Program." If you feel that you would be interested in being host to one of our African Participants when they visit your area, please return the enclosed form to:

Mr. James R. Gross, Jr.
Director, African Youth Leadership Program
Operation Crossroads Africa
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

We hope very much that you will lend your support and cooperation to this very significant venture.

Sincerely,

James H. Robinson

James H. Robinson
Director

JHR/ec

Operation Crossroads Africa
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York
African Youth Leadership Program

FAMILY DESCRIPTION FORM

1. Name: _____

2. Address: _____

_____

3. Telephone Number: _____

4. Children and Other Members of Family:

Name	Age	Sex	At Home?

5. Family's Special Interests, Church Affiliation, Hobbies, Activites:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. Members of Household Speaking French, and Level:

_____

_____

_____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

SCOPE

A Directory of Summer Opportunities
for College Students in Community Service

Published by the United States National Student Association
3457 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104
Telephone 215-BA2-1246 or 215-BA2-1106

Executive Director: Steven McNichols
Editor: Wm. Hamilton Jones

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al;

I apologize for not getting in touch with you sooner, but as you can imagine, getting this directory out has taken up most of my time recently.

Enclosed is a copy of Scope, which I hope you find interesting. Our main problem now is one of distribution, but we think we will be able to have the directory on almost all of the 2,000 campuses by a week from Monday.

As you can see, we used your feature on Atlanta in combination with somwe other material we had here in the office. I hope you like the article; what reaction we have heard so far has been quite enthusiatic.

The check which I have enclosed is less than the amount which I mentioned to you when I originally suggested the article. For one thing, we are trying to stretch our budget as far as possible and use whatever money we can to produce magazines to be distributed on the campuses. Also, we underestimated our editorial and design costs, which adds another complicating factor. If you find this arrangement unsatisfactory, please let me know and I will see that the difference is made up.

I am sorry that this letter id so rushed, but I knew you would want to see a copy of Scope as soon as it came off the press. Hope everything is going well, and I look forward to meeting you some day.

Sincerely,

Tony James

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Alabama Council on Human Relations
Huntsville, Alabama

Dear Ed,

Hayes called to ask me to send some poverty information to you. I have enclosed a letter I wrote to a student in Texas about the Poverty War in which I am guilty to a high degree of plagarism, but one or two of the ideas are mine and several articles that seem to discuss the poverty subject quite thoroughly.

The question of welfare is best assailed by a yound Pulitzer Prize winner, Edgar May, in his new book entitled, The Wasted Americans.

Here are a couple of facts (Dr.Dumbar says you can speak two days if you got six facts. He wouldn't use got,however), about the poverty and welfare situation in your state of Alabama you might wish to allude to:

- Alabama provides less than 52 cents per day to the average AFDC child for food, clothing, shelter and medical care. Averages$22.67/ recipient/month

- Old Age Assistance in Ala. averages 60.40/ month

- Alabama had an average of 354 OAA's per case worker. Texas was worse with 423.

- Two years ago a national eligibility study for Aid to Families with Dependent Children showed Alabama to be one of seven staes where more than half the families receiving such aid were getting the wrong amount of assistance.

- In the four state area of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, 40% of all housing was listed as dilapidated according the United States Census Bureau in their latest findings.

- On the lighter side of this situation Alabama is one of a handfull of states that provide tax-supported birth control services.

- Welfare services in Alabama are controlled by a policy making State Board of Welfare, a group of fifteen lay citizens. Rarely, if ever, do newsmen receive invitation to the meeting of such a board or official notification of its meeting. 21 states in the U.S. have such a system.

Lastly, the best short appraisal of the whole situation is done by Leon Kyserling in three or four pages in the June 12th New Republic. Firstly he says there are only three ways to get more income to the poor: 1. reduce unemployment to a minimum 2. enlarge the incomes of those employed but receiving minimum pay, substandard pay. 3.and, allocate larger shares of the national income to those who cannot be employed, like most of our older people and women with small children but without husbands.

Of course there are more radical solutions such Swift suggests such as eating the children of the poor which cuts down hunger immediately and deals with the longer range problems of unemployment and social maladjustment. You could probably get a laugh out of it, if they didn't think you were serious.

Helpfully,

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

360 Nelson Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30313

688-0331

Dear Al:

Just a quick note to say I'm sorry we never got to talk about Vine City when I was up there last.

Are things looking any better? Worse?

One thing I tried to do to ease a little of the tension in the area was to get Otis to write a piece for the Vine City Voice. I thought that might put Mrs. Bolden and Hector Black on the spot if they refused to run something he'd written.

I don't think he thought there was any good in trying, however.

At any rate, I hope we can talk together sometime soon.

Sincerely,

Bond

Tuesday

Dear Al

This is what I had in mind. If it's too sketchy, or misdirected, or inaccurate in any respect, it can be corrected. Also can be dramatized, if necessary. I didn't include any specific examples of what has been done thru community organization, but that can be added too. Please include on the <u>needs</u>: transportation for students. I'll give you a phone call after you've received this.

John Barrow

Proposed Community Organization Project
Submitted to Vine City Improvement Association

Purpose: To achieve through legal, civil, and democratic means any project of improvement, maintenance, or protection desired by the residents of the neighbothood.

Procedure: College students, working in teams of two, will become acquainted with a designated neighborhood area, find out from the residents if there are problems the neighborhood would like to work on, and then invite those residents to a general meeting to discuss any problems and possible solutions. Residents will then seek to implement solutions. Students will assist whenever needed. If residents desire, they can form into an organized group, with their own elected officials. The role of the student organizers is then finished.

Important Things to Remember:

The only effective work that can be done in a neighborhood will have to be done by the people who live there.

City officials are more likely to pay more attention to an organized group than to an individual, especially if problems are to a certain degree political.

Sustained pressure and/or publicity make authorities acutely aware of problems. Stated metaphorically:

The wheel that squeaks loudest gets the oil.

Community organization depends upon the voluntary action of neighborhood residents. If the student organizers find that there are no problems concerning a neighborhood, or that neighbors are unwilling to organize, then they will cease activity in that area.

Needed Resources:

Student volunteers
Available printing supplies and equipment
Meeting place (church, home, community center, etc.)
Adult worker to serve as adviser to neighborhood groups after they are organized

ALABAMA STATEWIDE CONFERENCE
ON GOVERNMENTAL ANTI-POVERTY AND OTHER
PROGRAMS TO AID LOW-INCOME RURAL PEOPLE

Est. 751 / Delta 606 535 - 7:24 P.M. 7 A.M.

Information on Housing Accommodations and Meals

Suggested Accommodations:

Harris Motel, Thurman Street, Montgomery (at campus)
single - $7.50
double - $2.00 additional

Ben Moore Hotel, S. Jackson and High Streets, Montgomery
single - $7.25
double - $2.00 additional

Mid-Town Holiday Inn, Madison Avenue, Montgomery
single - $7.35-$7.50
double - $2.00 additional

PLEASE MAKE YOUR OWN RESERVATIONS FOR OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS.

Meals will be served at the campus cafeteria:
Breakfast - 50¢
Lunch - 50¢
Dinner - 60¢

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please tear off this portion and mail to:

Mr. Joe L. Reed, Executive Secretary
Alabama State Teachers Association
853 Thurman Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

There is no registration fee.

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Occupation or Organizational Affiliation _____

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THE DESEGREGATION OF SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: A PSYCHIATRIC STUDY, by Robert Coles, M.D. Two-year research by child psychiatrist on effects of school desegregation, 25 pp., July, 1963. Sponsored jointly by SRC and ADL. .50
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THE CIVIL RIGHTS CRISIS: A SYNOPSIS OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS. A listing of racial protest and reaction in the South by state and city. I. covers period April-June, 1963; III. covers period July 24-August 28, 1963. These synopses are neither press releases nor detailed analyses, but very brief statements of action. .20
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THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH: HOUSTON, report based on survey by Prof. Art Gallaher, November, 1961; ATLANTA, Prof. Carl Holman, research coordinator, May, 1962; CHATTANOOGA, Dr. Major J. Jones, research coordinator, February, 1962. .20
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LEADERSHIP REPORTS

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L-16 ATLANTA AND WASHINGTON: RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, by Frank H. Stallings, Associate Professor of Education, University of Louisville, 1960.

L-23B DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION. Fact sheet, Feb. 1963.

L-23D DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION. Fact sheet, Dec. 1964.

L-25 NEW CENSUS LOOK AT CITIES AND RACE. Reprint from the Washington Post, 1961.

L-26 ADDRESS BY GENERAL LUCIUS D. CLAY. Remarks on the industrial climate of Georgia. 1961.

L-27 THE EASY OR THE HARD WAY? Aspects of the option taken in parts of Virginia and North Carolina not to desegregate schools. 1961.

L-28 ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT. 1961.

L-29 AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION ON RACE. Scientists reject theories of Negro racial inferiority. 1961.

L-30 A POSITIVE PLAN TO HELP SOLVE OUR RACIAL DILEMMA. Reprint from Jackson (Mississippi) State Times, November 1961; and BIRMINGHAM FACES A HARD DECISION, reprint from the Birmingham (Alabama) News, October 1961.

L-31 SLIPPING SEGREGATION: NEGROES WIN LOWERING OF MORE BARRIERS IN SOUTH. Reprint from Wall Street Journal, January 1961.

L-32 REFUTATION OF "RACE AND REASON," by Dr. William P. Sullivan, Asst. Professor of English, McNeese State College, Lake Charles, Louisiana. 1962.

L-33 A STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDED POLICE POLICY RESULTING FROM THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CONFERENCE ON "The Challenge of Desegregation for American Police Executives." 1962.

L-34 DESEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. Report on Catholic dioceses in 11 states. May 1962.

L REPORTS (Cont'd)

L-34A DESEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. August 1963.

L-35 STATE COMMISSIONS ON HUMAN RELATIONS: Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia. 1962.

L-36 RICHMOND QUIETLY LEADS WAY IN RACE RELATIONS. Reprint from the Washington Post. 1962.

L-41 EXCERPTS FROM SPEECHES OF GOVERNOR BERT COMBS OF KENTUCKY AND SECRETARY OF COMMERCE LUTHER T. HODGES. Both speeches concerned national need for development of a deeper understanding of the meaning of practical human brotherhood. 1963.

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L-45 PUBLIC EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI. Analysis of reports from Departments of Public Welfare and Education of Mississippi, noting gap in educational opportunities for whites and Negroes. 1963.

L-46 VOICE OF THE PEOPLE: 'AT THIS VERY LATE HOUR.' -- A letter co-authored by two citizens of Birmingham, James A. Head and Charles P. Zukoski, Jr., reprinted from the Birmingham News, Sept. 30, 1963.

L-47 THE QUESTION FROM JACKSONVILLE. Description of Jacksonville's racial outbreak of 1964.

REPRINTS, Single Copy Feee

New York Times, 9-27-59, "The Agony of the Southern Minister," by Ralph McGill.

Washington Post, 10-7-62, "The South's Pattern of Violence Has Changed," by George McMillan.

"Segregation v. the Space Age," by Marion Wright, 4-9-48.

Harper's, June, 1958, "The Easy Chair," by Harry S. Ashmore (Little Rock).

New York Times, 4-1-60, "A Southern View of the South," by Harold Fleming.

BOOK, paperback, THIS IS WHAT WE FOUND, by Ralph and Carl Creger (Little Rock). Negro history, useful to elementary and high school students. .25

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Monthly issues prior to 1966 .20
Quarterly issues 1.00

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

MEMO TO: PA
VJ
AU

FROM: EFV

Today I had a call from a Mr. Albert Fuentus, who is with the Texas organization PASO (P_____ Association of Spanish Organizations; could P be T for Texas?) Mr. Fuentus has talked with Bob Alexander and Hank Brown and thinks that we will be having some project with Spanish-speaking Americans in Texas. His worry seems to be that his and like organizations will be over-looked. He has a general complaint against outside money that comes to white leaders and never finds its way to Mexican Americans or Negroes.

He says this view is shared by a Mr. Durham and a Mr. Sutton and Frances Williams, all of whom had evidently spoken with Hank Brown.

One specific example which he gave was Larry Goodwin's use of voter funds (could these have come from SRC?) which funds were granted on the basis of information and analysis which Fuentus says he and others did and that Goodwin returned from a meeting in Atlanta having received money and began to tell "everybody what to do".

Particular reference was made to the Crystal City campaign which Fuentus did not feel good about as an example because of its complete segregation in everything from city facilities to city records. Fuentus was also suspicious of money that went to the GI Forum or LULACS (Leadership U_____ Latin-American Citizens S_____).

This all sounds to me as if it is the second round on the rumor from Hank Brown to Don Slaiman that we were making some grant of money to Hank for working with Latin-Americans.

Fuentus also said that he's been active in establishing a non-profit corporation under OEO and I believe he mentioned either credit unions or cooperatives. If he's been successful in these it may be of interest to Al.

Fuentus can be reached at 438 International Building, San Antonio, Texas. He says his organization relies primarily on volunteers, and money is tough to come by; and he realizes that they have real problems maintaining communication within and outside the state. I pass this on for what it is worth. If we are planning nothing in Texas at this time perhaps I should write him saying so. We should find out what Hank Brown or someone said at the November meeting that makes them think we're sending money to Texas. I believe Fuentus said that PASO (TASO?) grew out of the Kennedy Clubs.

Paul Anthony -

We hope Al Ulmer can join us in Berea at 9 am Friday, Nov. 12. Galen Martin, Berly Ayer and I will be there, and if it is agreed at ~~that~~ time ~~that~~ Berea would be the best site, we'll also see Berea College administrators. We should be finished by mid-afternoon ~~that~~ day.

Doug Kelley

Paul Anthony

Room 1675

Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O R A N D U M

TO:

FROM: Al Ulmer

You are invited to the office of the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, Monday, November 1st, at 2:00 P.M., to meet Mr. Frank Sloan. Mr. Sloan is the newly-appointed Southeastern Regional Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, with a responsibility for the states of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Mr. Sloan will talk about the existing programs and the future plans of OEO for our region and entertain questions from the group.

All. - From Jean Lenine -

The only section of the Economic Opportunity Act that provides for housing is section 311. ~~under~~ Under this section, congress has approved 25 million to provide services of education sanitation, day care and housing for 7½ million migrant and seasonal farm workers. In the past, funds have been used for two types of L.P(?) One has been demountable housing for migrants and the other has been self-help permanent housing in conjunction with loans from Farm Home Administration.

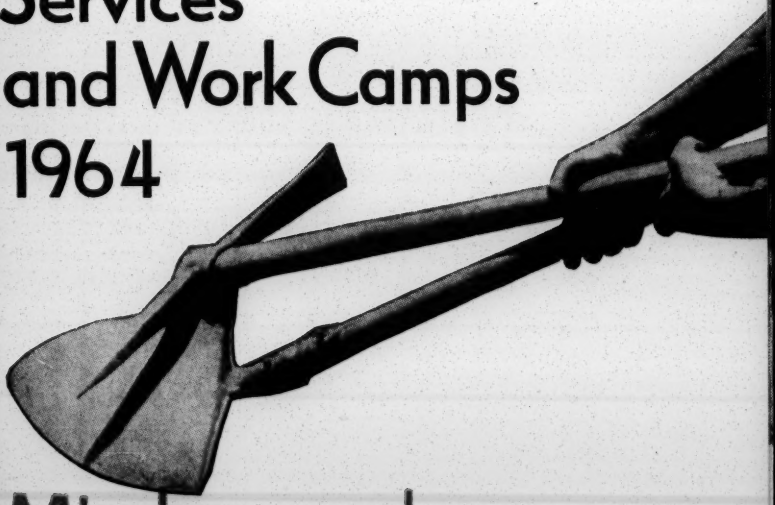
Service Civil International

Services et Chantiers Internationaux

Dienste und Arbeitslager

サービス、シビル、インターナショナル、

Services and Work Camps 1964



Międzynarodowa Służba Cywilna

التعاون السلمي العالمي

Origin

The first international work camp was held near Verdun in France in 1920. An international group of volunteers helped re-build peasants' houses destroyed in the War. Out of this experiment in reconciliation grew the Service Civil International (SCI). This movement aims at bringing together people of all nationalities, background, ages and occupation to work for better understanding, reconciliation and peace, by carrying out projects of public usefulness and helping underprivileged communities. Its work demonstrates the value of an international constructive service for which SCI tries to win official acceptance in the place of military service. The volunteers are expected to do a serious job of work with and for the community and have the self-discipline necessary for effective service and harmonious group life.

Development

SCI gradually grew into an organization working in many parts of the world. National branches were formed in countries where the organization took firm roots. Each branch works out its own programme according to local needs, but all camps are international. The International Committee decides on all major questions of policy in the organization.

Services

SCI's work may be classified as follows:

1. **Week-end work camps,** mostly in the slums of big cities, where numerous volunteers give a week-end to help clean and redecorate the homes of old and poor people.
2. **Traditional camps,** with emphasis on useful work for a needy community and international understanding.
3. **"East-West" work camps,** in co-operation with Youth Organizations of socialistic countries, to develop international understanding between peoples of different ideologies and ways of life.
4. **Work with refugees** in situations where there are very urgent needs, i. e. Algerian refugees in Tunisia and Morocco in 1958 to 1962; Tibetan refugees in India since 1959.
5. **Emergency camps** organized immediately after a natural catastrophe. These camps not only bring rapid help to people in distress, but also demonstrate one of the tasks of international constructive service.
6. **Work and study camps,** where particular emphasis is given to studying problems which cause prejudices and misunderstandings, and to learning to render more effective service.
7. **Long-term voluntary service** in economically under-privileged areas, mainly construction work and fundamental education in community development projects.

Place of service	Nationalities	Volunteers	Total	Period	Type of work
Algeria					
El Fas / El Khemis	13	45		1. 1.—10. 10.	Construction of a village
Tlemcen	5	18		1. 1.—10. 10.	Medical aid for district of Sebdou
Sidi El Larbi	5	10		1. 1.—31. 12.	Community development work
Matmora	2	2		1. 1.—31. 12.	Milk distribution center Medical aid
Sebdou	7	9		1. 1.—31. 12.	Medical aid for district of Sebdou
Ain Djedja	5	5		1. 1.—23. 3.	Community development work
Les Attafs	3	15		20. 12.— 6. 1.	Reconstruction of Relais Poste
Ighril-Malin (Kabylie)	3	16	120	30. 4.—15. 11.	Construction of water system
Austria					
Bach (Tyrol) Adl/SCI	7	16		26. 7.—22. 8.	House construction for poor farmer
Haggen (Tyrol)	6	13		26. 7.—22. 8.	Preparatory work for reafforest.
Linz	8	21	50	3. 8.—15. 9.	Gardening wage earning for work in Algeria
Belgium					
Herstal	13	75		4. 7.—30. 8.	Demolition of a building for a new construction of technical school
Mont Comblain	4	12		23. 7.—15. 8.	Redecoration of a Children's Home
Bruxelles	5	17		1. 8.—25. 8.	Preparatory work for a play-ground
Namur	5	20	124	1. 9.—15. 9.	Collecting tins of milk and money for Algeria
Ceylon					
Walagambahuwa	3	52	52	15. 8.—30. 8.	Construction of a village centre
France					
Lille	4	20		24. 12.— 2. 1.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Monsac	2	21		25. 3.— 1. 5.	Camp for Conscientious Objectors
Marseille-Aix	5	20		25. 3.— 5. 4.	Outside decoration of Center for handic.
St. Martin-du-Puy	5	25		27. 3.— 8. 4.	Redecoration in Home for handicapped
Oust	4	15		27. 3.— 8. 4.	Creation of a formation center
Marseille	3	15		27. 3.— 9. 4.	Teaching in Algerian Center
Raimbeaucourt	4	20		27. 3.— 8. 4.	Decoration in a Center for handic.
Rocroi	2	7		1. 4.— 8. 4.	Decoration of a youth center
Vincennes	8	47		6. 4.—11. 4.	Work and study camp for future leaders
Nersac	6	25		15. 4.—15. 6.	Redecoration of homes for Harkis families
St. Martin-du-Puy	3	10		15. 6.—25. 7.	Redecoration in Home for handicapped
Moulis (Ariège)	6	25		1. 7.—31. 7.	Road construction
Sor (Ariège)	4	15		1. 7.—15. 7.	Road repairs
Sentein (Ariège)	9	45		1. 7.— 6. 8.	Laying water pipe-lines in 3 villages
Engomer (Ariège)	4	15		2. 7.—17. 7.	Road construction
Augirein (Ariège)	5	20		3. 7.—17. 7.	Road construction
Bedeille (Ariège)	3	15		4. 7.—17. 7.	Road construction
Bègles-Bordeaux	7	35		5. 7.—30. 9.	Redecoration in old people's homes
St. Girons (Ariège)	10	50		5. 7.—15. 8.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Ourdis (Htes Pyr.)	11	60		6. 7.—27. 9.	Laying water pipe-lines for 2 villages
Lacave (Ariège)	3	15		10. 7.—25. 7.	Road repairs
Sentenac d'Oust	5	25		10. 7.—31. 7.	Roads repairs in the village
Fougères (Bretagne)	4	15		13. 7.—31. 7.	Redecoration of an "open air" center
Floirac-Bordeaux	8	60		15. 7.—30. 7.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Pressignac (Dordogne)	12	91		15. 7.—15. 9.	Construction of a road
St. Avit Senieur	15	105		15. 7.—30. 9.	Archeological excavations
La Bastide du Salat	5	25		16. 7.— 6. 8.	Road repairs
Arrout (Ariège)	3	15		20. 7.—31. 7.	Road repairs
Granville (Manche)	6	50		20. 7.—20. 9.	Road repairs
Le Port (Ariège)	6	30		21. 7.—24. 8.	Laying water pipe-lines
Mercus (Ariège)	8	45		21. 7.—17. 8.	Road construction
Capoulet (Ariège)	5	25		21. 7.—31. 8.	Road repairs
St. Vaury (Creuse)	5	25		25. 7.—10. 8.	Road repairs
Laffrey (Isère)	6	30		1. 8.—27. 8.	Laying water pipe-lines for 2 villages
Rogalle (Ariège)	5	47		1. 8.—10. 8.	Redecoration of the village
Lesponnes (Htes Pyr.)	4	25		2. 8.—18. 8.	Laying water pipe-lines
Ourdon (Htes Pyr.)	5	25		2. 8.—30. 8.	Laying water pipe-lines
[illegible]	5	25		3. 8.—15. 8.	[illegible]

Place of service	Nationalities	Volunteers	Total	Period	Type of work
Scone	8	17		11. 7.—31. 7.	Estate work at school for handicapped
Leith (Scotland)	5	12		11. 7.— 2. 8.	Redecoration & garden. for old people
Bradford	7	9		12. 7.—25. 7.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Danby	9	25		18. 7.— 8. 8.	Estate work at Home for handicapped children
Erskine (camps de jeunes)	4	12		19. 7.— 1. 8.	Gardening & forestry in Hospital
Hull	7	14		25. 7.— 8. 8.	Redecorating homes for old people
Tyneside	6	25		1. 8.—22. 8.	Redecoration in old people's homes
St Helens	9	25		1. 8.—29. 8.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Croydon	6	21		1. 8.—29. 8.	Construction work at Scouts headquart.
Cardiff	6	12		1. 8.—29. 8.	Looking after mentally handicapped children
Cromarty (Scotland)	3	13		6. 8.— 5. 9.	Cleaning work for the poor
Seaford	5	11		7. 8.— 4. 9.	Looking after children at holiday
Leicester	5	14		8. 8.—22. 8.	Redecoration in old people's homes
New Malden	4	13		8. 8.— 4. 9.	Redecoration at Home for old people
Bridgetown	3	13		9. 8.—22. 8.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Wakefield	4	13		15. 8.—29. 8.	Redecoration in homes
Banff	3	12		16. 8.—29. 8.	Ground work at Home for handicapped
Balnakiel (Scotland)	8	19		22. 8.—12. 9.	Improvement of amenities for village
Abingdon	3	9		24. 8.— 5. 9.	Preparation of building at school for maladjusted boys
Ringwood	6	16		5. 9.—30. 9.	Care of handicapped children during staff holidays
Feering	3	12		9. 9.—23. 9.	Estate work at Home for handicapped
Downhill (N. Irlands)	6	16	961	12. 9.— 3. 10.	Tree planting on behalf of National Trust
Holland					
Huis der Heide	3	16		22. 3.— 4. 4. 15. 8.—29. 8.	Help in Home for handicapped children
Bakkeven	8	24		26. 6.—11. 7.	Work and study camp
La Haye	6	8		12. 7.— 9. 8.	Redecoration of old houses
Valthe	5	21		18. 7.—15. 8.	Construction for Community Centre
Sevenum	6	19		1. 8.—22. 8.	Work on communal sports grounds
Wilnis	6	18	106	15. 8.—12. 9.	Work in greenhouses/Wage earning
Greece					
Servia	2	7		1. 1.—31. 12.	Community development work
Servia	5	6		1. 6.—10. 7.	Reafforestation work
Ayos Nikolaos	6	13		20. 7.—12. 9.	Work on irrigation channels
Kerasea	7	24		20. 7.—12. 9.	Work on irrigation channels
Dafni	8	21	71	15. 9.—15. 11.	Work in grounds of mental hospital
Iceland					
Solheimar	3	8	8	12. 7.— 9. 8.	Building for retarded children's Home
India					
Cheriannagar (Madras) (Svalorna / SCI)	3	7		1. 1.—31. 12.	Community development work
Hatibari (Orissa)	2	3		1. 1.—31. 12.	Work with lepers
Kasauli (Punjab) (SAT/SCI)	5	14		1. 1.—31. 12.	Home for Tibetan refugee children
Bhatlagundu (Madras)	4	5		1. 1.—30. 10.	Community development work
Dharamsala (Punjab)	1	1		1. 1.—30. 9.	Teaching work
Cheriannagar (Madras)	4	15		12. 1.— 5. 2.	Building a community center
Shahdra (Delhi)	5	16		14. 1.— 5. 2.	Building a cooperative store
Kasauli (Punjab)	5	9		22. 1.—10. 3.	Construction of a girls school
Khairmal (Orissa)	3	19		15. 5.—30. 5.	Repairing of a children's Home
Anjeh (Simla Hills)	7	22		15. 6.—30. 6.	Road construction
Ulatur (Bihar)	3	20		15. 6.—30. 6.	Road construction
Ghanashyampur (W. Beng)	2	17		17. 6.—30. 6.	Road construction
Jemo (W. Bengal)	4	23		20. 6.—30. 6.	Road construction
Sultanapur Dabas (Delhi)	3	9		16. 8.—23. 8.	Road repair, levelling of play ground
Hastinapur (U. P.)	4	14		24. 8.— 2. 9.	Gardening in a refugee colony
Kalikapore (W. Bengal.)	5	15		11. 10.—18. 10.	Building a community center
Ranikhera (Delhi)	2	12		27. 9.— 3. 10.	Levelling of a play ground
[illegible]	5	26		21. 10.—30. 10.	Filling up a small pond

Bedeille (Ariège)	3	15		4. 7.—17. 7.	Road construction
Bègles-Bordeaux	7	35		5. 7.—30. 9.	Redecoration in old people's homes
St. Girons (Ariège)	10	50		5. 7.—15. 8.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Ourdis (Htes Pyr.)	11	60		6. 7.—27. 9.	Laying water pipe-lines for 2 villages
Lacave (Ariège)	3	15		10. 7.—25. 7.	Road repairs
Sentenac d'Oust	5	25		10. 7.—31. 7.	Roads repairs in the village
Fougères (Bretagne)	4	15		13. 7.—31. 7.	Redecoration of an "open air" center
Floirac-Bordeaux	8	60		15. 7.—30. 7.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Pressignac (Dordogne)	12	91		15. 7.—15. 9.	Construction of a road
St. Avit Senieur	15	105		15. 7.—30. 9.	Archeological excavations
La Bastide du Salat	5	25		16. 7.— 6. 8.	Road repairs
Arrout (Ariège)	3	15		20. 7.—31. 7.	Road repairs
Granville (Manche)	6	50		20. 7.—20. 9.	Road repairs
Le Port (Ariège)	6	30		21. 7.—24. 8.	Laying water pipe-lines
Mercus (Ariège)	8	45		21. 7.—17. 8.	Road construction
Capoulet (Ariège)	5	25		21. 7.—31. 8.	Road repairs
St. Vaury (Creuse)	5	25		25. 7.—10. 8.	Road repairs
Laffrey (Isère)	6	30		1. 8.—27. 8.	Laying water pipe-lines for 2 villages
Rogalle (Ariège)	5	47		1. 8.—10. 8.	Redecoration of the village
Lesponnes (Htes Pyr.)	4	25		2. 8.—18. 8.	Laying water pipe-lines
Ourdon (Htes Pyr.)	5	25		2. 8.—30. 8.	Laying water pipe-lines
Tarbes (Htes Pyr.)	5	25		3. 8.—15. 8.	Redecoration in old people's homes
La Roche Chalais (Dor)	6	30		3. 8.—15. 8.	Estate work of a training center
Fougères II (Bretagne)	4	25		4. 8.—20. 8.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Rennes (Ille et Vil.)	8	55		4. 8.—20. 8.	Redecoration in old people's homes
St. Malo (Ille et Vil.)	6	30		4. 8.—18. 8.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Dinan (Côtes du Nord)	4	15		5. 8.—20. 8.	Redecoration in old people's homes
St. Brieuc (Côtes du Nord)	7	35		10. 8.—25. 8.	Redecoration of homes
Prat (Ariège)	4	20		11. 8.—25. 8.	Road repairs
Villeneuve s/Fère	8	35		15. 8.—14. 10.	Redecoration of the center
Saurat (Ariège)	9	45		17. 8.— 6. 9.	Redecoration in old people's homes
St. Servan (Ille et Vil.)	6	30		18. 8.— 2. 9.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Guingamp (Côtes du N.)	4	20		19. 8.— 3. 9.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Quimper (Finistère)	5	20		24. 8.—11. 9.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Châteaulin (Finistère)	4	15		24. 8.— 5. 9.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Brest (Finistère)	5	20		24. 8.—12. 9.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Morlaix (Finistère)	3	15		24. 8.—12. 9.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Pontivy (Morbihan)	3	15		27. 8.—10. 9.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Vannes (Morbihan)	4	25		1. 9.—15. 9.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Auray (Morbihan)	3	15		1. 9.—15. 9.	Redecoration in old people's homes
Oust (Ariège)	4	15	1663	25. 9.— 1. 11.	Redecoration of the center, part II
Germany					
Bundesrepubl. Deutschl.					
Bad Boll	8	59		1. 1.—30. 4.	Construction of biological clinic
Brachenreuthe	5	24		1. 1.—12. 4.	Building work in Children's Home
Bad Boll	3	28		22. 3.—30. 3.	Work and study camp, leader's training
Hausen	3	8		1. 4.—18. 4.	Redec., renovation of Children's Home
	7	4		1. 10.—18. 10.	
Todtnauberg	12	107		10. 5.—15. 9.	Work in Home for convalescent
Wildemann	4	13		10. 5.—29. 5.	Building work in Youth Center
Göttingen	6	10		22. 6.—10. 7.	Work in Home for handic. children
Föhrenbühl	7	12		13. 7.—26. 7.	Gardening in handic. children's Home
Hüfingen	5	17		20. 7.—31. 8.	Archeological excavat., wage earning
Wuppertal	9	15		25. 7.—22. 8.	Construction in home for handic.
Tauberbischofsheim	5	19		2. 8.—15. 9.	Archeological excavations
Brachenreuthe	4	10		2. 8.—18. 8.	Redecoration and gardening
Asperg	9	27		2. 9.—23. 10.	Archeological excavations
Fribourg en Brisgau	4	5		17. 10.—31. 10.	Gardening at Folk High School
Oldenburg	7	13	371	18. 10.—31. 10.	Decorating in Home for handic.
Deutsche Dem. Rep.					
Halle	11	22	22	9. 7.— 8. 8.	Work on roads and in schools
Great-Britain					
Craigavad	21	57		28. 12.—10. 1.	Trench work and pipe laying at Home
				2. 6.—15. 8.	for handicapped
Chertsey	5	18		29. 12.—11. 1.	Construction work at Hospital
				27. 7.—22. 8.	
Ipsden	3	9		30. 12.—10. 1.	Estate maintenance & redecoration
Gloucester	9	119		23. 3.—10. 10.	Work in grounds of Hospital
Balmacara (Scotland)	3	6		30. 3.—24. 4.	Building work for adventure camp
Sutton Coldfield	1	10		30. 3.—30. 4.	Decoration at Centre for handicapped
Llanybri (Wales)	2	6		31. 3.—24. 4.	Heavy gardening at disabled's Hospital
Bieldside	6	54		1. 4.—18. 4.	Fencing in preparation for reafforesta-
				2. 8.— 5. 9.	tion at Home for handic. children
Fair Isle	7	57		3. 4.—29. 9.	Constructional work for remote comm.
Thornbury	2	7		3. 4.—17. 4.	Estate work at Home for handicapped
Taunton	3	12		4. 5.—30. 5.	Demolition work in Hospital's grounds
Broadway	8	56		7. 5.—11. 10.	Construction work at guild-house
Symington	2	9		24. 5.— 6. 6.	Estate work at Home for handicapped
Birmingham	11	61		13. 6.— 5. 9.	Construction work at new Arts Center
Castleward	7	20		20. 6.— 8. 8.	Forestry work
Milton	7	10		27. 6.—11. 7.	Estate work at Home for mentally handic.
Shepperton	8	23		27. 6.—30. 9.	Extra services to allow disabled to
					spend holidays
East Grinstead	5	7		1. 7.—22. 7.	Construction in Centre for handicapped
Woodbridge	8	28		1. 8.—29. 8.	Garden work at mental Hospital
Liverpool	9	34		2. 7.—25. 7.	Interior improvements in Hostel for
					overseas students & Commun. Centre
Thaxted	4	8		4. 7.—12. 7.	Construction work at Youth Club
Bethnal Green	9	17		4. 7.—25. 7.	Redecoration in psychiatric Centre

Iceland					
Solheimar	3	8	8	12. 7.— 9. 8.	Building for retarded children's Home
India					
Cheriannagar (Madras)	3	7		1. 1.—31. 12.	Community development work
(Svalorna / SCI)					
Hatibari (Orissa)	2	3		1. 1.—31. 12.	Work with lepers
Kasauli (Punjab) (SAT/SCI)	5	14		1. 1.—31. 12.	Home for Tibetan refugee children
Bhatlagundu (Madras)	4	5		1. 1.—30. 10.	Community development work
Dharamsala (Punjab)	1	1		1. 1.—30. 9.	Teaching work
Cheriannagar (Madras)	4	15		12. 1.— 5. 2.	Building a community center
Shahdra (Delhi)	5	16		14. 1.— 5. 2.	Building a cooperative store
Kasauli (Punjab)	5	9		22. 1.—10. 3.	Construction of a girls school
Khairmal (Orissa)	3	19		15. 5.—30. 5.	Repairing of a children's Home
Anjeh (Simla Hills)	7	22		15. 6.—30. 6.	Road construction
Ulatur (Bihar)	3	20		15. 6.—30. 6.	Road construction
Ghanashyampur (W. Beng)	2	17		17. 6.—30. 6.	Road construction
Jemo (W. Bengal)	4	23		20. 6.—30. 6.	Road construction
Sultanapur Dabas (Delhi)	3	9		16. 8.—23. 8.	Road repair, levelling of play ground
Hastinapur (U. P.)	4	14		24. 8.— 2. 9.	Gardening in a refugee colony
Kalikapore (W. Bengal.)	5	15		11. 10.—18. 10.	Building a community center
Ranikhera (Delhi)	2	12		27. 9.— 3. 10.	Levelling of a play ground
Ranchi (Bihar)	5	36		21. 10.—30. 10.	Filling up a small pond
Nangal Thakran (Delhi)	2	14		25. 10.— 1. 11.	Filling up a small pond
Singhipura (Punjab)	4	10		20. 11.— 4. 12.	Road construction
Balrampur (W. Bengal.)	3	10		20. 12.—27. 12.	Building a community center
Bapugaon (Maharastra)	5	22		20. 12.—10. 1.	Road construction
Bhitasin (W. Bengal.)	3	11	324	25. 12.—30. 12.	Road construction
Italy					
Montillo (Luciana)	12	58	58	1. 7.—18. 10.	Water supply system
Japan					
Shofuen-Tokyo	2	14		1. 1.—10. 1.	Leader's training camp
	6	20		1. 3.—14. 3.	Levelling land for build. site for hospital
Fukui	2	14		15. 3.—30. 3.	Construction of a public park
Kamagasaki-Osaka	5	19		22. 3.— 5. 4.	Construction work for Community
					Center building
Niigata	6	40		18. 6.—30. 6.	Emergency relief after earthquake
Hokkaido	3	26		20. 7.—10. 8.	Cutting hay for cattle and ensilage
Yamanashi	2	7		20. 7.—10. 8.	Cutting hay for cattle and ensilage
Nabeta	4	10		15. 8.—31. 8.	Preparing land after cyclone for paddy
					field
Kamagasaki-Osaka	5	15	165	16. 8.—30. 8.	Construction work for Community
					Center building
Malaysia					
Puchong Kuala-Lumpur	4	6		15. 6.—30. 6.	Construction work for orphanage
Balik-Pulau (Penang)	7	22	28	13. 8.—23. 8.	Road construction
Mauritius	2	6	6	1. 1.—13. 12.	Nursing services in hospitals
Norway					
Larkollen	7	14		12. 7.— 2. 8.	Redecoration and garden. in girl's Home
Bastoy	4	12		28. 6.—19. 7.	Work at Foldin School
Asker	5	15		5. 7.—26. 7.	Work at Bleiker Institution
Borkenes	6	19		5. 7.—26. 7.	Work at Trastad Mental Institution
Vestnes	4	12		12. 7.— 2. 8.	Work at Hellandheim Institution
Hvalstad	4	10		2. 8.—16. 8.	Work at Alfredheim Children's Home
Rokke	5	12	94	9. 8.—18. 8.	Work at Mental Institute
Pakistan					
Akilpur (Est)	4	13		1. 1.—22. 1.	Construction of small school
Dacca	2	8		15. 8.—18. 8.	Construction work for orphanage
Sandip-Chittagong	4	15	36	15. 12.—30. 12.	Orient-Occident work and Study camp
					Occident work and Study camp
Poland					
ZielonaGora(OKWOM/SCI)	7	38	38	5. 7.—25. 7.	Construction of a school
Switzerland					
La Sauge (VD)	4	9		23. 3.—18. 4.	Archeological excavation, wage ear-
					ning for Greece
Uri	9	35		28. 6.— 5. 9.	Water system, clearing off an alp
Hospental (IdK/SCI)	8	23		10. 7.— 1. 8.	Road building, work and study camp
Andiast	17	74		22. 6.—12. 9.	Road building, social work
Waltensburg	7	28		5. 7.—16. 8.	Road building, social work
Sornetan (Jura)	4	26		19. 7.—29. 8.	Improving pasture ground
Hondrich	1	7	202	5. 10.—17. 10.	Improving water system
USA					
Chicago (Ill.)	1	5		6. 1.—26. 2.	Work with disavantaged children
	2	6		14. 6.— 5. 9.	Work with disavantaged children
Tivoli (New York)	2	6		21. 6.—10. 7.	Renovation of farm for derelicts
Largo (Floride)	2	6		12. 7.— 8. 8.	School renovation
Cleveland (Ohio)	2	9		12. 7.— 8. 8.	Work in settlement house program
Maryville (Tenn.)	2	5		9. 8.—22. 8.	Rehabilitation of burned folk camp
Palatine (Ill.)	3	8		10. 8.—29. 8.	Building Dining hall addition & mainte-
	1	6		26. 12.—30. 12.	nance at children's camp
South Chicago (Ill.)	2	3	54	30. 8.—12. 9.	Renovation of community center
Jugoslavia					
Primosten (Esperant./SCI)	5	10		15. 6.—11. 7.	Water pipeline and road construction
	5	11	21	30. 8.—29. 9.	

Grand total 4574 volunteer periods in 206 services in 22 countries

In addition to these included in the list above 28 long-term volunteers were sent to various projects and on individual assignments in:

Bechuanaland, Cameroons, India, Malaysia, Swaziland, Thailand

Statistics 1964

SCI France recruited	802 volunteers of whom	481 were sent abroad
SCI Great Britain	725 volunteers of whom	321 were sent abroad
SCI Germany	374 volunteers of whom	69 were sent abroad
SCI India	330 volunteers of whom	10 were sent abroad
SCI Belgium	259 volunteers of whom	123 were sent abroad
SCI Switzerland	200 volunteers of whom	89 were sent abroad
SCI Netherlands	152 volunteers of whom	125 were sent abroad
SCI Japan	140 volunteers of whom	15 were sent abroad
SCI Italy	77 volunteers of whom	51 were sent abroad
SCI Ceylon	52 volunteers of whom	4 were sent abroad
SCI Austria	40 volunteers of whom	18 were sent abroad
SCI U.S.A.	31 volunteers of whom	4 were sent abroad
SCI Pakistan	30 volunteers of whom	3 were sent abroad
SCI Norway	28 volunteers of whom	10 were sent abroad
SCI Denmark	26 volunteers all sent abrod	
SCI Spain	12 volunteers all sent abrod	

The above statistics do not include the large number of volunteers taking part in weekend services or in camps of other organisations. In 1964 more than 4000 volunteers participated in weekend camps in 15 countries.

European Secretariat: 272 A West End Lane, London N.W. 6
Asian Secretariat: 1079-4 Sekimae, Musashino-City, Tokyo, Japan
International Secretariat: Gartenhofstrasse 7, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

Please send your offer of service to the SCI secretariat or representative in your home country, if there is none to the International Secretariat.

Address list of Service Civil International

Algeria: Service Civil International, Immeuble SIPA, Av. Mohammed V, Tlemcen

Austria: Internationaler Zivildienst, Radetzkystr. 11/2/17, Wien 3

Belgium: Service Civil International, 3 rue des Cottages, Bruxelles 18

Ceylon: Navam Appadurai, Kachcheri, Anuradhapura

Denmark: Internationale Civiltjeneste, Hejrebakkevej 55, Värlöse

France: Service Civil International, 129, rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris IXe

Germany: Internationaler Zivildienst, Hasenbergsteige 10, 7 Stuttgart 1

Great Britain: International Voluntary Service, 72 Oakley Square, London N.W. 1

India: Service Civil International, 2 East Park Road, Karolbagh, New Delhi 5

Israel: Service Civil International, Freudstraße, Haifa-Ahuza

Italy: Servizio Civile Internazionale, 23 Via Tacito, Roma

Japan: Service Civil International, 3-35-11 Nukui, Nerima-ku, Tokyo

Lebanon: Service Civil International, 274 Bliss Street, Ras-Beirut

Mauritius: Service Civil International, 6, Dr. Roux Street, Rose Hill

Netherlands: Internationale Vrijwillige Hulpdienst, Baarsweg 439, Hoogvliet

Norway: Internasjonal Dugnad, Meltzersgate 1, Oslo 2

Pakistan-West: Service Civil International, 1388 Railway Road, Multan

Pakistan-East: Service Civil International, 54/1 Swami Bagh Road, Dacca 1

Spain: Clemente Ibañez, Parque de la Paloma 11-3 B, Madrid 19

Switzerland: Schweiz. Vereinigung für Int. Zivildienst, Gartenhofstraße 7, 8004 Zurich

U.S.A.: International Voluntary Service, 1116 E 54th Place, Chicago 60615, Ill.

Box 50683
N.O. La. [redacted]
70150

Dear al,

I thought maybe I just ought to relate one incident and one conversation which illuminate my sense of responsibility in this matter. Right before I went to the meeting where the action project group dissolved itself I was in the housing project and about 20 children surrounded me as I was leaving someone's home and three of them wanted to know when we were going to get a new freedom school bldg. (The bldg. we used in the summer was blown down in the hurricane) and then some others demanded that I be their teacher this summer.

Murray Levy suggested that the people in the "movement" felt I was doing too much, and I responded that my responsibility was not to "the movement", but to the people I worked with. That's what the movement means to me.

Yours in peace + freedom,
Don Clay Hill

Proposed Budget for
New Orleans Community Education

Immediate:

Hire Lon Hill at $125 a month.

For summer:

10 people (Southners, mostly Negro) receive fellowships for summer of $250 each.
Two partime community organizers at $40 + $60's a month. (local people)
$300 - educational materials

Total 'til Sept. 1st $3,600

For Fall:

5 fulltime teachers at $150 a mo.
2 fulltime community organizers "
2 part-time trainees (probably local college students) $100 a mo.
Educational Materials $1000

Total from Sept. → June 1st $12,250

Total May 1, 1966 → June 1st 1967

$15,850

(over)

We will use 2 local churches — Union Bethel A.M.E. & Progressive Bapt. — for ~~most~~ most of our work.

A CONTEST WILL BE SET UP TO ESTABLISH THE CARD SYSTEM

RULES-----

Prizes: First prize of a minimum of $100 will be awarded to the organization that collects the most cards. There will also be second and third prizes awarded.

Eligibility: Any and all organizations are invited to compete. This includes fraternities, sororities, dormitories, the Political Science Club, the Annual staff, intramural clubs, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Daughters of the American Revolution, Knights of Pythias--you name it and the group is eligible.

IF YOU ARE NOT A MEMBER OF AN ORGANIZATION that is competing and you would like to enter the contest, you should FORM YOUR OWN GROUP just for the contest. Mr. Feldstein in the Institute will help all new groups to organize. He will take names of individuals anxious to enter and help them get together to compete. The contest will run long enough so that the problems caused by initial lack of organization will not be significant.

Dates: The contest will begin on Friday, February 18th. It will end on Monday, March 28th. The group that has collected the most cards by that date will be declared the winner.

Location: Each organization will be assigned a specific ward (small political district) in Jackson. When an organization completes the ward initially assigned it, it will be awarded another ward to work on.

Time: Groups can work whenever they choose to work.

Transportation: Faculty cars have already been pledged and will be arranged through the Social Science Advancement Institute.

Administration: Mr. Feldstein and Miss Sims will work with a non-participating group of individuals from the Young Democrats in taking care of the mechanical problems.

THE PROBLEM: The inability of any group or organization to register more than a very small per cent of Jackson's Negro voters.

THE CHALLENGE: To see whether Tougaloo College, in a concentrated and well organized drive, can do what all the other groups have so far been unable to do--lay the groundwork for a comprehensive voter registration (VR) program.

HOW?

By compiling a card system listing every eligible Negro voter in the city. The system will have two sets of cards, one filed alphabetically and one by residence. Thus for each individual voter there will be two cards:

alphabetical

ward number → 3 / Doe, John
25 Main Street

366-4444

residence

3 / 25 Main Street
John Doe

366-4444

HOW WILL THIS BE DONE?

By students going from door to door in Jackson, asking ONLY the names and phone numbers of everybody over 21 in each house. NO MORE INFORMATION IS REQUIRED AT THIS TIME. Each interview should take less than a minute.

CAN WE GET SUCH INFORMATION WITHOUT CANVASSING?

No.

WHAT DOES ALL THIS HAVE TO DO WITH VOTER REGISTRATION (VR)?

After compiling a full set of cards we can then check the cards against the Voter Enrollment Books that must be opened to the public periodically. Registered voters can then be checked off.

Armed with the cards of every voter, VR workers in the future can then more effectively go about the job of registering voters.

WHY BUILD THIS CARD SYSTEM? ISN'T IT EASIER AND MORE DIRECT TO SIMPLY GO DOOR-TO-DOOR AND ASK PEOPLE TO REGISTER?

Yes, it's more direct, but the results are very poor. People quite often don't want to be bothered and dismiss VR workers by saying that they are already registered. Usually the VR worker has no way of knowing whether this is true or not.

With the cards the VR worker will be able to have control of the situation by knowing the facts beforehand. First of all, the VR worker will be able to address the person by name. Second, the VR worker will know whether the person is registered or not. The VR worker will be able to say, "Good afternoon, Mr. Doe, I see by our records that you are not yet registered...etc."

The person will be more encouraged to register because he will sense that the VR program is well organized. An effective follow up can be established to keep track of all potential voters. It will also be far easier for the VR worker, for he will have at his fingertips the names of all of the unregistered people on any given block. He won't be forced to go in "cold."

Memo from **VERNON E. JORDAN, JR.**

Al —

Is there anything we can do together for this town?

Let's talk!!!

Vernon

THE NATIONAL TEACHER CORPS

> "Our country is blessed with young men and women who desire to serve those less fortunate than themselves. In the ranks of experienced teachers there are others who would devote part of their lives to children in most critical need. The Teacher Corps offers a practical means of uniting the idealism and wisdom of each--young graduates and accomplished teachers--and thus enriching the lives of coming generations."
>
> --Lyndon B. Johnson

TO HELP BREAK THE POVERTY CYCLE. If our committment today is to break the poverty cycle and give every child in Ammerica all the schooling he can use, then the children of poverty must get the best education--education especially designed to meet their needs. To accomplish this, poverty schools require specially trained teachers and aids.

How can this need be met today with an annual national teacher shortage of 100,000 and about 80,000 teachers with substandard credentials? Competing each year for the limited number of new and replacement teachers available, the poverty schools--with their slim budgets--lose out to wealthier, more "respectable" schools, often in the suburbs, where money, working conditions, and status attract experienced teachers who have tenure, and promising new teachers as well. Each fall these schools open with too few dedicated teachers, substitute teachers, temporary teachers, and teachers whose qualifications are below minimum standards.

THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL TEACHER CORPS. The National Teacher Corps is a bold new effort to improve education at its weakest point. By providing money, training, and opportunity, the Teacher Corps will bring together qualified, committed men and women who want to use education to defeat poverty. They will go, in President Johnson's words, "to the places in their country that need them the most," to bolster the staffs of ghetto and back-country schools which customarily have the largest teacher turn-over.

The immediate goal is to enroll 3,750 Teacher Corps members to join the teaching staffs of the nation's city and rural slum schools, on invitation of the local education agencies. Most will serve for two years supplementing, not replacing, regular school staff, providing a desperately needed extra dimension to slum school education. (Some career-teachers will serve for one year.)

NEW CHALLENGE FOR GIFTED TEACHERS. One-fourth of the Corps will be career-teachers. Those with master's degrees generally need five years of teaching experience or three of poverty service. Candidates without M.A.'s will usually have taught for eight years or had three years of teaching and three of work with the deprived. Some will teach alone, relieving regular teachers of some of their teaching and community duties. Most will lead teaching teams, which will vary in size from one to five members according to the special needs and size of the school districts requesting them.

NEW CAREERS FOR COMMITTED AMERICANS. Other members of the Teacher Corps will be inexperienced as teachers--teacher-interns--recruited from among all Americans with a college degree and promising college seniors. Teacher-interns will have the opportunity to launch a special career in teaching poor youngsters under the

supervision of the career-teacher who leads their team. Teacher-interns will teach part-time, enliven school-related and community projects, and also study for an advanced degree at a nearby university.

A NEW DIMENSION IN TEACHING. Teacher Corps men and women will be pioneering experimental programs that the schools have had neither time nor staff to develop. They will make inventive use of the curriculum, approaching it from new angles that may "connect" for the hard-to-reach youngster. They will extend teaching beyond the classroom, and look for new ways to involve parents in the mysteries of the learning process. They will work with adult education programs, with local health and welfare agencies, with youth organizations, social clubs, and civic groups. In many ways, Teacher Corps members will be convincing poverty children --and their parents--that school is part of the good live, not something they must endure until their "sentence" is up.

The Teacher Corps carries the idea of the "lighted schoolhouse"--a place that is open from dawn to dusk. Teacher Corps members will be able to take on special pre-school classes, sessions for the gifted child, the handicapped and the disturbed. They will spark extra language and reading laboratories for non-English-speaking children and for those who speak the language of the streets. They will be on hand for after-school study halls, reading and spelling games, storytime, a look at the local newspaper, art classes, and crafts. And they will conduct trips to the local theatres, museums, city hall, airport or a practice session of the local symphony. They will help carry out projects that make effective use of the $1.2 billion now available to low-income school districts under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

A BOLD NEW VENTURE FOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. All Teacher Corps recruits--both career-teachers and teacher-interns alike--will take a special three-month pre-service training program for credit at a college or university. There they will study the sociology of urban and rural poverty, the attitudes and behavior patterns of the disadvantaged and get some of the academic and practical knowledge needed to reach and teach the disadvantaged.

Once on the job, teacher-interns will take part in a two-year graduate training program leading to an advanced degree, which will be designed by their universities in cooperation with the counterpart school districts. The internship program--embracing one-the-job teaching, community work, and university study--will provide a broad base of teaching know-how, academic learning, and experience with the learning patterns of the disadvantaged.

A FEDERAL-STATE-LOCAL PARTNERSHIP. The Federal Government will recruit and enroll career-teachers and teacher-interns, participate in their initial selection, and arrange to place them in pre-service training programs in colleges and universities across the nation.

At the same time, local education agencies will study their own school needs and submit proposals for the types and numbers of Teacher Corps men and women most needed in their slum schools.

The colleges and universities will design and operate pre-service training programs keyed to local school needs and select Teacher Corps men and women on the basis of aptitude and motivation.

Teacher Corps members who complete their training will be carefully matched to local school district requests, and the local education agencies will themselves accept or reject candidates. Once Teacher Corps members enter the local school systems, they will take direction from the local education heads.

Local school districts will employ Teacher Corps members and pay their salaries, and their costs will be covered by Federal funds. Colleges and universities, too, will be reimbursed by the Federal Government for training costs.

WHO EARNS WHAT. Salaries of Teacher Corps members are based on local rates. Career-teachers will be paid at a rate comparable to salaries earned by regular experienced teachers in the school systems where they serve. Team leaders will get more pay for greater responsibilities. Teacher-interns will earn the base pay of full-time, beginning teachers in the system.

All National Teacher Corps training costs will be paid by the United States Office of Education. National Teacher Corps members will receive stipends during pre-service training, and they will also receive readjustment allowances at the end of their service. They and their families will receive travel and relocation expenses. Arrangements will be made with the home schools for one or two-year leaves for career-teachers which will protect their tenure and their retirement, medical, and other employee benefits.

National Teacher Corps members are not Federal employees. But while on duty they will have the protection of Federal injury, disability and death benefit programs.

HELP REACH AND TEACH ALL YOUNG AMERICANS by bringing special education to the children of poverty. You can apply to join the Teacher Corps if you have a college degree or teaching experience....You can urge your local education agency to apply for Teacher Corps teams....You can persuade your college or university to offer inventive teacher training aid....You can help the Teacher Corps by publicizing this program on your campus.

If you are interested in helping, please return the enclosed card.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
2115 S STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008 • 202/387-5100 • CABLE/NATSTUD

TO: Key Students

FROM: Tutorial Assistance Center, U.S.N.S.A.

RE: National Teacher Corps

In less than three months, the National Teacher Corps will be initiating its first training sessions in a new and experimental program designed to improve the quality of public education in urban and rural areas of poverty. Approximately 3000 men and women will be recruited for this program; they will begin their training in June and enter the nation's slum schools in the autumn of 1966.

The National Teacher Corps is a unique and exciting opportunity for college graduates who want to work in the schools of city slums and rural poverty. The majority of the Teacher Corps will be made up of young people without any prior teaching experience; the program is designed to bring them into local school systems, using their skills and enthusiasm while giving them formal training under a college or university program.

National Teacher Corps recruits will be given a three-month pre-service training session stressing the problems of slum teaching and the sociology of poverty. They will then be assigned to public schools in poverty areas where they will supplement regular personnel by working in classrooms and in special enrichment programs, adult education, and community work. During this period of service, Corps members will also be enrolled in a local university in a two-year graduate program leading to an advanced degree. The combination of on-the-job and formal training is designed to provide immediate aid to pressed slum schools and to five the Corps members an opportunity to encounter both theory and practice.

Corps members will work in teams of four or five, each team led by an experienced teacher who will also be a member of the Corps. The experienced teacher will direct the team's service under the over-all supervision of the local school system. Corps members' formal academic training will be administered by the university in which they are enrolled, in cooperation with the local school system. They will receive pay equivalent to that of beginning teachers in the school system to which they have been assigned; in addition, their work at universities will be tuition free. The Teacher Corps will also provide stipends for the pre-service training period and travel and relocation expenses.

USNSA sees a great potential in the Teacher Corps and is assisting it in reaching those students who have already been actively involved in social problems. Because applications are due by May 31st of this year, USNSA is asking you to circulate the enclosed information and use every other means you have to assure quick and wide coverage for the National Teacher Corps on your campus. This program offers a unique opportunity, both for our slum schools and for recent college graduates. If you would like to apply for the Teacher Corps or to help publicize it on your campus, please fill out and return the enclosed form.

The Atlanta Constitution
P.O. Box 4689
Atlanta, Georgia 30302

Dear Sirs,

The Young Mens Christian Association (YMCA), Luckie Street Branch, recently informed me that the use of their athletic facilities was limited to whites only. I was assured that their eating and dormitory facilities were open to all, reggrdless of race, color, or creed, but that the board of directors still insisted upon racial segregation of the basketball, handball, swimming, etc., facilities. The irony of a "Christian" organization in the heart of the city "too busy to hate" maintaining such an anachronistic policy is ~~furthered~~ accented a bit when one remembers that only recently Atlanta spent 18 million dollars to provide a pretty place for baseball players Hank Aaron, Eddie Mathews, and Mack Jones to play together.

Signed,

Al Ulmer

Sec- I forgot this in the letter this morning

Dear Mr. Karter:

This letter is a follow-up to our conversation in Jackson on Sunday 20 February 1966. At that time I presented to you the outlines of a proposal of a group of Holmes County farmers to set up a molasses producing co-op. You responded that your office is set up to finance training programs to teach small farmers how to set up and operate their own co-ops and that the training would include every phase of the operation of a co-op.

We discussed a draft proposal which might include the hiring of teachers and staff for one year and the actual training of local farmers for about 6 months.

If I rembmber correctly, you suggested that FHA would probably lend the money necessary to set up such a co-op, but that if it would not, to apply thru your office as part of the educational plant for the co-op SCHOOL.

I believe this is a fair summary of our discussion. Since that discussion I have held a large number of discussions with individual farmers here in Holmes County and have participated in 4 community meetings ON AGRICULTURE to discuss this proposal and one or two other proposals. Some questions have arisen which I would like to ask you at this time.

(1) Would such a training school be set up to train only the members of the molasses co-op in the operation of their co-op; or ~~it~~ would it be a general training school in the organization and operation of co-ops? ~~In~~ In ~~other~~ words, would your office be more interested in one type than the other? I ask this because we have a petroleum products buying club already in operation as a prelude to forming a petroleum products marketing co-op. We are in fact thinking of combining the molasses and petroleum co-ops. (1) (FARMERS Co-op)

(2) Would the molasses (or petroleum) co-ops's charter qualify under your standards as a non-profit chartered organization? (2)

(3) Would you please send all available printed materials ~~on your~~ ~~possible~~ concerning ~~your~~ TYPES OF programs which you can finance, including regulations and restrictions, NECESSARY FORMS & APPLICATION. We would like to know as much as possible about as many dimensions as possible. (3)

(4) I am now at ~~the~~ a stage in my discussions with local farmers

that I feel the need to offer more than my verbal description of the discussion you and I had in Jackson. Would it be possible for you to put down in writing the guidelines which we discussed there.

(5) We have at least 3 20 acre plots pledged to us for self-help housing projects as you outlined in Jackson. We are now in the process of conducting an agricultural survey in the county which will tell us what land is available and we have begun a file of the very, very poor who desperately need this self-help housing program . Again, we we would like to know as much as possible about every dimension involved in the self-help housing program of your office. Would our co-op be able to sponsor this. (3)

(6) Finally, we have been discussing another idea here in the county which you and I did not discuss in Jackson and I would like to ask you if you think this proposal is feasible, and if so, along what lines. We would like to ask the Migrant branch of OEO to finance the setting up and operation for a 3 to 5 year period of a experimental farm and training school to teach small farmers in Holmes County and surrounding regions how to grow and market crops such as vegetanles, fruit, cane, peanuts, etc., in order to supplement their low incomes resulting from the reliance on cotton and in order to eventually allow them to change over from cotton to the new crops entirely. We would propose to buy about a 1,000 or 500 acre farm, with necessary equipment and buildings, hire a professional staff from Agricultural schools around the South, pay the farmers a very small stipend for attending (say a little more than enough to pay for their travel expenses to the classes), to analyze the land of the participants so it could be determined which crops are most feasible on their land, and teach them, probably both on their own land and on the experimental farm how to produce and market these new crops. We would also propose that credit facilitis be set up so that those farmers who don't qualify for FHA furnishing loans and who are denied credit by the local white-controlled credit institutions would be able to participate without fear. I would assume that such a program would be open to small white farmers and that they would also want to participate.

We have been discussing this proposal at our meetings and there seems to be a strong interest in trying to set the program up to grow experimental crops next Spring. Enclosed are three forms which farmers here are filling out now. One is a pledge for cane acres for the molasses co-op, one is the land survey sheet, and the last one is to show evidence of interest in and desire to participate in a program such as that outlined in (6) above. The question

of course,is will your office finance such a program? I personally think that this is the single most important thing which could be done for the small farmer here. ON A LONG RANGE BASIS.

(7) If we were to set up both the co-ops as outlined above, and the training farm, cojld the two be connected, say with the co-op training, if it were to continue, being a part of the larger training-school-farm? Would you prefer that they be connected? Would the self-help housing proposals whivh we intend to submit also be connected?

I know this is a long ~~xx~~ letter asking a lot. I apologize for requesting so much, but these arethe questions we have now that we need to have answered.

Your attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Michael L. Kenney

New York

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

I xeroxed off a few copies of the tutorial program report which gives some physical details & concerns. Mr. Leslie Dunbar (sp?) suggested strongly that I really should talk more with you — and as I myself felt a little dissatisfied with our phone conversation perhaps we might keep that in mind as a possibility.

In any case, here is a little more written stuff.

Yours in freedom,

Lon Clay Hill

Dear Robin and Al,

How are you doing and - how is the candle factory?! I am in Dayton now and expect to be here for another week I will probably be coming back on the 24.

Just thought I should drop you a line and tell you I'm working on those "market letters" now, making a carbon on each letter and post dating them for the 24.

Well, I guess I had better get back to the letters. If anything develops write or call me.

Linda

Linda Neumaier tel.
817 Eppington Dr. 837-1189
Trotwood, Ohio

LIGHTNING Attention FOUNDATION

THE LIGHTNING FOUNDATION WEEKLY

The Lightning Foundation Weekly is a newsletter. It was organized by the Lightning Foundation Club, to alert and to inform citizens of the needs and the improvements that have taken place in Lightning and the surrounding areas. The Lightning Foundation Weekly pledges responsible news. We will not make disreputable or irresponsible attacks on public officials. The Foundation basis its belief on the idea that most public servants are dedicated to the people and need only to be reminded of their weaknesses. However, those officials who are not doing their job will not be supported by the Lightning Foundation.

NEEDED PLAYGROUND ON THE WAY

A few months ago a group of ladies assisted by E.O.A. officials started meeting with the Committee for Recreation of the Aldermanic Board. The group of women received excellent cooperation from Alderman Q. V. Williamson. Playlots are underway for our children.

MAYS STREET PAVED

Members of the Foundation Club under the leadership of Mrs. Dorothy Marshall, assisted by E.O.A. aid Mrs. Helen Howard and Mrs. Sylvia Cochran recently met with city street construction officials. Results can already be seen. Mays street is paved! The Foundation Club intends to keep pushing until all streets are paved.

HOPE OUT OF FOUNDATION

Mrs. Dorothy Marshall invites all of the residents of the Lightning area to join the Foundation Club. The Foundation Club is dedicated to improving our community. We invite you to the meetings of the Foundation Club.

For further information contact Mrs. Dorothy Marshall, ~~399~~ 412 Mays Street.

TWO VINE CITY RESIDENTS JOIN FOUNDATION

At the last meeting of the Lightning Foundation Club, J. Otis Cochran who started the Vine City Project, was asked to work with the Lightning Foundation and to serve as business manager and editor of the newsletter. Mr. Jesse Harrison who has wide experience in Civil Rights and community improvement project throughout the South was to be Vice President. Both men enthusiastically accepted. Cochran stated that Lightning is on the move and that he wants to be a part of this.

CHURCHES ASKED FOR SUPPORT

The Lightning Foundation Club announced that it plans to visit all Churches in the areas to ask for support of the ministers and members in the area, as part of the Foundations' effort to improve our community.

THE TIME IS NOW

The Foundation Club, in cooperation with the all Citizens Registration Committee, launches its first voter registration drive Monday May 30, at the Church of God, at the corner of Mays and Mangum Streets. If you have not registered, now is the time.

A BIG CELEBRATION IS A-COMING

The members of the Foundation Club are going to celebrate the paving of Mays street with a big Street Carnival. The Carnival promises to be much fun. It will be similar to the one started in Vine City last, but as Mrs. Marshall puts it, "it will be Bigger and Better".

MRS. HOWARD GOES TO WASHINGTON

Mrs. Helen Howard who helped found the Foundation Club is off to Washington to the Presidents' conference on Civil Rights. The Foundation Club paid tribute to Mrs. Howard at last weeks meeting. We hope she has a ball. We also hope she hurries back home because there is much work to be done in Lightning.

Dear Al:

A little hollering at each other doesn't bother me, either, except that I am always struggling to keep the emotional content of my responses appropriate and it bugs me when they get out of hand -- as they did in this case. I hope you will understand that Ed Lewis had just made a very similar remark. I suppose I was taking it out on you. From you I respect the point of view.

At any rate, thanks for the thoughtful writing-out of your point -- and for caring enough to do so.

Now, let me say (coolly) that I quite agree that fringe benefits should be a secondary consideration. One should work for SRC and similar agencies out of a sense of "vocation" primarily. I do not agree, however, that "What we do should be enough." In the first place, I don't think we can claim a monopoly on the field of "dedicated service" vis a vis government agencies. I think people like Jaques Wilmore, Bobby Doctor, Pete Page, and Stanley Kruger are pretty committed to social justice. There are many little bureaucrats who are not, of course,-- who are committed only to their own security and the absence of boat rocking. But like it or not, there are vehicles of dedicated endeavor which do, incidentally, provide attractive fringe benefits. I don't think we have to compete with commercial establishments, but we do have to compete with other do-good organizations. (I'll even agree to concentrating on "doing more good" -- and competing in that way -- but I still don't think we can totally forget the questions of salary and benefits.)

In the second place, I do not think it any more just for an agency to capitalize on a person's dedication to get his services "as cheap as possible" than it is for a business to capitalize on a person's desperation or a "loose labor market" to get his labor "as cheap as possible." I have known churches which kept their ministers at poverty level year in and year out -- while taking great pride in the liberality of their giving to "world missions" and other benevolent causes. In fact they were only taking their benevolence out of a dedicated minister's salary. Sure, you would work for $3,000 less, if necessary, in order to do what you are doing. So would I, believe it or not -- only in my case I would have stayed with the Alabama Council. (Hell, I ain't doing that much more good over here -- and I strongly suspect that I'm doing a lot less!) But should the Board just cut everybody 25% because we are dedicated?

And in the third place, I do think that a healthy concern for one's self and his family is legitimate -- even desirable.

In one of Henrik Ibsen's plays (I think it was "Brand," but it might have been "Peer Gynt") there is a clergyman who is so damned dedicated to his work that he allows his wife's health to deteriorate, his children to die, etc. He is so interested in "them" that life becomes hell for those nearest him. I'm not for that sort of "dedication."

As for joining the Chamber of Commerce -- I gather we have. I did not know it and know nothing about it or the reasons for it. Just off hand, the rationale escapes me.

Finally, Webster's defines "asinine" as "like an ass, as in stupidity or obstinacy." On reflection, I think a sarcastic remark implying dismissal of a young man you scarcely know as not dedicated to SRC's purposes because he asked about potential medical benefits for his pregnant wife -- on reflection, I say, I think your remark was not quite that bad. So I was in error. It was not asinine.

Your friend (still),

Ed

P. S. I'll not retype this on SRC time.

Same Old Story in Long Sentences

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

The first issue of the new "New South" came out last winter. It was a big, fat quarterly magazine, instead of a little, skinny monthly one, as it used to be.

Buried in pages and pages of the worst kind of drivel in the first issue were two really rewarding articles--Helen Howard's account of a day in the life of a poor Negro mother, and Professor James Silver's up-to-date views about the "closed society," Mississippi.

Now the second issue of the new, improved "New South" is upon us. Again, there are pages and pages of boring and indigestible observations about the South.

But this time, there is only one article that really ought to be read--Margaret Long's report of her visits to newly-integrated neighborhoods in metropolitan Atlanta.

And even reading her article requires courage; you have to get through an opening paragraph that says:

"Dogwood was in alabaster bloom, azaleas flamed densely pink and tomato red, spirea showered white fountains from lawn to lawn, redbud trees thrust out rosy limbs and big trees reached lacy and cloud-like with beginning green leaf in the modest Atlanta neighborhoods where 'the colored are taking over.'"

In the old "New South," the writers often couldn't resist describing all the trees, flowers, weeds, mammals, birds, and bugs in the vicinity. Evidently, they still can't.

But after the flowery beginning, an old white lady in a racially changing neighborhood tells Miss Long, "We got niggers all around. Niggers on this side, niggers on that side, niggers across the street and over yonder, niggers around the corner both ways."

How does she like it?

"Jest fine! You couldn't ask for nicer neighbors. We don't have no trouble. They all nice people."

Another white woman in another part of town seems to agree: "The colored people has been a lot nicer and friendlier to me than the white people that moved out."

But still, even though most people say they like their new neighbors, the white people are leaving, one by one. "Right now," a real estate agent tells Miss Long, "we're not integrating neighborhoods, but expanding boundaries of the colored ghettos."

This piece is much better than Miss Long's article in the winter issue--a long, long, long discussion about where the movement is and where it's going.

For this study, Miss Long simply interviewed every civil rights leader in sight, and strung their remarks together without any serious attempt to organize her material. The confusion is worsened by sentences like the following--one of the few 110-word sentences ever to get by an editor:

"Roy Wilkins, who finds himself 'increasingly objecting to the designation of civil rights activity as "the Movement," an umbrella to cover the work of all organizations and local community groups, and which in some ways does injustice to some organizations' work and pays extra dividends to others, when individual components of the effort are scattered all over the country, with all kinds of objectives and action,' sees the present as 'an era when accelerated and expanded work is called for, and when more needs must be met in a less spectacular fashion,' and when, unhappily, 'there is no spectacular means for attracting attention' and funds for Negro improvement and preparation."

How's that again?

"New South" seems to be fascinated by the civil rights movement's problems. At least, it keeps on getting people outside the movement to write about what's going on inside the movement. In the spring issue, August Meier of Roosevelt University in Chicago tries where Miss Long failed. In an article almost twice as long as Miss Long's, Meier analyzes dozens of things that don't need analyzing.

The incident at Greenville, Miss., when poor people tried to take over buildings on a deserted air base, hardly needs any explaining, but Meier explains it anyway.

First, he says, "it demonstrated the necessity of increasing Negro voting power at the state level and, in local areas."

And for those who might have missed it, he reveals that "the air base demonstration was symptomatic of the increasing restlessness of the poor Negroes, both rural and urban, in the South. . . ."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)

REVIEW OF 'NEW SOUTH'

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

But when it comes to stating obvious facts in as many words as possible, no one can top Leslie Dunbar, former executive director of the Southern Regional Council, which publishes "New South."

"By all evidence that we have," he begins in the winter issue, "the situation of Negro Americans is so desperate that to overstate it is hard." Then Dunbar lists six "policies" that will help this situation. "None is original," he says, and he isn't kidding. Among the policies are:

"Security of the person must be guaranteed."

"The job of erasing all racial barriers must be completed."

"Negroes must enter into full and free participation in politics at all levels."

And so on. People who have known these things for years may be surprised to learn that if you're a political scientist, you can get paid for writing them down.

Finally, Dunbar tells us, "We must start from where we are."

After Dunbar's article comes an interesting, informative piece by Professor Silver of the University of Mississippi.

He does some work on his own, instead of just reading newspapers. And so he comes up with cases like the Negro training school principal who has been registered for 20 years in a town 165 miles away from the school, so that he always has a good excuse for not voting.

The first issue also includes an article by Dr. Robert Coles of Harvard University, the movement's kept psychiatrist, whose studies of Southern Negroes always come out just the way you want them to. In this article, he concludes that "the pain and torture of the South's history has (sic) been shared by all its people. . . Their minds have all taken in the region's hurt and bad blood, but lived also in company with the region's warmth, openness, and really splendid countryside."

And then there are the contributions of F. C. Campbell, Our Negro Poet, who gets away with some pretty awful poetry but thrills "New South" editors by referring to his own people as "niggers."

Student Nonviolent
Coordinating Committee

360 Nelson Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30313

688-0331

Al:

Thanks for the clippings. I've just written Otis a 4-page letter to get him - and some others - interested in my idea of a community newspaper, sort of a super Vine City Voice, without the church news, which emphasis on giving information about rents, repairs, renewal, politics, education, jobs, all of the things that poor people need to know and never will learn from either established newspapers - the Inquirer and Vine City Voice included - or from any social service agency or politican or the EOA.

What do you think?

Let me know, why don't you.

I'd be glad to come down there and talk, but Howard Moore could probably do it better than I if you're discussing law.

By the way, would SRC have any information about Negro candidates for state and local office in the South between say 1945 and 1965?

Julian

Glenda

Al:

It's useful to have the Progressive editorial and the facts related there. I have no special reservations about the editorial, although I ~~don~~ find Fulbright not my favorite voice on domestic issues.

There are two problems, however, to the argument over priorities as between the war and domestic greatness which I think level heads should keep before them:

1. By posing the question as U. S. home interest versus overseas committment, we run a serious danger of not just being anti-war or anti-destructive interference, but anti-constructive U. S. involvement abroad. Perhaps we have so run out the string of this latter, that there is no hope. I think not. But I do think that sloganeering in the midst of thoughtful considerations about public policy can be disruptive and have bad long run consequences.

2. As a pragmatic matter, several things:

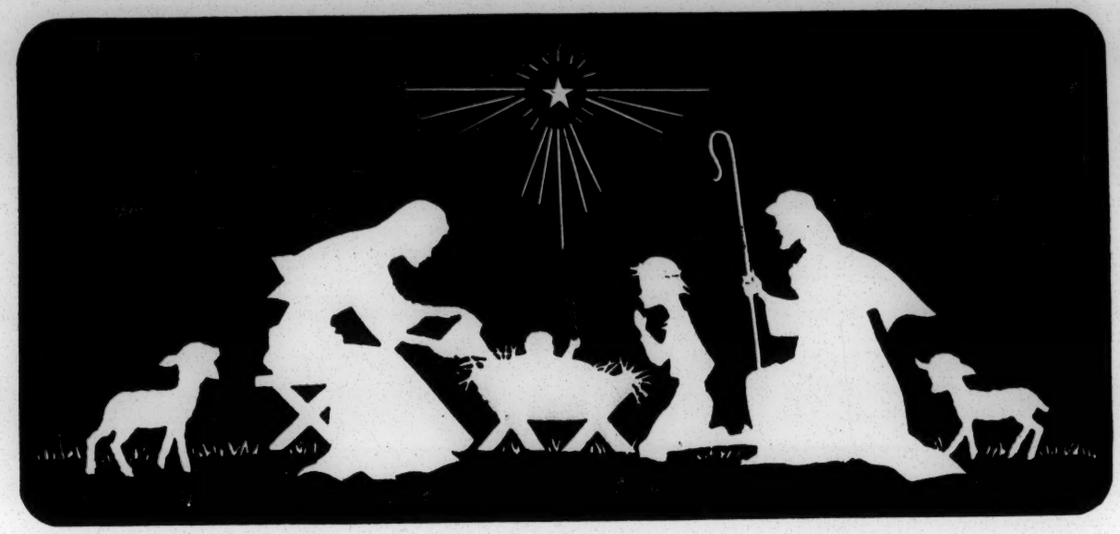
   a. The president cannot say in so many words that the U. S. is wrong in Vietnam or that domestic issues come first;

   b. many people support strongly some sort of Vietnam involvement even though they would support (and sacrifice) for good domestic policies;

   c. it takes some sort of majority to get the final action -- a majority of opinion makers, advisors, or cabinet;

   d. the President will not <u>openly</u> choose between Vietnam and Great Society, but if the squeeze is hard enough for domestic programs, he will have to turn his talents to a way out. It is this latter point that I think is important (and how it applies to public opinion) as to how the issues are posed. The other points (a-c) are a sort of prelude to it.

Emory.



Al, here's a copy of a Christmas message of two years ago which Jerry said I could send out. I think it's great Merlin

Christmas means different things to different people at different times and in different places.

Christmas can mean a time for buying gifts for people who have no need of them. Or it can mean a time for giving to those whose need is very great -- children especially.

Christmas can mean a holiday with friends and family, or a Holy Day in a religious sense. Or, indeed, it can be both.

Yes, Christmas can mean many things.

But most of all, it seems, Christmas can mean a time for remembering. It can mean remembering first of all why there ever was a Christmas. It can bring remembrance of how a baby was born that day who lived to teach to all mankind the living Truth of God -- and who finally died to prove that death could never quench the Truth He taught.

Christmas can mean remembering with a card, a call, a message all the friends we've known and cared for. And this can be a deep, quiet, joyous expression of remembering.

Christmas can be a time for remembering the purpose of our living and our working. It can be a time for understanding that we truly possess only that which we have given away. The kind word spoken, the hour of creative work, the idea that brought hope to someone, the poignant concern for a troubled world and for all our fellow struggling human beings in it, the true figures which we wrote in the book of account, the true words we wrote or spoke, the picture we painted, or the organization for good of man we helped create -- these are our true possessions, and in the end our only ones. They are possessions which nothing can ever take from us, since already we have given them away. And the message and meaning of Christmas is that these most priceless and lasting of possessions are within the grasp of every human being.

- from "Christmas, 1964," by Jerry Voorhis

To order a film, or to request more information, write to

NCUP Films
c/o Mrs. Terry Jefferson
444 Clinton Ave.
Newark, N.J.

or call 201-242-9329 201-243-7419

films available for sale or rental

fees will be set according to the assets of your group.

Speakers are available upon request to discuss the film and the work of NCUP.

Also available are two other films by the same film makers.

"Had Us A Time" is a film about a poor people's conference held in Cleveland, Ohio, in February, 1965
12 minutes

"We Got To Live Here" shows conditions in the Newark ghetto where NCUP began its work. Narrated by people from the community.
25 minutes.

"Troublemakers" is perhaps the best film of the New American Left, a hard hitting example of a new kind of political film, avoiding both liberal cliches and propaganda.

– program notes
4th New York Film Festival

"Troublemakers" is a film about community organizing in a Newark, N.J. ghetto.

The film covers three months in the history of the Newark Community Union Project (NCUP), a neighborhood organization begun in the summer of 1964 by Students for a Democratic Society, and now become an independent group, staffed by people from the community and former students.

The film follows four distinct stories:

- the formation of a new block group
- the attempt to get housing code enforcement in one building
- efforts to get a traffic light installed
- NCUP's participation in a political campaign.

The film makers spent over one year in the neighborhood, becoming familiar and involved with local people. The result is an unrehearsed drama- a portrayal of the ordinary reality of community organizing.

"Troublemakers" is sympathetic to its subject matter. It has been enthusiastically received by the people who appear in it. Yet the film makers have preserved an independent view. The film does not speak for NCUP or for any of its staff or members.

"Troublemakers" has already proven useful to
community organization
civil rights groups
anti-poverty groups
church groups
organizers' training sessions.
It will stimulate interest and discussion in highschool, college, and graduate classes in civics, current events, sociology and social work.

"Troublemakers" has high credentials in the world of film making. It was one of two new American films shown at the Fourth New York Film Festival at Lincoln Center this year. It has been selected to be shown at the Film Festivals at San Francisco, London, and East Germany.

Credits

Photography	Robert Machover
Sound	Norman Fruchter
Assistants	Mike Robinson, Steve Gessner, Charlie Gillett

Black and White
16 mm
Running time: 54 minutes

TROUBLEMAKERS

a film about organizing people for change

NCUP-Films
c/o Terry Jefferson
444 Clinton Ave.
Newark, N.J.07108

Al Ulmer, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta Ga.30303

Daer Mr. Ulmer:

We are rental the film Troublemakers at the price of $50.00 or half of the proceed if charge at the door, The films is not available until after Nov. 30, 1966 Hoping to hear ~~form~~/ from soon

Terry

Terry Jefferson
Office Manager

AV

PROJECT STEP-UP

Cliff Bostock 255-9244

Cherri Collins
891 Hammond Dr.
Atlanta, Georgia

Secretary

Marcia Elvidge
1031 Crestline Rd.
Atlanta, Georgia

TO: Southern Regional Council, Inc.
John H. Wheeler
5 Forsyth N.W.

Dear Sirs:

Step-Up, a program for educating underpriviledged children, is currently being started in Atlanta by students at North Springs High School. It is a project similar to Head Start.

Funds are needed for materials and transportation. A donation of five to ten dollars would be extremely helpful in financing the project and buying Christmas toys for the children. Any donation will be greatly appreciated.

If you are interested in helping this project, please make a check payable to Cliff Bostock. If you wish more information, please write to me at 891 Hammond Drive, Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Cherri Collins

Cherri Collins
Secretary

BEDFORD - PINE AREA
TUTORIAL PROGRAM

AREA

This community is bounded on the north by Ponce de Leon, on theSouth by Highland Avenue, on the east by Boulevard, and on the west by Piedmont Avenue. It is a very poor neighborhood, made up in part by homes that were once imposing, but now showing the results of poor upkeep and crowded family conditions, and in part by the usual type of cheap tenement buildings. The houses are crowded together with little yard space for the children to play. There are many families and a multitude of children crowded into this small area. Urban Renewal Authority has chosen this as one of the areas included in their relocation program. Some homes have been bought and torn down. Others have been purchased and the tenants are continuing to occupy until new homes can be found for them. The Urban Renewal Authority plans to purchase additional homes and raze them. As a result of this activity, some of the residents have been uprooted and moved away. Of those that remain, many are in a quandary as to their particular status. Although the Urban Renewal Office has attempted to educate the neighborhood people as to its plans, it is hard for these people to understand because of its magnitude. This has some unsettling effect on family life, and is reflected in the school life of the prospective tutees.

PROGRAM -

A. Background

A survey team visited this area during the summer of 1966. The objective was to find out if there were any interests among the children of the neighborhood for a tutorial program. During the previous school year, such a program had been carried on by young college students under the direction of Vista. The survey team found a great deal of interest in the continuation of this program. A list was made of approximately 150 children who wanted tutors. Since the Vista volunteers did not return, this list was turned over to Father Paul Kelley, Ass't Principal of St. Joseph High School. Since it was learned that EOA had made no provisions for the continuing of this program, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul was asked to sponsor it.

B. Scope

This tutorial program will serve those attending elementary school including grades one through eight. The ages will range from six to fifteen. There will be a one to one relationship, i.e., one tutee for each tutor.

C. Schedule

The classes will be two hours each, twice a week on Monday and Wednesday nights. The children will be brought by bus to St. Joseph High School, where classes will be held. A neighborhood center will be established in the Bedford-Pine area for the use of children on week-ends or after school. It is hoped that tutors will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the child in his own neighborhood and get to know his family background. In this way, any school prolems caused by home or neighborhood environment can be channelled to the proper agency for help.

TUTORS-

A. Sources-

Appeals have been made to local college groups and to lay organizations to furnish volunteers for this program. Five tutors who worked in the program last year have volunteered to continue. Some carefully selected senior high school students are available. The need is great and anyone interested in volunteering to perform this community service will be welcomed. Volunteers are asked to call the St. Vincent de Paul office at 523-1542.

B. Training-

An orientation program is scheduled to begin Wednesday, October 19 in the cafeteria at St. Joseph High School at 7:30. There will be four sessions from 7:30 to 9:00 P. M., two on Wednesday and Thursday, October 19 and 20th, and two the following Wednesday and Thursday, October 26 and 27. The first meeting with the tutees will take place at 7:00 P. M. Wednesday, November 3 at St. Joseph High School, and each Monday and Wednesday night thereafter during the school year.

Al,

2096 Ponce de Leon N.E.

Black Belt School

Atlanta

I don't know if this falls within your baliwick or not, but a Mrs. Henry wants to talk with someone about a Negro child who has been expelled from an integrated school and consequently, for some minor infraction of the rules, from the entire school system. She says the child has not been referred to any agency and she wants to know at least who would be able to help the child. Could you call her at: 373-7488 (MRS. HENRY)

F.J.

7th grade Jr. High Sch.
Put in retarded class
expelled - exchange of pornographic literature
Sent him back to Negro sch.
2 wks. later expelled from entire school system

ALABAMA STATEWIDE CONFERENCE
ON GOVERNMENTAL ANTI-POVERTY AND OTHER
PROGRAMS TO AID LOW-INCOME RURAL PEOPLE

Alabama State College
Montgomery, Alabama
January 21 and 22, 1965

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21

Morning

8:00 - 10:00 Registration

10:00 Morning Session - Chairman: Lewis W. Black, Chairman, Alabama Rural Areas Council

Greetings --Levi Watkins, President, Alabama State College, Montgomery

"The Challenge" (brief opening remarks) - Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary, National Sharecroppers Fund

Keynote Address: "Massive Rural Readjustments in the South" - Leland N. Fryer, Assistant to the Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, USDA

"The Public's Responsibility for Rural Poverty in the South: Programs and Remedies Under the Office of Economic Opportunity" - Emanuel Boasberg, Interagency Relations, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D.C.

11:15 Questions and Discussion

Afternoon

12:30 Lunch

2:00 Panels on Federal Programs for Farm and Rural People in Alabama, with Emphasis on Increasing the Capacity of Public Agencies to Serve the Needs of the Disadvantaged - Chairman: Joseph Bradford, Rural Task Force, OEO

Farmers Home Administration
Leland N. Fryer, Assistant to the Administrator, FHA, Washington, D.C.
Robert C. Bamberg, Alabama State Director, FHA, Montgomery
Mrs. Rachel Brown, Social Worker, FHA, Washington, D.C.

Federal Extension Service
Raymond C. Scott, Assistant Administrator, FES, Washington, D.C.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
John B. Vance, Assistant Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, ASCS, Washington, D.C.
B. L. Collins, Alabama State Director, ASCS, Montgomery
Victor B. Phillips, Assistant to the Administrator, ASCS, Washington, D.C.

Office of Economic Opportunity (Community Action Programs)
Earl Redwine, Regional Director, C.A.P., Atlanta, Georgia
Orville O'Shields, Economic Opportunity Officer for Farmers Home Administration in Alabama
Representative of the Alabama Technical Assistance Corporation

3:15 Response from Rural Panel

J. B. Newman (farmer), Clopton, Alabama
Ernest Essex (farmer), Demopolis, Alabama
Rev. S. S. Seay (minister and farmer), A.M.E. Zion Church, Montgomery, Ala.
Mrs. Lillian S. McGill (community leader), Haynesville, Alabama

4:00 Questions and Discussion

6:00 Dinner

Evening
8:00 Evening Meeting - Chairman: Joe L. Reed, Executive Secretary, Alabama State Teachers Association, Montgomery

"The Courts and Economic Security for Rural People" - Charles Morgan, Jr., Director, Southern Regional Office, American Civil Liberties Union

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22

Morning
8:00 "Cooperatives and Credit Unions" - Chairman: G. W. Taylor, Director, Agricultural Education, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

"What a Cooperative Is and How It Can Help Rural People" (with slides) - Speaker from Farmers Cooperative Service, USDA, Washington

"What a Credit Union Is and How It Can Serve Rural People" - William E. Jordan, Senior Field Representative, Alabama Credit Union League

Film on Credit Unions - "The People of Kolevu"

"Training for Cooperative and Credit Union Leadership in Rural Areas" - G. T. Dowdy, Director, Agricultural Economics, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
Sam F. Parigi, Director, Southern Rural Training Project

10:00 Questions and Discussion

11:00 Organizational meeting to establish state organization and multi-county organizations of farm and rural people

12:30 Evaluation and Conclusion - Jac Wasserman, Field Director, National Sharecroppers Fund

12:45 Adjournment

- - - - -

NOTE: There will be a special afternoon program from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. to discuss the crisis in rural America. Interested persons are invited to remain for this session.

****

Sponsored by the National Sharecroppers Fund's Rural Advancement Project
in cooperation with Alabama Rural Areas Council
and concerned religious, community, and government agencies

801 Bolivar Street
Montgomery, Alabama
January 11, 1966

Dear Sir:

A group of rural people held meetings in Selma, October 23 and in in Mobile, November 5, 1965 and formed the State Farmers Organization and the National Sharecroppers Fund. The purpose of this organization is to represent rural families in Alabama.

As a result of these meetings the State Farmers Organization and the National Sharecroppers Fund will hold a two-day conference January 21-22, 1966 at Alabama State College in Montgomery, Alabama. The purpose of this meeting is to acquaint rural families with the advantages of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Do you know the benefits that are available to you and other families as a result of this Act? Have you, other individuals, families, or groups been denied available services through such agencies as the Farmers Home Administration, Alabama Soil Conservation Service, Extension Service, Rural Electric Association, and the Community Action Program?

You will have a chance at this meeting to present your problems to representatives of the above agencies. They are interested in and concerned about the conditions of rural people and will also discuss, inform and assist you in developing programs and services for you and your community.

Enclosed are questionnaires. Please make them available to all persons interested in attending the conference and return them on or before January 17, 1966 to:

Mr. Rufus Lewis
Chairman, Steering Committee
801 Bolivar Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Sincerely yours,

Lewis Black
Chairman, State Farmers Organization

ALABAMA STATEWIDE CONFERENCE
ON GOVERNMENTAL ANTI-POVERTY AND OTHER
PROGRAMS TO AID LOW-INCOME RURAL PEOPLE

Information on Housing Accommodations and Meals

Suggested Accommodations:

Harris Motel, Thurman Street, Montgomery (at campus)
single - $7.50
double - $2.00 additional

Ben Moore Hotel, S. Jackson and High Streets, Montgomery
single - $7.25
double - $2.00 additional

Mid-Town Holiday Inn, Madison Avenue, Montgomery
single - $7.35-$7.50
double - $2.00 additional

PLEASE MAKE YOUR OWN RESERVATIONS FOR OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS.

Meals will be served at the campus cafeteria:
Breakfast - 50¢
Lunch - 50¢
Dinner - 60¢

- -

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please tear off this portion and mail to:

Mr. Joe L. Reed, Executive Secretary
Alabama State Teachers Association
853 Thurman Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

There is no registration fee.

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Occupation or Organizational Affiliation _____

Name_____ Address_____

_____ County_____

Distance from Montgomery _____ miles.

Do you plan to attend the meeting January 21 ___ January 22____

Do you plan to stay overnight? Yes ___ No____ (Please check)

Would you like for the organization to make arrangements for your stay in Mongomery? Yes____ No ____ (Overnight accommodations will be arranged.)

It is suggested that you form car pools so that someone from each family can attend.

QUESTIONNAIRE

March 13, 1965

TO: Presidents of local councils and members of the Board of Directors of the Alabama Council on Human Relations.
FROM: J. Edwin Stanfield, Executive Director
SUBJECT: Communications of concern to state legislators.

An article in this morning's Birmingham Post-Herald so emphasizes the need to which my memorandum of yesterday was addressed that I think it worthwhile to reproduce it here and enclose it with that memorandum, in case you did not see a report of the subject. The article had the by-line of James Bennett, Post-Herald Staff Writer and was headlined "Sen. Horton Says -- STATE 'INACTION' LED TO SELMA VIOLENCE." The article was as follows:

MONTGOMERY, March 12 -- A North Alabama state senator today said that racial violence in Selma and Marion, along with moves for new Federal voter registration laws, could have been avoided if the state "had taken just one step" toward registering qualified Negroes.

Sen. Ed Horton of Greenbrier said the issue at hand is not who is responsible for recent racial violence, "but rather what environment and what conditions have spawned this violence."

"I would remind you that the disfranchisement of even one qualified citizen makes a travesty of a democratic society and all it stands for," the Limestone County Democrat said. "It cannot be justified in Selma, nor in Alabama, nor anywhere in America. It makes a sham of every tradition on which this country is built."

At least two South Alabama counties, Wilcox and Lowndes, have no Negro voters.

House Adjourns

Meanwhile, across the hall in the House, legislators voted to adjourn in the face of a resolution offered by Rep. Richard Dominick of Birmingham deploring the death of the Rev. James Reeb, who died in Birmingham yesterday of injuries suffered in a Selma racial incident.

The House adjourned on a loud voice vote on a motion of Rep. Sam Nettles of Wilcox County.

The Dominick resolution was to have called on lawmakers to "condemn and abhor the actions of violence that inflicted" injury to Reeb, a Boston minister who came to Selma several days ago to participate in voter registration demonstrations.

The resolution was slated to "humbly offer" sympathy to Reeb's family.

Dominick, who said he was disappointed over the House's action, said he was undecided about attempting to introduce it again when the House reconvenes Tuesday.*

The Senate however gave its approval to another resolution, offered by Sen. Vaughn Hill Robison of Montgomery commending state, city and county law enforcement agencies for "courage, composure, ability and restraint" in handling last Wednesday's march on the capitol by civil rights groups.

The resolution chastised demonstrators for the march which it said "constituted a threat to the peace and safety of the citizens of Montgomery" as well as to the demonstrators themselves.

In Rules Committee

Meanwhile two other related resolutions remained in the Senate Rules Committee, one a House-passed measure upholding actions of state police in stopping a planned march by civil rights groups from Selma to Montgomery last Sunday.

It, along with a proposed Senate resolution condemning the influx of clergymen into Alabama demonstrations, was sent to committee Tuesday on objections from the floor.

Objecting to the latter resolution, Sen. Bill McCain of Tuscaloosa said it asked the Southern Baptist Convention to condemn the influx which he said the church body has no authority to do.

Horton, in his statement today, said the "real tragedy of the recurrent racial turmoil in Alabama is that the state is "playing into the hands" of professional agitators and the Rev. Martin Luther King.

"I am tired of standing by and watching us outsmarted and outmaneuvered at every turn by these groups, but certainly this has been the case so far, and a national image of bestiality and brutality has been created that none of us are proud of," he said.

Horton said that while a policy of Federal defiance has prevailed, it only led to passage of the "strongets civil rights bill in the history of this country."

"So I say the tactics we have been employing have failed us; that those who tell us we can travel the same road are deceiving not only us, but the good people of Alabama," he added.

---

*An idea: write, call, or telograph Rep. Dominick, encouraging him to re-offer his resolution.

REPORT ON MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDING DRIVE

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

March 9, 1965

Local Council	Paid Memberships Sngl	Dual	Stdt	Pledged Memberships Sngl	Dual	Stdt	Total PERSONS	Received on Fees, Contributions	Bal. on Pledges	TOTAL	Orig. Quota
B'ham	45	35	1	6	9		140	$2019	$1420	$3439	$1500
E.Ala.	86	82	12	10	11	6	300	$2253	$1215	$3468	$1500
H'ville	6	7	0	?	3		28	$ 376	$1193	$1569	$1200
Mobile	27	11	2	0	4		59	$ 404	$ 792	$1196	$1200
M'gomery	20	14	0	0	0		48	$1048	$ 128	$1176	$1000
Mus.Shoals	26	4	3	0	2	1	42	$ 428	$1142	$1570	$1200
Talladega	24	4			1	1	35	$ 295	$ 327	$ 622	$ 500
T'loosa	32	28	2	5	4		103	$ 789	$ 290	$1079	$ 750
At Large	2	1	1	1	1		8	$ 26	$ 75	$ 101	***
Out state	10	6					22	$1543	$ 289	$1832	***
TOTALS	278	192	21	24	35	8	785	$9181	$6871	$16,052	

NOTES:

Membership fees received in the last quarter of 1964 were counted as though received in 1965. Otherwise only 1965 receipts are shown.

In addition to the above, we expect to receive $6000 grant-in-aid from the Southern Regional Council.

ACHR officers should be aware that we have to figure at least 15% shrinkage on the balance-on-pledges -- although we can hope that's pessimistic!

All this means that, as of this date, we can safely anticipate slightly more than $20,000 income for the year.

Flowers Declares Defiance Must End

BY HOWELL RAINES

"Alabama's soul has truly been laid bare before the world and we should be ashamed."

These were the words of Atty. Gen. Richmond Flowers as he addressed the Young Men's Business Club in Birmingham yesterday.

He spoke of the events at Selma, where an "indescribable example of police brutality" and the death of the Rev. James J. Reeb "jolted our state into the national limelight."

Saying that no man believed more deeply in segregation than himself, Flowers told the YMBC that "senseless defiance" must stop if the state is to be spared.

"It is to us and our people," he said, "that the challenge has been flung as to whether a man under the Constitution is a citizen, if he be of a different race than ourselves."

Assails Policies

Long at loggerheads with Gov. George Wallace, Flowers assailed present state policies and defiance of the Federal government, apparently referring to Wallace and "those who would have me ousted because of my honest convictions and beliefs."

"I call upon the executive heads of both the State of Alabama and Federal Government to cease their political chess game that seems to be headed for an oratorical stalemate and work together in harmony for the benefit of all of us before Alabama faces an economic checkmate," he said.

Referring to his inaugural address in 1963, Flowers said Alabamians "must discern and distinguish between a fighting defiance and a chance to fight."

Selma has been merely a chance to fight, he said.

Through the courts and moderation, the State has a "fighting chance to preserve segregation over broad areas," he said.

"Our defiant attitude has given us the fastest integration rate of any state in the nation," he said in a question period after his speech.

'POLICE SRUTALITY'
—Said Atty. Gen. Richmond Flowers

If the march two weeks ago in which troopers injured many Negroes had been allowed to proceed," Flowers told the YMBC, "The Congress in Washington would be considering business other than the voter rights act."

Describes Films

Flowers told of seeing films of the march in a Federal courtroom in Montgomery. The language of state troopers on the CBS sound film was too profane for use on national television, he said.

Standing with feet wide apart, Flowers imitated a trooper he had seen on the film.

"It was a closeup of a policeman standing over a Negro, continuing to whip him and saying, 'You get up, you black son of a ——,'" Flowers said.

"And we say Judge (Frank) Johnson is such a fierce fellow because he ruled against those poor policemen."

With leaders allowing such conduct, "our state is in a position that responsible citizens are afraid to speak out for fear of reprisals of one sort or another."

"I don't know what you're going to do if you've got someone holding the police power who has thrown the gauntlet in the dust and said, 'No, we will not have it,'" he said of the difficulty of men of moderation seeking to better the situation.

Wallace "threw the gauntlet in the dust" in his own inaugural address.

Says Answer Simple

"The answer is very simple, but for some it is difficult to execute," he said. "Responsible people are going to have to speak out for moderation and understanding."

Flowers said an out-of-state educator pointed to the blocking of AEA president Annie Mae Turner's "controversial" speech in Birmingham last week as an example of how moderate individuals are suppressed.

Flowers said he intends to retain his stand against useless and harmful defiance as long as he is in office.

"I certainly intend to remain in politics and when I run I shall run on the principles of moderation," he said.

Flowers has been mentioned in 1965 as both gubernatorial and senatorial candidate.

Asked if present leaders who attack the civil rights movement and the Federal government will later seek the Negro vote, Flowers told of several politicians watching a demonstration and calling the participants "Communists."

"When they get to voting," said another observer, "I want to see what kind of speeches you all will make then."

During his speech, Flowers said Rev. James J. Reeb was slain by the "bludgeon of intolerance."

"I have heard people of this state actually attempt to pass it off by saying, 'He had no business being here.' This is defiance carried to the ridiculous. This theme and pattern of defiance was set in this state as a cheap political stunt. It was used of often and became so popular that the deaths in Selma are directly attributable to these actions."

"Unless the voice of moderation sounds universal and loud in our state we shall all soon add the fear of personal safety to our shame," he said.

At a recent meeting in Washington, Flowers said, all the legislators he talked to spoke not of "if the voting rights bill will pass," but of "how long it will take?" Flowers said that prevailing opinion there is that the bill will be enforced quickly enough to affect the next Democratic primary in Alabama.

The Salvation Army, founded in London by William Booth, celebrates its 100th anniversary

BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD
MARCH 23, 1965

Mr. Flowers Makes Sense

Attorney General Richmond Flowers, speaking yesterday in Birmingham to the Young Men's Business Club, closed with a challenge worth sober consideration.

His subject was the big problem currently plaging Alabama and what he said to us made a lot of sense.

"If we are to survive" or live as anything but bitter, belligerent individuals always looking back and never forward we must practice understanding, tolerance, moderation and most of all self-control.

"As I issue this challenge not only to you as responsible businessmen, but to all Alabamians, I used the closing words of President John F. Kennedy's inaugural address:

"With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own."

U. S. Funds On Poverty Withheld From State?

BY TED BRYANT

The U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington yesterday was reported to be withholding a $132,000 anti-poverty grant to Alabama because segregationists were appointed to lead the program here.

However, the state director of the anti-poverty program, Claude Kirk, said in Montgomery that his office has received a $30,000 grant from the Federal agency and has another $104,100 grant pending.

Kirk said he had not heard of the $132,000 figure, or of any Alabama money being withheld.

A spokesman for the Office of Economic Opportunity said funds to Alabama and Louisiana are being withheld because of the selection of segregationists to administer the program in the two states.

Wallace Appointees

Gov. George Wallace appointed a state co-ordinating committee to handle the war on poverty in Alabama last year.

All members of the committee are white.

Local officials of the program could give no indication as to whether yesterday's statement might affect Birmingham's participation in the program.

Birmingham has several Negroes on the committee set up locally to handle the anti-poverty program. The committee made application for funds sev-

See U. S. FUNDS, Page 2

B'HAM POST-HERALD
3/23/65

U. S. Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

eral weeks ago and has received no confirmation of the grant.

Kirk explained that his office was set up with a budget of $149,000, of which $29,900 was provided by the state as matching funds. He said application was made to Washington for the remaining $120,100.

The first $30,000 has been received by the Alabama office, and there have been no further communications about the remaining $104,100, Kirk added.

He said that under normal procedure, he would go to Washington for a conference about the state's budget before the remainder of the funds are approved. The conference has not been called, he said.

In addition to Alabama and Louisiana, the Washington spokesman said a $19,635 grant to the Savannah, Ga., area has been upheld because of insufficient Negro participation.

The spokesman said the funds were withheld by Holmes Brown the program's public affairs director.

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of the three dams to im[illegible] the Alabama River, it is ant[illegible]pated that plans will be made to [illegible] construct locks in six Alabama Power Company dams on the [illegible]r materials, [illegible] items totaling approx[illegible] $130 millions. This is th[illegible]estimated cost of improving the Alabama River."

Immoral Acts Among Marchers Reported

4/1/65 B'ham Post-Herald

HUNTSVILLE, March 31 (UPI)—The captain of the Huntsville State Troopers, stationed in Montgomery and Selma during the past few weeks of racial crisis, said today he saw and heard much immorality among civil rights demonstrators.

Capt. Lionel Freeman said "the activity that went on at night was worse than something scandalous."

"Sexual relationships between Negros and whites occurred on the ground in Selma every night for about two or two and a half weeks prior to the march to Montgomery," Freeman said.

He said he saw some of it himself and heard numerous reports from newsmen and photographers.

The captain said in Selma one night he saw a priest break up a couple in the rear of the demonstrators at the "Berlin Wall" and brought the man and woman to the front forcing them to stop their activities.

Freeman said there was nothing he could do because troopers were on duty only to contain the demonstrators if they got out of hand. He described the white participants as "filthy, dirty beatniks."

He charged the demonstrators with trying to provoke his officers into violence.

"They absolutely tried to get us to harm them," Freeman said. "One tried to get the officers to knock the devil out of him by saying he was going to "sleep with a white woman that night and other similar statements," Freeman said.

He said just a couple of hours before the Rev. James Reeb of Boston was killed he saw two men dressed as priests holding hands with two Negro girls aged 14 to 16. He said sights like this could have provoked the four men who attacked Reeb, a white minister hit on the head as he walked out of a Selma Negro cafe. Reeb died in a Birmingham hospital from a head wound.

Freeman also said some of his men learned several white demonstrators were promised $10 a day, three square meals a day and woman's companionship at night for taking part in the civil rights movement.

Highest point in development of letter-writing was achieved in England and France during the 17th and 19th centuries.

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March 31
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desegregation below the college level when he directed three school districts—Jackson, Biloxi and Leake (Carthage) Counties to lower racial barriers last year.

Gulfport Resident

Mize, who lives in Gulfport, was a graduate of Mississippi College and received his law degree from the University of Mississippi in 1911.

He was born in rural Scott County on March 7, 1888. He served as a special district attorney, county judge and chancery judge before his elevation to the Federal judgeship.

He was a member of the state's Democratic executive committee in the 1930s.

Close acquaintances said he appeared to be in good health and went turkey hunting over the past week-end.

Advertisement

Denture Invention

Replaces messy powders, oozing pastes, reliners

The nearest thing to having your own teeth is possible by an artificial membrane invented by chemists. This membrane connects dentures to gums and mouth surfaces just as living tissue firmly binds natural teeth. Now many can eat, speak and laugh with little worry of dentures dropping.

FIXODENT elastic membrane absorbs the shock of biting and chewing—protects gums from bruising. You bite harder—eat faster, without pain. You can enjoy hard-to-chew foods like steak, apples, corn-on-cob.

FIXODENT helps you speak more clearly, be more at ease.

The special pencil-point dispenser permits you to spot FIXODENT with precision—no oozing over. FIXODENT usually lasts round-the-clock, resists hot drinks, alcoholic beverages. Get FIXODENT at all drug counters. When mouth tissues change, see your dentist.

ALABAMA COUNCIL BULLETIN

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
2809 Governors Drive, S. W.
Huntsville, Alabama 35805

J. Edwin Stanfield
Executive Director

April 23, 1965

ACTIONS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

At a meeting held at Miles College on March 27, the executive committee of ACHR took several important steps. Among them were the following:

1. Authorized the executive director to apply to the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials for an Eleanor Roosevelt Intern for a period of one year. "Eleanor Roosevelt Interns" are young men and women who have finished their college work and are interested in intergroup relations as a career field.

2. Approved the employment of Mrs. Lili L. Rogers as secretary in the office of the executive director.

3. Adopted a recommendation of the executive director that ACHR follow the policy of refunding to local councils $1.00 for each paid single membership and $1.50 for each paid joint membership. The purpose of this move is to provide local councils with some money for postage and other small needs without requiring officers and other individuals to bear this cost.

4. Adopted a recommendation *"that the executive committee call the attention of all local councils to the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and recommend strongly that securing compliance to its provisions be a major program activity throughout 1965, with particular attention to desegregation of schools and hospitals and the employment practices of federal agencies, contractors, and installations." (See article below.)*

5. *Strongly recommend that local councils appoint at least the following committees or their equivalents and send the names and addresses of the committee chairmen to the ACHR office: EDUCATION, HOUSING, FEDERAL PROGRAMS, VOTER REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, HEALTH, MEMBERSHIP, AND FINANCE.* The purpose of this action was to establish some interested and likely person in each chapter who would concentrate on one particular area of concern and, with the aid of the committee, recommend actions to the entire local group. Not the least of benefits of such a system is that the state office would then have someone in each chapter to whom some splendid materials could be sent without "swamping" the president or any other one person.

"ONE GREAT MONTH OF PROGRESS"

A.C.H.R. APPEALS TO STATE LEADERS

On Thursday, April 22, the executive committee released for publication a statement which called for "one great month of progress" in Alabama. The committee stated that they believed "the great majority of white citizens of Alabama are now ready to accept and facilitate change" (love "hopeth all things"!) and suggested simultaneous action by leaders in industry, business, labor, government, the churches, the professions, the press, and all civic groups, so that fair-minded people could speak and act for change in Alabama with some hope of mutual support.

By coincidence, the statement was in the process of preparation simultaneously with the statement released one week earlier by the Alabama Chamber of Commerce and its affiliates. It is hoped the momentum of this "movement for improvement" will increase.

ACHR APPEALS TO STATE LEADERS (Continued)

The committee made the following specific recommendations:

(1) That within the next thirty days the appropriate executive officers at all levels of government--state, county, and municipal--take appropriate action to remind all law-enforcement officers that officers of the law are the impartial servants of all citizens under the law, that firm law enforcement is not incompatible with courtesy, and that abuse of any citizen will not be tolerated.

(2) That legislative and administrative leaders of the state take cognizance of the urgency of the current situation in Alabama and act within the next thirty days in response to those complaints about our voting laws and the administration thereof which may seem to them, on earnest consideration, to be justified.

(3) That within the next thirty days all city and county governments publicly commit themselves to definite plans to employ and/or upgrade minority-group citizens in law enforcement and other community services, and to appoint to official planning commissions, zoning commission, housing boards, and the like, Negro citizens accepted as leaders by the Negro communities.

(4) That within the next thirty days all church judicatories, ministerial associations, clergymen, and local church boards declare themselves anew, by endorsement of this resolution or a similar one, in support of those laws, governmental policies and social customs which affirm the worth of every person; and that they affirm or reaffirm that their houses of worship and church programs are open to all.

(5) That within the next thirty days businessmen, industrial leaders, and labor leaders take steps both jointly and severally to eliminate discrimination in employment in response to the spirit of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, mindful that Title VII takes effect on July 2, 1965.

(6) That within the next thirty days owners and managers of business establishments of the same category, such as department stores or bowling alleys, meet to arrange simultaneous changes of policy designed to remove discriminatory practices in employment and service.

(7) That within the next thirty days chambers of commerce, bar associations and other professional organizations, civic clubs, and women's groups endorse this or a similar resolution and, in order to facilitate inter-group communication, open their organizations to members of minority groups.

(8) That within the next thirty days biracial groups be formed, either as municipal commissions or voluntary associations, through which Negro and white citizens may work together as peers on community problems; and that such groups seek the guidance of the Community Relations Service, U. S. Department of Commerce.

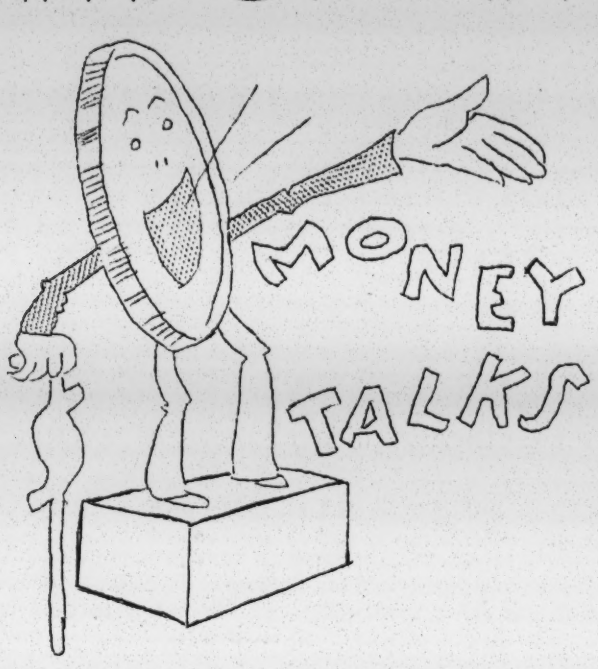
(9) That within the next thirty days all communications media begin or continue to facilitate orderly transition in Alabama by means of constructive editorials and thoughtful review and correction of any prejudicial policies.

The committee's statement concluded, *"Our concern is for better human relations. The Alabama Council on Human Relations seeks for all persons that human understanding and sympathy without which any life is blighted indeed, and which lie beyond all that good laws can require. Convinced that Alabama is shortly to be compelled to go the mile of justice under the law, our concern prompts us to offer so ambitious a program and to ask of our fellow citizens thoughtful consideration of it. Let us go the second mile."*

ANOTHER GOOD LOCAL COUNCIL PROJECT IDEA

Start a "Human Relations Library." Many people have not had opportunity to read the excellent books available. They are often expensive. With the help of someone who knows a little about libraries, start collecting books in the field. Some members might wish to buy one or more as a memorial for a relative or friend. Books could be displayed at one monthly meeting and loaned until the next. You might consider a small fee, perhaps 50¢ for the month, to help buy new books. Occasionally you might wish to give a book award to an outstanding contributor to local human relations; this would enable you to invite prominent progressive citizens to your meetings and get them to come.

IMPORTANT: TITLE VI



Yes, indeed, money talks! And from now on it is going to have a lot to say to agencies and institutions which want to use public funds but are not inclined to serve all of the public alike.

You have probably begun to hear a lot about "Title VI" recently. You will hear a lot more. The reference is to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It went into effect on January 3, 1965. It is a powerful weapon in the struggle against the system of segregation. As you have noted, the ACHR executive committee has urged local councils to concentrate on securing compliance to Title VI throughout this year.

Mr. James M. Quigley, assistant secretary of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, told attendants at a conference on Title VI in Atlanta on April 14, that it means "the elimination of discrimination in all federally assisted programs." He added: "That's it. It's flat out and it's all-inclusive. You cannot interpret it any other way, and you're wasting your time if you try."

The federal government means business on the provisions of Title VI. President Johnson has said, "As far as the writ of Federal law will run, we must abolish not some but all racial discrimination . . . All members of the public should be equally eligible for Federal benefits financed by the public."

WHAT IS TITLE VI?

Briefly, *Title VI says that no one may be denied participation or be subjected to discrimination while participating in any program which receives federal money or other federal assistance.* If any recipient of federal funds or assistance is found to be discriminating on the basis of race, color, or national origin, the funds will be cut off unless the practice is changed. And no funds for new programs will be provided unless non-discriminatory use is guaranteed. *One hundred ninety federal programs are covered by the provisions of Title VI.*

Libraries receiving Federal aid may not refuse to allow Negroes to use the facilities or subject them to segregation or discrimination while using them. Schools built and operated with Federal aid may not discriminate in the admission or treatment of students. Hospitals constructed with Federal funds may not refuse to admit patients because of race; neither may they discriminate in placing them after admission; neither may they refuse to allow Negro physicians to practice there. Vocational training programs established with Federal funds must be available to all students. Employment offices financed wholly or partly by Federal funds may not discriminate in referring job applicants to available openings. Dormitories may not be built with Federal grants if the receiving college has a discriminatory admission policy. Employers receiving business loans from the Federal Government, if the loan is designed to increase employment opportunities, may not discriminate in their hiring practices.

These are only a few examples. They give us a general idea of the provisions and purpose of the law. Fuller information has been sent to the president of your local council and to members of the ACHR Board of Directors.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT NONCOMPLIANCE

Detailed information on how to secure compliance with the law has been sent to your local council president in the form of a booklet titled "The Federal Dollar and Nondiscrimination." It tells what programs are covered, how to conduct a survey in a community, who to write to about violations, etc. Copies may be obtained from our office or from the publisher, The Potomac Institute, Inc., 1501 Eighteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Exact procedures for complaints vary from department to department of the Federal Government. It is obvious that complaints must be soundly based and reflect

(Continued on page 4)

a legitimate and well-documented case. The most useful complaints are those that establish a pattern of discrimination. In preparing a complaint, remember the following points:

1. The complaint must be in written form. This could be a simple telling of the act or pattern of discrimination: what happened, when, where, by whom, and to whom. The complaint should be signed, of course, (Names of complainants will be kept confidential to the extent possible. The Civil Rights Commission says, "No recipient or other person may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual because he has made a complaint, testified, or assisted in a Title VI investigation, proceeding or hearing.")

2. The complaint may be submitted not only by the person who feels he has been discriminated against, but also by someone who knows about the discrimination, or someone (including an organization) who is an authorized representative of either.

3. The complaint must be filed not later than 90 days after the act of discrimination occurred, unless the time is extended.

4. As the most direct, and likely most effective approach, it is suggested that the complaint be sent to the chief officer of the federal department or agency administering the particular program--the Secretary of Agriculture, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, etc. In most cases, you would write to the Secretary of (Agriculture; Commerce; Defense; Health, Education and Welfare; Interior; Labor; State; Treasury) Washington, D. C. Exceptions, as well as a list of what-program-comes-under-what-Secretary, are in the booklet mentioned above.

You will probably wish to send a copy of the complaint to the local or state official in charge of the program. It is also recommended that a copy of each complaint be sent to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, which will follow through with inquiries about its progress.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU FILE A COMPLAINT?

An investigation of the complaint is conducted ("promptly," says the regulation by the concerned federal agency. If it fails to substantiate the complaint, the complainant must be notified in writing. If it substantiates the complaint, efforts are made informally to end the discrimination. If that fails, there is a process (rather lengthy) of hearings and appeal which will finally end *either in proof that the complaint is not well-founded, in cessation of the discriminatory practice, or in a cut-off of Federal funds.*

The complaint procedure was established to enable private citizens and organizations to start this administrative process of enforcement. In many cases, perhaps most, it will not get started until a private citizen or group files a complaint. This local initiative is very important. The government will welcome your cooperation.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
2809 Governors Drive, S. W. Huntsville, Alabama 35805

I would like to lend my support to the program of the Council by becoming:

1. A Single Member ($5.00) . . . . . ( ) New ( ) Renewal ( )
2. A Joint Member, Husband and Wife ($8.00) . ( ) Check enclosed ( )
3. A Student Member ($3.00). . . . . .( ) Cash enclosed ( )
4. A Contributor ($) . . . . . .( ) Bill me ( )

Name_____ Address_____

City_____ Zip Code_____ County_____

Occupation _____ Date_____

Note: Memberships and contributions to ACHR are Federal Income Tax deductible.

B'ham Post-Herald 4/28/65

Negro Police Candidate Stricken From Register

Among nine names stricken from the Personnel Board Eligible Register her yesterday, for such reason as falsification of application, was the lone Negro candidate for police patrolman here.

Personnel Director Ray Mullens, verifying that the only Negro to pass the exam in recent months had been disqualified, added that nine Negroes are applicants for the patrolman examination which will be held tonight, however.

He said the routine check into personal history and records of all candidates, had turned up the fact that the Negro applicant had listed that he never had been arrested. He had been arrested and fined for reckless driving and had two prior arrests involving "moving violations," Mullins said.

Failure to list such incidents is an automatic disqualitication, he said.

A white applicant for police patrolman also was disqualified yesterday, as were five candidates for truck driver and applicants for animal trainer at the zoo, and sewage plant operator.

Mullins said tonight's examination for police patrolman will be the second to be held at night, in order to give applicants who find it difficult to come during regular working hours an opportunity to take the examination at a time more convenient to them.

He added a group of 15, including nine Negroes, are expected to take the test tonight.

Negro leaders in the community have been encouraging qualified Negroes to take the test.

No Negro policeman has been hired here, but one man recently was certified as eligible, but declined to accept appointment.

Several others have passed the examination but have been disqualified for physical reasons, or, as the man yesterday, for failure to meet the other standards or requirements.

Urumchi, the capital and only large town of China's westernmost province, Sinkiang, looks like an American Wild West town.

NON-DISCRIMINATION COMPLIANCE IN FOURTEEN HEAD START PROGRAMS

OPERATED BY ALABAMA SCHOOL SYSTEMS

A Special Report

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
J. Edwin Stanfield, Executive Director
2809 Governors Drive, West
Huntsville, Alabama 35805

July 13, 1965

NON-DISCRIMINATION COMPLIANCE IN FOURTEEN HEAD START PROGRAMS OPERATED BY ALABAMA SCHOOL SYSTEMS

The following report on a check for racial discrimination in fourteen Head Start programs in Alabama is based on information obtained from officers of local human relations groups, responses to inquiries made to knowledgeable individuals, personal observation, newspaper articles, and personal or telephone interviews with several school officials.

The fourteen projects checked were chosen because they were being operated by public school authorities in communities or areas where there is a local council on human relations, members of which could be asked to make inquiries and observations.

The inquiry and this report were motivated by a desire to discover to what extent the regulations of the Office of Economic Opportunity on non-discrimination were being (1) complied-with by the sponsoring school systems, and (2) enforced by the agency. The inquiry was directed to programs operated by public school systems because of the possible value of the results in anticipating effectual response to school desegregation regulations beginning this fall.

ERRATA

Page 9: The actual enrollment in the Tuscaloosa program was about 140 in each center, not 140 in the two centers together. We regret this error. Also, the one white teacher did have one white volunteer assisting her. Otherwise the report on the Tuscaloosa program is accurate.

Page 10: Note (2) to the chart should read: *"A 'YES' in this column means at least one instance of a white teacher or aide teaching in a Negro center or a Negro aide on the staff of a white center."* (The words "or some integration of enrollment" should be deleted.)

Non-discrimination Regulations for Project Head Start

Every application for a Head Start grant had to be accompanied by "Head Start Form 5--Civil Rights Compliance," signed by the principal officer of both the applicant agency and the sponsoring agency. By this assurance, which became part of the contract by which the grant was made, the agency involved agreed

> . . . that it will comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Regulations of the Office of Economic Opportunity issued pursuant to that Title . . ., to the end that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Applicant receives Federal financial assistance . . . and HEREBY GIVES ASSURANCE THAT it will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this agreement.

In a booklet of definitions and instructions issued to help potential sponsors prepare applications, it was explained that "the groups chosen to benefit from the program may not be selected on the grounds of race, color or national origin" and that neither segregation nor discrimination within the program could be practiced. Further, it was stated that the regulations included "a prohibition against discrimination in employment."

Later, all Head Start grantees received "Supplemental Non-discrimination Conditions." In this memorandum the key regulation was as follows:

> Every Head Start center and class serving a geographical area shall be open to all eligible children in the area absolutely without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin. This applies to recruitment, selection, assignment, or transportation. Both professional and non-professional staff must also be recruited, selected, and assigned without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin. There shall be no recruitment, selection, or assignment of children or staff on any basis or in any manner which results in segregation or discrimination.

On June 17, 1965, Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, wrote a letter to all sponsors of Head Start centers emphasizing that "the principle of equal treatment for all our citizens is at the very

heart of Project Head Start." He added that this principle was "an essential element" of the contract, and that OEO could not and would not support programs in which "racial discrimination or other invidious treatment of children or staff" was allowed. He advised any sponsors who did not feel that they could comply with the requirements to withdraw, thereby saving themselves much trouble and possibly much expense.

Thus, the regulations and requirements were stated with what seems to be adequate clarity and emphasis.

Compliance by the Fourteen School Systems

Auburn City Schools

Two Head Start centers are in operation in Auburn, one predominantly white and the other all Negro. The Auburn grant was for $13,500.

There are two Negro children at the "white" center, but no white children at the "Negro" center. The paid teaching staff at neither center is biracial. There are, however, four white persons connected with Auburn University who are doing some experimental teaching (at their request) at the Negro center. There are also some white volunteer workers at the Negro center. No adult Negroes are at the white center.

Colbert County Board of Education

The Colbert County program was originally planned for 450 children in 5 centers. The announced grant was for $60,494. Actual enrollment was only 185, due to the family-income limitation on which officials had not figured.

At first there was no integration, according to Mr. Hubert Thorne, director of the program. Apparently some complaints were made. The "civil rights people" from Washington checked and the grant was temporarily withheld. (At the time of the writer's interview with Mr. Thorne, they had been operating for four weeks without funds!) The following adjustments were made:

At Leighton, where there is a colored center and a white center, one white teacher and one white aide are assigned to the Negro center and two Negro children and one paid Negro aide are in the white center. At Cherokee, where there are also two centers, one white teacher and one paid white aide are in the Negro center and two or three Negro children (but no Negro teacher or aide) are in the white center. Mr. Thorne said that the Washington investigators wanted to combine the centers in each community, but were persuaded that this could not be done without losing all the children of one race or the other.

Except for minor grumbling at Cherokee, no trouble is reported because of the adjustments made.

It should be noted that, although there are Negro aides working with white children, no Negro teacher has primary responsibility for white children in the Colbert County program.

Decatur City Schools

The Decatur grant was for $43,485, to provide a program for 240 children in 16 centers. We do not have the actual enrollment figures.

There is no integration of the paid teaching staff in the Decatur program. At first there were no Negro children enrolled at any center with white children. A spokesman for a Decatur human relations group said that after complaints were reported about discrimination in Huntsville, school officials sought the help of his group and four Negro children were found to enroll in a white center.

Enterprise City Board of Education

In Enterprise one Head Start center was planned for 60 children and a grant of $8,942 was approved. The one center was planned in a Negro school. No white children were expected to enroll and none did. One white aide, a

teen-aged girl, is working at the center.

Florence Board of Education

Florence has two centers, one located in a white school and one in a Negro school. One hundred seventy children were planned for. (Actual enrollment figures not known.) A grant of $35,230 was made to the project.

In one center all of the teaching staff are white persons, but there are some Negro children enrolled, according to a spokesman for the Muscle Shoals Council on Human Relations. In the other center all of the children are Negroes, but there are white teachers on the staff.

Huntsville Board of Education

The Huntsville Board of Education planned four centers, two in white schools and two in Negro schools. One hundred ninety-five children were expected, but well over 200 enrolled. The Board requested an additional $5,000. The request was granted by OEO.

Letters were sent to the parents of the children who were pre-enrolled for the first grade to inform them about Head Start and state that any child could attend any center. However, no Negro children enrolled in either of the white schools--or vice versa.

Interested individuals discovered that, except for the project director and superintendent of instruction, both of whom are white and work with the staffs of all four centers, no Negroes were assigned to work with the staffs of the white centers and no whites were assigned to work in the Negro centers. A casual inspection revealed no white person, child or adult, in the two Negro schools and no colored person, child or adult, in the white people.

When complaints were made, school officials explained that they thought it would be best for the children to have the same teachers in the Head Start program that they would have when they enetered first grade, so they offered

the Head Start teaching jobs to the first-grade teachers in the respective schools. (It was later discovered, however, that none of the first-grade teachers in at least one of the white centers were interested, so that other teachers had to be employed. All of the latter were white.)

A complaint was made to the Head Start office in Washington and an inspector was sent within ten days. At this writing, the outcome is not known.

Lauderdale County Board of Education

Lauderdale County originally planned 12 centers and expected 702 children to enroll. A grant of $110,255 was approved. When the limitation on income of enrollees' families was discovered, only 242 could be enrolled. Nine centers are being operated.

The chairman of the education committee of the Muscle Shoals Council on Human Relations reported that, as nearly as could be determined at a meeting of the council held on July 1, the Lauderdale program was segregated. Specifically, according to this spokesman, there were two centers at Rogersville--one for whites and one for Negroes--and neither with biracial staff.

However, on July 9 Superintendent R. A. Thornton said in a telephone interview that there were two paid Negro aides in Central center and one paid Negro aide in the white center at Rogersville. There are no white teachers or aides at any Negro center, and no head teacher at any white center is a Negro. Mr. Thornton reported that one Negro child's parents elected to enroll him in a white center but later changed their minds. Therefore, there is no integration of the children at any center.

Madison County Board of Education

Madison County planned for 250 children in seven centers. A grant of $47,392 was approved. The enrollment was approximately as expected.

Superintendent of Education Nathaniel Almon states that all teachers and workers were instructed to admit any child, regardless of race, who was qualified as to age and his family's income. However, all Negro children enrolled in the Negro schools.

No paid staff were assigned to work with staff personnel of another race. But in one center some white women work as volunteers with Negro children. Supervisory personnel, social workers and the like work in all centers, according to Mr. Almon.

Almon explained that his board was primarily interested in the welfare of the children and felt that the arrangement they had in their Head Start program was best for all concerned. When Negro high school students had the privilege of applying for transfer to another school last fall, he said, only four did so--and two of those returned to their former school. He, therefore, felt that their program as it is would be agreeable to most people of both races and that to have done it otherwise would have served only to disrupt the program.

Muscle Shoals City Board of Education

In the small city of Muscle Shoals only one center was planned for 100 children. A grant of $17,693 was secured. One hundred twelve children were actually enrolled.

Superintendent Moore estimates that 35 of the children enrolled are Negroes. Only three or four of these were from Muscle Shoals, according to Moore. Only five Negro children in the city of Muscle Shoals were eligible. The others come from Sheffield and Tuscumbia, where the city school system did not apply for Head Start projects.

No Negroes are on the staff of the Muscle Shoals center. No volunteers of either race were utilized in the program.

Mr. Moore points out that a representative of OEO visited their center and quotes him as saying that they have a "perfect" Head Start program and that it was being pointed out to others in the area as a model center.

Opelika City Schools

Three centers are being operated in Opelika. One hundred forty children were planned for, and a grant of $20,823 was approved.

There is no integration of staff or children at any center, although freedom of choice was the rule on enrollment.

Phenix City Board of Education

Five hundred children were planned for at Phenix City. $96,161 was granted for the operation of 8 centers.

All centers were open to all children without regard to race. However, no Negro children were enrolled with white children. There are some white teachers working in Negro centers. We failed to determine the number.

Russell County Board of Education

The Russell County Board obtained a grant of $66,133 for an anticipated 345 children.

All centers were open to all children otherwise qualified, regardless of race. In one predominantly-white center there are three Negro children. The county program employs two directors--one Negro and one white. No center has a biracial staff.

Russellville City Board of Education

At Russellville (which is in Franklin County, not Russell), there are two centers operating on a grant of $15,839.

Presumably children of either race could attend either center. At last report, however, no Negro child was enrolled at the white school, no white

child was enrolled at the Negro school, and neither staff was integrated.

Tuscaloosa City Board of Education

The Tuscaloosa application was for two centers and a planned 280 children. A grant of $31,024 was approved. Actual enrollment at the two centers was only about 140, which was the minimum with which the program could operate. It is reliably reported that there was some difficulty in getting sufficient enrollment.

The Tuscaloosa Board planned from the beginning to locate both centers in Negro schools. No white children enrolled, although they had the opportunity.

There is one white teacher in one of the centers. Her pre-schoolers are reported to be very pleased at having a white teacher. Some brought their friends into their room, pointed to the teacher and said, "See, I told you I have a white teacher." The teacher has the impression that she is not so much a status-symbol as a near-miracle--somewhat like being a teacher from Mars!

SPONSORING SCHOOL SYSTEM	ENROLL-MENT OPEN? (1)	ENROLL-MENT INTEGRA-TED?	BIRACIAL STAFF? (2)	WHITE TEACHER WITH NEGRO PUPILS?	NEGRO TEACHER WITH WHITE PUPILS?	CENTERS IN NEGRO SCHOOLS ONLY
Auburn	YES	YES	YES (3)	YES (3)	NO	
Colbert Cty.	YES	YES	YES	YES	1 AIDE	
Decatur	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	
Enterprise	YES	NO	YES	1 AIDE	NO	X
Florence	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	
Huntsville	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Lauderdale Cty.	YES	NO	YES	NO	3 AIDES	
Madison Cty.	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Muscle Shoals	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	
Opelika	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Phenix City	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	
Russell Cty.	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	
Russellville	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Tuscaloosa	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	X

(1) Open enrollment was assumed for all centers. No attempt was made to evaluate letters or announcements to this effect, location of centers, the recruitment procedures, etc.

(2) A "YES" in this column means at least one instance of a white teacher or aide teaching in a "Negro" center, a Negro aide on the staff of a "white" center, or some integration of enrollment. The manner in which the staffs of these programs are biracial is indicated in the preceding text.

(3) The white teachers in Auburn's Negro center are volunteers, some doing special education. No paid staff were assigned biracially in Auburn.

Observations and Conclusions

It should be pointed out that the fourteen school boards whose Head Start programs are considered in this survey happen to be among the least recalcitrant in Alabama in the matter of school desegregation. All but three are among the thirty-five boards in the state of Alabama which have submitted satisfactory desegregation plans to the U. S. Office of Education. (Two were already under court order to desegregate, which the Office of Education automatically accepted.) Further, these did at least apply for and provide Head Start programs, despite Title VI and the non-discrimination regulations.

Perhaps the most obvious fact revealed by our survey is that no Negro teacher was so assigned as to have primary responsibility for a white child. In the fourteen programs there were a total of four adult Negroes working directly with white children--and these were designated "aides."

Scarcely less obvious is the reluctance of the school boards, generally speaking, to integrate staffs. Only seven of the fourteen had biracial staffs at all. Of these, at least one involved no employed staff persons. With the exception of the two county boards which assigned Negro aides to white schools, all integration of staffs was accomplished by assigning one or two white teachers to work in Negro centers. In at least two and possibly three instances a biracial staff was obtained only as a result of a complaint to and investigation by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

It should be observed that in small communities such as Russellville, Leighton, Cherokee and Enterprise, it was assumed that two centers would have to be set up in order to reach children of both races. Racial designations will always be well understood in such communities, of course (and

in larger cities as well), despite all assurance of "open enrollment." There can be little doubt that this dual system, which is so habitual as to be quite automatic, does constitute discrimination--whether it be deemed wise or unwise. (Enterprise solved the problem by planning only for Negro children, in effect--as did the sizeable city of Tuscaloosa.) It is debatable whether the assumption is valid that all whites in any community--even in Alabama--would refuse participation in a program which failed to provide for a large measure of separation of the races. This assumption was stated explicitly by two of the educators interviewed. It is also debatable whether the probable withdrawal of all members of the majority group justifies the use of public funds in a manner discriminatory toward a large minority of the public.

Our survey revealed considerable evidence that the Office of Economic Opportunity is responsive to reports of violation of Title VI. Despite under-staffing, complaints in the Muscle Shoals area and the Huntsville area resulted in a visit by a Head Start investigator within ten days.

Another conclusion that seems obvious is that constant agency checks are necessary, at this point at least, to secure significant compliance with Title VI. The Office of Economic Opportunity seems to have stated the requirements for Project Head Start as clearly as they could be stated, and of course the processing of applications included questioning, via telephone, concerning compliance with Title VI. But there seems to have been considerable semantic difficulty.

ALABAMA COUNCIL BULLETIN

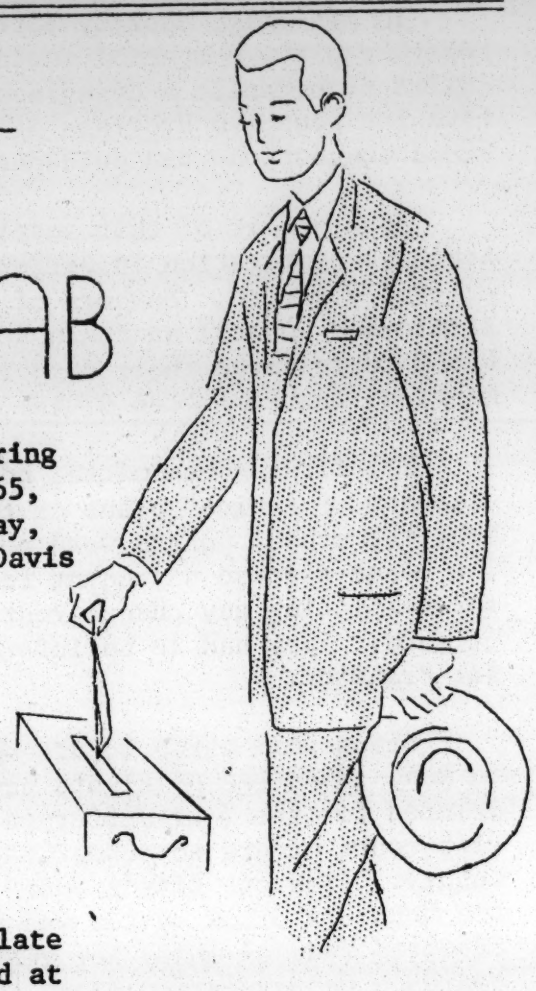
ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
2809 Governors Drive, S. W.
Huntsville, Alabama 35805

J. Edwin Stanfield
Executive Director

September 18, 1965

YOU ARE INVITED

ACHR TO HOST VOTING CONFAB



The Alabama Council on Human Relations is sponsoring a statewide conference on the Voting Rights Act of 1965, at the Jefferson Davis Hotel in Montgomery, on Saturday, October 2, 1965. The conference will convene in the Davis Room at 10:00 a.m., and will end at 4:30 p.m.

The purpose of the conference is two-fold: (1) to clarify the provisions of the Voting Rights Act, answering questions which participants may have; (2) to obtain from those attending information concerning compliance (or lack of compliance) in the several counties, problems and difficulties which have risen, information on the response among minority-group citizens or reasons for the lack of response, any reports of intimidation or reprisal, etc. We contemplate making a full report on the basis of the data gathered at the conference.

Among the speakers at the conference will be Mr. Wiley Branton, Executive Secretary of the President's Council on Equal Opportunity. Mr. Branton is an outstanding attorney, and was the Director of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council, 1962-1964.

Another participant will be Mr. William T. Atkinson, Director of the U. S. Civil Service Commission's federal registrars in Alabama.

Staff attorneys from the U. S. Civil Rights Commission and a battery of Alabama lawyers will serve as resource persons.

Please do not wait for further invitation. Any member of ACHR or anyone interested in this conference will certainly be welcome to attend. Invite friends and associates if you wish. There is no registration charge, but lunch will be "Dutch Treat."

HOSPITAL SURVEYS

The local Health and Hospital Committee chairman or the local council president where such chairmen have not yet been designated recently received some material from the state office concerning hospital desegregation under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Title VI forbids all discrimination in any program which, in whole or part, receives Federal financial assistance. And nearly every hospital in the country is covered under one of the innumerable Federal programs. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), the Federal agency responsible for Federal assistance

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HOW THEY DID IT:

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL SPEARHEADS DRIVE FOR JEFFCO SCHOOL TRANSFERS

by Paul Berliner

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Paul Berliner, a student at Antioch College, worked extensively with the Birmingham Council this summer. He was in Birmingham under the auspices of the Lutheran Church. We are running his detailed account of the local school desegregation effort in the hope that it will be informative and suggestive to other local groups. Particularly do we hope that his concluding sentence will be taken to heart: "It is important to begin talking about next year's school desegregation now.")

In mid-July, shortly after the court approved Jefferson County's school desegregation plan, a special meeting of the Birmingham Council on Human Relations was called to organize a desegregation effort. Miss Jean Fairfax, National Representative for Southern Programs of the American Friends Service Committee, spoke and provided suggestions and guidance.

As a result of that session, a Coordinating Committee for the Acceleration of School Desegregation in Jefferson County was organized. Rev. Joseph Ellwanger was elected chairman. Members of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, the Birmingham Council on Human Relations, Concerned White Citizens of Alabama, and the NAACP represented their organizations in the coordinating committee. At their first meeting, the committee divided into three subcommittees.

The first subcommittee concerned itself with publicity. From studying the "freedom of choice" plans of the several school boards in the county, it was apparent that the school boards were not taking the initiative in desegregating the schools. The plans allowed a student to transfer to another school, but the responsibility for initiating any change rested on the shoulders of the Negro students or their parents. They had to be informed of the provisions of the plans and the procedures for transfer.

Steps were taken to disseminate the needed information and to encourage parents to take advantage of rights under the plans. Individual information sheets were printed for the four Jefferson County school systems, all of which were complying with court orders to desegregate: Bessemer, Birmingham, Fairfield, and Jefferson County. (Tarrant City's board refused to submit a plan to the Office of Education; the Mountain Brook system was not under court order and claimed that they had not accepted Federal money for years.) These information sheets included the school boards's desegregation plan, transfer procedures, and the names and phone numbers of individuals who could be contacted for assistance. The sheets were distributed at churches on a given Sunday.

Also included in the desegregation information sheets were the names of 37 community leaders and civic groups endorsing a statement of the importance of integrated education and urging parents to exercise their rights.

Local news media were contacted to further advertise the desegregation opportunities: The Catholic Week and the Birmingham World ran advertisements. Radio stations WENN and WJLD offered to announce the desegregation plans.

Members of the subcommittee spoke at Negro churches, mass movement rallies, and held desegregation workshops to arouse interest in the community. Mrs. Oscar Adams, one of the contact persons, spent many long hours encouraging parents to let their children transfer to better schools.

The second subcommittee was set up to select three Negro communities especially close to white schools for canvassing. The communities chosen were those in the vicinity of Elyton Elementary School, Graymont Elementary School and Ensley High School. These schools were chosen because they were known to have room for transfering students. Miss Eve McAlister and her group worked from Miles College canvassing each selected community, block-by-block, speaking to parents about school desegregation and offering any assistance needed.

The third subcommittee was set up to approach the boards of education for copies of the transfer application blanks in order to distribute them in the Negro community and to ask for better publicity for the plans. The boards insisted that each parent had individually to obtain a transfer application blank. Moreover, except for the Jefferson County board, which ran large ads in three editions of Birmingham dailies, the boards were negligent in publicizing the desegregation plans.

(Continued on Page 4)

DID YOU SEE IN THE PAPER ....?

(IT'S STILL ALABAMA, AIN'T IT?)

The Black Belt legislators are not at all worried about the increase of Negro voters under the new law, according to Hugh Sparrow, a Birmingham News writer (8/15/65). They point out that most of the land on which Negroes live is owned by white landlords. In fact, Sparrow says, these landlords are urging their tenants to register. "In other words, there is nothing in the law to prevent a white land owner from urging his Negro tenants to vote for a certain candidate or for a certain issue to be decided in an election . . . In such cases bread and butter probably would have the stronger appeal."

* * * *

Just two days before an Episcopal minister was killed and a Roman Catholic priest gunned down by a "special deputy sheriff" in Hayneville, Alabama Public Safety Director Al Lingo had urged every sheriff and police chief in the state to form "sizeable reserves" of auxiliary police, firemen and deputies to combat "scheduled riots" which "will probably be in Montgomery, Mobile, Huntsville, Birmingham, and other major Alabama cities," and are "an outgrowth of civil disobedience taught by leaders of the Negro civil rights movement." (Birmingham Post-Herald, 8/18/65)

* * * * * * * * * *

The Alabama State Sovereignty Commission contributed $49,000 of our tax money to "Fundamental Freedoms, Inc.", which was a Washington-based outfit seeking to defeat the Civil Rights Act. The funds were contributed between January and May of 1964. Fundamental Freedoms, Inc. advertised heavily, attacking the civil rights bill, in newspapers in Wisconsin, Indiana, and Maryland during Gov. George Wallace's campaigns in presidential primaries in those states. The Alabama legislature, having appropriated $50,000 for each of the two years that the Sovereignty Commission has been in existence, voted recently to up the appropriation to $100,000 for each of the next two years. (Birmingham News, 8/29/65)

* * * * * * * * * *

A full-page ad in the Birmingham News (8/29), paid for by 95 alleged chapters of the John Birch Society in the greater Birmingham area, claimed that the whole civil rights movement is a Communist conspiracy. The ad asserts that the average American Negro's "security of person and assurance of honorable treatment by his fellow citizens in all of the utilitarian relationships of living, have been exactly on a par with those of his white neighbors," and avers that the American Negro is more fortunate than "at least ninety per cent of the earth's population."

* * * * * * * * * *

If Wallace signs a resolution passed by the Legislature on August 26, the administration building of each of the new junior colleges except one will be named "George Corley Wallace Hall." The exception is the college at Gadsden, where it will be "James B. Allen Hall"--for the Lieutenant Governor. However, the fine arts building at Gadsden will be Wallace Hall. (Birmingham News, 8/29/65)

* * * * * * * * * *

Governor Wallace, in his role as chairman of the State Board of Education, has announced the names of the 22 new trade schools and junior colleges. Six will bear the names of Confederate heroes. Two are named for Confederate statesmen. The school at Decatur was named for John C. Calhoun, famous champion of Southern interests in the early days of the republic. Three Negro schools were named for prominent Negroes: J. F. Drake (long-time president of A&M at Huntsville), George Washington Carver, and Booker T. Washington. (Birmingham Post-Herald, 9/1/65)

Representative William Dickinson has received from the office of Sheriff Jim Clark of Dallas County affidavits sworn by a one-armed Negro woman saying that she was promised $100 per month to participate in the Selma-Montgomery March, but got only three payments. Dickinson charged that many Alabama Negroes who participated in the march were misled and were "victimized by members of their own race for selfish purposes." Dickinson added that the Government Printing Office has received more requests for reprints of his speeches alleging widespread drunkenness and sexual irregularities in the Selma-Montgomery March than any other speech ever appearing in

(Continued on Page 5)

"OPERATION RECLAIM"

The New York City Board of Education is sponsoring a program called Operation Reclaim which is directed at the problem faced by Southern Negro teachers who have been dismissed because of school desegregation problems. Under this program, the Board of Education will be equipped to place up to 500 such persons in teaching positions from pre-kindergarten through high school in the New York City school system (which has an attractive pay scale). If a teacher needs additional courses to get certified under state law, he will be sent to school at the Board's expense and, if time permits, work as a substitute teacher in his free time.

The plans of Operation Reclaim are to: (1) interview interested teachers in the teacher's own city or home, (2) pay the moving expenses of the teacher's family to New York City, (3) send the teacher to school or find him a full-time job depending upon his certification status , and (4) make every effort to find housing in accordance with the family's needs.

The ACHR has been asked to help by attempting to locate teachers who have lost their jobs due to school desegregation problems. If anyone knows of such a person you might explain the program to him, and if he is interested have him contact the state office or write to Dr. John King, New York City Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, expressing his interest in Operation Reclaim and asking for additional information. Applications will be confidential and no supervisor will be contacted without the written consent of the teacher.

HOSPITAL SURVEYS (Continued from Page 1)

to hospitals, is very eager for citizens groups and private organizations to take a survey of hospitals and make their findings known to HEW, if there are evidences of discrimination, which HEW must investigate. So we mailed some HEW checklists, a memorandum, two newspaper articles about HEW, Title VI and hospitals, and a copy of HEW's regulations to the above mentioned people suggesting that it would be relatively simple to carry out a program such as this. We also emphasized that the results could easily be far greater than any efforts expended.

Anyone interested in taking part in this might contact his Health and Hospital Committee chairman or his local council president.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL SPEARHEADS DRIVE FOR JEFFCO SCHOOL TRANSFERS (Continued from p. 2)

One of our greatest problems was lack of time. The period of time between the court's order and the school board's deadline for transfer applications was a little as two weeks, and in no case more than five.

In spite of this, the results of our work, together with the pressure exerted by the courts, were encouraging. In 1964 there were only seven Negro students in school with white children in Birmingham, none in Bessemer, Fairfield or Jefferson County. At the start of school this year, there are 13 in Bessemer, 54 in Birmingham, 28 in Fairfield, and 26 in Jefferson County--total of 121. Considered absolutely this is only tokenism, of course. But relatively this is significant progress.

At present, we are reorganizing the school desegregation project. Plans are to continue to work through the winter, spring and summer in preparation for next fall. As Miss Fairfax emphasized, the decision on the part of a Negro parent to send his child to a white school is not an easy one. There is understandably much fear and much apprehension. The parent's decision is one which can hardly be made in a day or even a week. For this reason, it is necessary to begin organizing a community toward desegregation well in advance of the coming school year. It is important to begin talking about next year's school desegregation now.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Members of the Board of Directors of the Alabama Council are to meet at the Dinkler-Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham at 10:00 a.m., on Saturday, September 25. This will be a full meeting of the Board, and we hope to have all members present.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, MEMPHIS OFFICE

The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights recently opened a new field office in Memphis, Tennessee.

In announcing the opening of the office, William Taylor, staff director of the Comission, said that the office will serve nine states--Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky,

(Continued on Page 5)

ABOUT KOINONIA FARM

Your attention is called to the price list from "Koinonia Farm" of Americus, Georgia, which is enclosed with your bulletin this month.

Koinonia Farm is a Christian community which has sought over a period of 23 years to reach beyond its borders to witness to the brotherhood of man in difficult surroundings. For example, they have conducted bi-racial Vacation Bible Schools; a bi-racial children's camp was closed in 1956 by court injunction; and in many other ways.

Until the Supreme Court Decision of 1954, the community was on friendly terms with neighboring citizens, but after that things became difficult. Negro members of the community found it necessary to leave because of threats to them and their relatives. Koinonia Farm had to close its roadside stand and now depends almost entirely on their mail-order business.

Many members of the Alabama Council are friends and acquaintances of the Reverend Al Henry, former pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church, Birmingham, who with his family is now a part of the Koinonia Farm community.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, MEMPHIS OFFICE (Continued from page 4)

Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

Jacques E. Wilmore, a former Peace Corps official, will head the office and John Spence, a former newspaper reporter and editorial writer, will be the deputy director.

Information on Federal civil rights policies and programs will be available to persons in the nine-state region. The Memphis staff will also assist in carrying out the responsibility of the National office to collect and disseminate civil rights information, and to appraise the effectiveness of present civil rights laws.

DID YOU SEE IN THE PAPER . . .? (Continued from page 3)

the Congressional Record "with the exception of the eulogies to the late President Kennedy." (Birmingham Post-Herald, 9/1/65)

* * * * * * * * *

Governor Wallace signed the bill, passed by the legislature, which authorizes payment of up to $185 per year from state funds toward tuition in a private, non-sectarian school for any pupil whose parents feel that attendance at public schools would be detrimental to the child's "physical or mental health." $1,750,000 was appropriated for the first year of the program, $2,000,000 the following year. (Huntsville Times, 9/2/65) (The segregationist Citizen's Councils are sponsoring private schools in many cities in Alabama.)

* * * * * * * * *

The Alabama Board of Education, Gov. George Wallace, Chairman, adopted a resolution urging local school systems to go no further than the minimum required by federal laws and courts in school desegregation. Anything more, they said, "could jeopardize the continued support by the public of public education." After the meeting, a telegram was sent to Superintendent R. A. Thornton of Lauderdale County charging that more Negroes were enrolled with whites there than in Montgomery or Birmingham. The proposed eventual elimination of Negro schools in Lauderdale County, they said, "could do more to destroy the public educational system in Alabama than any action since the infamous 1954 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court." They called on Thornton to "align your policies with the minimum requirements of the law and of court orders." (Huntsville Times, 9/3/65; Birmingham Post-Herald, 9/4/65)

* * * * * * * * *

Addressing the state legislature at the opening of their special session on reapportionment, Governor Wallace attacked the Supreme Court, the Justice Department and the Federal Government in general. "The court," he said, "has sanctioned, authorized, condoned and encouraged the occupation of small communities and now large ones by thousands of our of state riff-raff, Communists and fellow travelers, crooks, beatniks, prostitutes and bums and has handcuffed local law enforcement personnel who seek to prevent depredations against the peace and order." And the pot said of the kettle, "it has pampered and encouraged the criminal to believe that he can commit any crime with little likelihood of conviction." (Birmingham Post Herald, 9/10/65)

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
2809 Governors Drive, West
Huntsville, Alabama 35805

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Board of Directors and Presidents of local chapters of the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

FROM: J. Edwin Stanfield, Executive Director

SUBJECT: Sustained communication of concern about recent violence and needed changes to members of the state legislature.

According to newspaper reports, the state House of Representatives passed a resolution on March 9 specifically lauding Governor Wallace for the "admirable manner in which he rose to the trying situation foisted upon Alabama by the un-American actions of this mob" (in Selma). Reference was to the events of Sunday, March 7. A similar resolution in the state Senate was not passed immediately and had to be sent to the rules committee only because one member (Sen. Ed Horton of Limestone County) objected to the manner in which the demonstrators were stopped.

As you know, there was an outpouring of protest against the violence of the state police on March 7, -- from within the state as well as from outside it. Most of this was directed to the governor. According to reports it had some effect upon him. (A TV newscaster reported that Governor Wallace had admitted privately that his order to stop Sunday's march had been a mistake.) Despite the many shocks we have had, it is still a bit of a jolt to find the Alabama legislature approving, presumably with some deliberation, actions which were otherwise overwhelmingly condemned.

ACHR's president, Nat Welch, has suggested -- and I heartily agree -- that it might help to change the "climate" in Alabama if the state legislators could be made aware that a significant number of their constituents disapprove both of police brutality and of the lack of legislative concern about it. Perhaps some good can be salvaged from the shameful events of this week if citizens who have heretofore been silent can be moved by these events to speak out -- not only in the heat of the moment, but insistently and deliberately. As one very prominent citizen said to me on Monday, "This is the last straw. I am convinced that if we don't speak out and put a stop to this sort of thing, Alabama will be finally ruined." Accordingly, I urge you to do the following things, or as many of them as you will:

1. Personally write or call your state senators and representatives expressing concern over the outbreak of brutality by the state police (and perhaps the underlying attitude that broke out) and disappointment in the failure of the legislators to condemn it.

2. Immediately contact members of your local council and other friends and ask them to do the same.

3. Make a special effort to talk seriously to prominent citizens of your acqaintance about the matter and suggest that they communicate concern to state senators and representatives.

4. Suggest that groups to which you belong, such as ministerial associations, adopt a resolution of concern to be sent to state legislators from your county.

In your writing and talking you might wish to adapt and adopt as your own the sentiment expressed by my prominent-citizen friend. I also like the thought expressed on March 10 by the Executive Council of the Episcopal Diocese of Alabama that it would be far better to have redress of valid grievances come from Montgomery than from Washington. (The rest of their resolution, incidentally, was not so hot!) Is it naive to hope that this point just might, finally, make an impression upon persons who lament the growth of federal power and bureaucracy?

Alabama — the projected 1000-1200 students ~~is~~ a 10 fold increase. It amounts to .33% of total Negro students

Georgia — 9,000 students
6300 in Atlanta

Florida — areas are unique
fallacy to think experiences are applicable to Ala + S.W. Georgia.

1. (A) Attempt to remove N + W labels in the school system — open registration — bumping

2. Grouping of schools by grades

3. School plant complex centers

4) Textbooks improvement

Changes in values — preferential treatment — remedial treatment has always been used.

How can we overcome
the stigma of specialization
Linguistic handicap —
caused by environment

Parallels with Cuban refugee
problems —
Resentment of Cubans by
Negroes.

Attitudes of Labor, industry
& the schools —

Assign - of interns to schools
previously white.

5. The entire role of Negro Univ.
Training Centers
Prep Schools

6. 6-7 Year College Programs
Profes degrees
Tooling of schools to fit
remedial

JFK Memorial School -
6 wks training course
Nursery + Knitting
work - Supplement for T.V.
Read - fundamentals
2 year prog
Tuition

Major attention -
What happens if freedom of choice plans fail?

Legal assistance available
Charles Wilson - Florida

Negro principals - system has ~~shown~~ caused the inefficiency of the situation - feels insecure -

Burden on the State - in service training
scholarship program -

— Weaver —
2 specific purposes
— Undergraduate cycle
— graduate

Cut down pupil-teacher ratio — 1 — 15

Pilot Program — Bring in Negro teachers to work in team teaching situation.

Brevard County Plan

— Consolidation of schools
5000 member school

Curriculum programs —
Races of Mankind

Establishment of

Do we need to consider new concepts of American Negro.

Doubleday

Role of voluntary association
appropriate teaching

Freedom of Choice -

Unfortunate if our major
concern is aimed at Negroes.
Attitudes - Value systems
must be aimed at all people

Problem of people in remedial
educational programs feeling
very differently from average
American.
Is this a question of
social class?
White & Negroes are basically deprived
in working with whites as
equals - ~~whites~~

Edward Weaver — School of Education
Atlanta Univ.
223 Chesnut St. S.W.
Atlanta

Hal Lewis — College of Educ.
Univ. of Florida

Chas. Smith — Dept. of Sociology
FAMU

Harry O. Hall — U. of Miami
Box 8065
Coral Gables

Clyde Stevens — Advisory Specialist
Brevard Co Bd. of P. I.
Titusville, Fla.

Harold Punke — Sch. of Educ.
Auburn Univ

E. L. Williams — Public Sch. Specialist
Tech. Assist Prog.
State of Fla.
Gov. Off

Illust. of Region-wide project involving univ. etc.

(1) What will happen to Higher Educ.

Problem of Negro students going out of schools in the South.

Role of Negro State Univ. — Fisk Study —

Has not been any mass exodus of Negroes to White schools. —

Atlanta — reverse transfer has happened

This trend does not seem to show that there will be a problem of any size in the future.

Some small N. school should cease — ?

(2) Program — Regarding the 3 states as developing states — due to income Devil Tilldeation — Pilot Project — to concern itself with dissem. of materials to see if

1. If they would be accepted

2. Produce materials needed in this pilot area.

3. Resources etc.
(To see if this would have any impact on desegregation of colleges)

~~To see~~

(3) How to Desegregate Staff
~~Prob. of an Administrator~~
Relate to the community
Schools are basically Vocational

(4) Question of Jobs - industry & education - counseling at Jr. College
Problem in Public Schools is grouping - Everyone wants to teach the top child - We need new values of jobs - "White Collar Complex" - technical education.

Role & function - illustrative of regional cooperation

Dr. Harold Lewis - chairman Univ. of Fla.
Ed Williams Atlanta U.
Chas. Smith A.&M
Wally Kennedy FSU.

The Curriculum of dissemination
1. Curriculum and the need for changes with desegregation
2. Use of T.V. + Conferences.

The need for common beyond the stated ones.

Specify in dissem
1. Kind of materials
2. Research in schools - testing of application.

1. Diss. of what
2. Who needs to know.

Implica. of curriculum

Is there a common regional goal.

Division: the southern society — How the schools enter this question.

Should this group consider the use of other agencies other than schools.

What is mandate.

Area of concern will be method + processes of ~~education~~ dissemination

Mandate includes wide area of —

Going to schools by grade

Experimental schools

Effect. of infor for diss.

Millian —

Democratic education

Devel. of recognizance to problems after committed to ideals —

Continued effort to "get around the law" erodes democrat. educ. process.

— Prob. — fears, rel. with friend business etc. (Should these be discussed?)

Looking at ultimate objective — fundamental is it to improve desegr. of schools in Region 8?

2. Prob. in staff etc. How to fashion realistic teacher retraining programs.

Should the dist. be concerned outside

of schools?

Assessment of the area —

Rationale —

Description of situation in these three states:

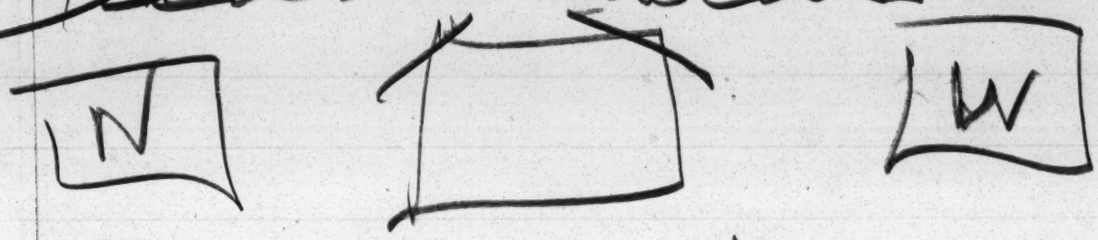
Ga.

Uneven level of development

23 counties

Suggest breaking problem into three designed for areas. Will we incorporate point of view? (general yes)

Demonstration School



Powers group

20 % Faculty N

Volusia County

3-5 % Rapid Group N

3-6 % Slow Group W

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 30, 1966

REDSTONE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

A Cooperative Savings and Loan Corporation

•

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALABAMA

BUILDING BEGINS

Groundbreaking ceremonies were scheduled for October 10th for the new main office building.

The building contract for the structure was awarded to Gresham, Williams and Johnson Company of Decatur, Alabama.

Occupancy of the new main office is anticipated next summer, requiring a construction period of approximately ten months.

The building site comprises 6.2 acres of land, fronting 625 feet on Sparkman Drive, North of Holmes Avenue, in the Research Park Zoning Area.

Landscaping of the site is to be done by Colman Hochman of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The building was designed by Alexander, Rothschild & Joyce, Architects in association with Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild & Paschal of Atlanta, Georgia.

Interior designing is by Architectural Space Design, Inc. of Atlanta, Georgia.

The building will comprise 14,900 square feet of space with over 11,000 square feet on the main level. The outside dimensions are 90 x 140 feet.

REDSTONE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

A Cooperative Savings and Loan Corporation

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALABAMA

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SEPTEMBER 30, 1966

ASSETS

		TWELVE MONTH INCREASE OR DECREASE (CR)
LOANS	$15,849,090.84	$2,798,255.37
CASH	474,192.88	265,255.49
SAVINGS AND LOAN SHARES	1,310,000.00	580,000.00CR
LOANS TO OTHER CREDIT UNIONS	307,650.00	296,900.00
FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT	28,370.56	4,650.70CR
PREPAID EXPENSES	3,830.94	1,519.71CR
OTHER ASSETS	10,633.76	3,893.81CR
LAND AND BUILDINGS	124,375.00	124,375.00
TOTAL	$18,108,143.98	$2,894,721.64

LIABILITIES

NOTES PAYABLE	$	$ 75,000.00CR
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	1,109.24	1,533.63CR
TAXES PAYABLE	6,567.33	1,635.82
RESERVES	643,062.88	197,768.59
SHARES	16,777,192.78	2,658,925.69
UNDIVIDED EARNINGS	36,918.41	1,549.15
NET EARNINGS	643,293.34	111,376.02
TOTAL	$18,108,143.98	$2,894,721.64

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

INCOME	$ 1,099,207.29	$ 158,721.50
EXPENSE	455,913.95	47,345.48
NET EARNINGS	$ 643,293.34	$ 111,376.02

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS	30,736	3,327
NUMBER OF LOANS	16,289	2,594

Board of Directors

Harold B. Carpenter	President
Luther F. Adams	First Vice President
L. D. Craig	Second Vice President
J. W. Herring	Secretary
James G. Thomas	Treasurer
C. G. Babcock	Member
Paul Bungard	Member
Colonel Eugene J. McGinnis	Member
J. D. Stephenson	Member

Credit Committee

Roy Hollihan	Chairman
Ruth K. Jones	Secretary
Ryan H. Carter	Member

Supervisory Committee

Eldon J. Hoar	Chairman
John J. Dallas	Secretary
James Blackburn	Member

Credit Advisory Committee

Paul Bungard	Chairman
Katy M. Lyle	Secretary
Lee B. Oswalt	Member

Management

Roy Hollihan	Manager

Four Offices Serving You

Main Office - Building 3649

Open
9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Daily

Account and General Information	877-5934
Loan Department	877-5940
	877-5368
	877-5951

Building 4200 Branch Office 877-8678

Open
9:30 A.M. to Noon
12:30 P.M. to 3:30 P.M., Daily

North Parkway Branch Office 539-8865

The Mall
North Memorial Parkway And University Drive
Open
Noon to 8:00 P.M., Daily
9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Saturdays

Parkway City Branch Office 539-5172

(On the Mall - Parkway City)
Open
Noon to 8:00 P.M., Daily
9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Saturdays

REDSTONE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
A Cooperative Savings and Loan Corporation

•

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALABAMA

AU NYT 12/4/66

BALTIMORE'S POOR BUYING IN A BODY

Cooperative Project Begun by Antipoverty Workers

12/4/66

Special to The New York Times

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3—Antipoverty workers have begun a program to get more food to families on welfare by mass buying of groceries from wholesalers.

The effort has been started in two public housing projects and in a 10-block inner city area.

So far, about 75 families are involved in the cooperative buying plan. Neighborhood counselors for the Community Action Agency, the city's antipoverty program, say more families are joining every day and the plan is working well because grocery bills have been reduced.

Joseph L. Manning, head of the Independent Retail Grocers, said that plans to carry out the cooperative wholesale food buying system did not immediately threaten small grocery stores.

However, Mr. Manning warned that the inner-city poor residents participating in the program would be "beating their head against a brick wall."

He said that the margin of profit on staple foods for the independent grocer was so small that little difference existed between buying bulk groceries from him and from a wholesaler.

However, Grafton F. Francis, neighborhood counselor for the Community Action Agency, said a welfare family's food did not last until the next welfare check came in.

When this happened, Mr. Francis declared, the family must buy on credit from a local grocery store where prices are fairly high, or go without.

To ease this monthly struggle for existence, neighborhood counselors like Mr. Francis got together a group of the mothers in the three areas and persuaded them to contribute what money they could to a pool.

They then decided what basic foods were needed, and purchased it from a wholesale food distributor, or sometimes from a retailer.

Mr. Francis, who helped start the program, said the families were saving "from $3 to $5" a month on their grocery bills. "That may not sound like a lot of money," he said, "but it makes a big difference to your life if you are poor."

The bulk food buying plan is not always consistent from month to month and it hardly solves the economic problems of Baltimore's poor.

Mr. Francis readily admits this. What he wants to do now is establish neighborhood food cooperatives, run by the poor residents of the areas, that would sell food at rock bottom prices, making only enough profit to pay for their operation.

To this end he has approached the Federal Government's Small Business Administration, which has been very sympathetic to the proposal, he said.

The Government would provide low-interest loans to start the co-ops, but the responsibility would have to be assumed by the poor residents willing to run the stores.

"We're trying to line up people now," Mr. Francis said.

Once a capable and willing staff had been assembled from within the poverty areas, the loans could be made available and the co-ops could begin business.

"I'm very optimistic about the whole thing," Mr. Francis said. "I think we can have something going by the first of the year."

Submarine Commissioned

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 3 (AP)—The Francis Scott Key, named in honor of the man who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner," today became the 39th nuclear-powered, Polaris-firing submarine to join the United States Navy. Dr. Richard D. Weigle, president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., spoke at the commissioning ceremony.

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

January 3, 1967

Mrs. Deborah M. Coles
Aaron E. Norman Fund, Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Coles:

For the past several months I have been working with a group of ladies in Huntsville, Alabama, called the Sisters of Concern Club (SOCC). The members of SOCC are domestic workers and SOCC is, if you look close enough, a union, though nobody says that too loud.

My work with the Sisters has been to help organize a credit union using SOCC as the "common bond" requirement. It appears that the Federal Bureau of Credit Unions will soon issue them a charter.

SOCC has some good possibilities. They have already had some solid gains. They need money.

Can you help?

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Enclosed: Sort of a proposal.

January 10, 1967

Miss Elizabeth Moore
Director
SOCC's Domestic Services
327 Church Street
Huntsville, Alabama

Dear Miss Moore:

Thank you for your comments on the quick consumer guide. I agree that they are not as good as the ones with the drawings. I have ordered a number of the illustrated guide but they will not be here in time for your January 16th meeting. I will send them to you as soon as I can.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

SOCC'S Domestic Services
327 Church Street
Huntsville, Alabama
January 9, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regiomal Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia-30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Thanks a lot for the quick consumer guides. I feel they would be very useful, but I do think the other leaflets,which you had when you were here, the one with the drawings would be more easily understood by the sisters.

If you can get more of the quick consumer guides, we would appreciate it. Also if you can will you purchase some of the leaflets with the drawings. I think two-hundred of each will be enought, unless you have to buy more than that amount to get them at bulk rate.

We have a mass meeting planned for the 16th of January. Can you get them to us in time for the meeting?

Do not know how much money to send for them, so if you will buy them and send us the billing we will get the money to you.

Thank you kindly for all that you have done in behalf of the club.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Moore

(Miss) Elizabeth Moore,
Director SOCC

REDSTONE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

A Cooperative Savings and Loan Corporation

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALABAMA

INSERT ACCOUNT NUMBER

THIS IS YOUR RECEIPT
WHEN MACHINE VALIDATED

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE		
DATE	CODE	AMOUNT

CHECKS CREDITED SUBJECT TO COLLECTION

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE		
DATE	CODE	AMOUNT

FOR CREDIT TO:

ACCOUNT NUMBER	
NAME	
STREET ADDRESS	
CITY	

WITH

REDSTONE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

APPLY AS SPECIFIED:		Dollars	Cents
SHARES PAYMENT			
TOTAL LOAN PAYMENT	REGULAR LOAN		
	ROCKET LOAN		

	Dollars	Cents
CURRENCY		
COINS		
CHECKS		
TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT		
CHANGE EXPECTED		

CASH RECEIVED VOUCHER

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GROUPS CONSIDERING THE ORGANIZATION

OF A COOPERATIVE

Return To:

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA
Room 400, 59 E. Van Buren St.
Chicago, Illinois 60605

1. Name of Group: _____

_____

2. Address: _____

_____

3. Contact Person and Address: _____

4. Names and Addresses of Principal Persons in Interested Group:

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

5. Tell briefly who the group is which is interested in organizing a cooperative:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. About how many families have shown an active interest to date? (attended meetings, subscribed to stock, etc.) Explain:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. Give size and general characteristics of the community where the families live: area served; population; distance from county seat; occupational groupings; education level; attitude of government and community leaders; etc.:

8. Do members of the interested group have any common bonds? Yes_____ No_____
Explain:

9. What kind of a cooperative do the people feel they need?

10. Why do they feel they need it?

11. Has any money been invested in the proposed cooperative up to now? Yes _____

No _____. If so, how much? By how many people? How much is subscribed?

In what form are the funds being held? By whom?:

12. Who started the interest in having a cooperative? Why did they do so?

13. Has any group provided financial support for the group to date? Yes____No____
Relate:

COOPERATIVE QUESTIONNAIRE

14. Has any survey been made of the extent of interest in the community as a whole in the proposed cooperative? Yes_____, No_____.

15. What did this survey show?

16. Where do the people who are interested in the cooperative now obtain the goods or services which the cooperative would supply?

17. Has any investigation been made to find out where the goods which the cooperative will handle can be obtained? In other words, what wholesale source of supply is expected to be used?

18. How sure is the group that this source can be depended on?

19. Has any survey been made to find out how many dollars per week or month the interested families would probably spend at the cooperative? Yes_____, No_____ About how much business volume could be expected? Would this volume be seasonal?

20. What competition would the cooperative face if it started in business?

21. Have any educational or discussion group meetings been held? Yes_____, No_____. How many attended? Who conducted the meetings? How many meetings were held? What was the nature of the meetings?

22. a). Has any outside help or advice been asked for? Yes_____, No_____. If so, from whom?

b). What groups do you plan to contact?

23. If the cooperative were organized and started in business how is it planned to get a manager for it? Does the group have anyone in mind as a possible manager? Describe manager's training or experience:

24. What other cooperatives or credit unions exist in the county or city in which the community is located? List them:

25. Have members ever been served by a cooperative which failed? If so, why did it fail? Briefly describe its history.

26. Has anyone in the interested group visited any existing cooperatives? Yes_____, No_____. If so, which ones?

_____
_____
_____

27. Has anyone in the interested group had any experience in a cooperative either as a member, employee or official of one? Yes____, No_____. Relate:

_____
_____
_____
_____

28. How much capital for the cooperative do the interested families expect to invest. Individually?_____, as a group?_____.

29. a). How much more capital do they expect to raise by sale of shares in the community? _____
_____
_____

b) How much total capital is needed to start the proposed cooperative?

_____
_____
_____

30. Is a good trusted lawyer available to give legal advice about incorporation, sale of shares and the legal matters? Yes_____, No_____. Name and address:

_____
_____
_____

31. Are there any existing cooperatives in the general area which might be interested in opening a branch or taking the interested group into membership as an alternative to forming a new cooperative? Yes_____, No_____. Relate:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

32. Is a credit union available to serve the members of the interested group? Yes____, No____. Is one contemplated? Yes_____, No_____.

33. Has the group discussed the location or purchase of any land, buildings, equipment or inventories? What is the condition of such facilities or inventories? The cost?

34. What does the interested group consider to be the greatest problems facing it in the organization of a cooperative?

35. What are the long range factors or trends which need to be considered to insure success of the cooperative?

36. What does the interested group consider to be the greatest assets in getting a cooperative organized?

37. Additional comments or supporting material:

Form Completed By: _____
Name

_____
Address

APPLICATION FOR LOAN

REDSTONE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALABAMA

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY
FILL IN COMPLETELY

Book No. .....

I, ... hereby apply for a loan of $..... for a period of
(Print or Type Full Name)

..... months.

APPLICATION STATEMENT: I AM INDEBTED TO THE FOLLOWING CREDITORS: (List **all debts,** including rent or mortgage payments, auto payments, etc. Attach additional sheet if necessary.)

Creditor	Address and City	Amount Owing	Mo. Payment
		$	$
		$	$
		$	$
		$	$
		$	$

I DESIRE THIS LOAN FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSE: (Explain fully; if to consolidate debts, list creditors to be repaid.)

.....

.....

Collateral or Security: .....

.....

Employer: (Check One) ( ) U. S. Civil Service ( ) U. S. Army ( ) Rohm & Haas Co. ( ) Thiokol Corp. Other (Specify)

.....

Date Employed ..... Present Position ..... Monthly Salary $.....

Badge No. ..... Cost Center Number ..... Immediate Supervisor .....

Work Location (Bldg. No.) ..... Office Phone No. ..... Date of Birth .....

Other Income (Annual) $..... Wife's—Husband's Name..... No. Dependents

(Including Self) ..... Is wife—husband employed? If so where? ..... Monthly Salary $.....

Auto Owned: Make ..... Year ..... Real estate owned at reasonable market value $.....

Location of real estate ..... County .....

Business Credit Reference: .....

Personal reference: Name ..... Address ..... Phone .....

Name of nearest relative not living with you .....

Relationship ..... Address ..... City and State .....

I hereby certify that the above statements are true and complete and submitted for the purpose of obtaining credit. The comaker statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

.....

Signature of Applicant Residential Address City

Date of Application ..... Home Phone .....

Disposition of check: ( ) will call ( ) mail to work location ( ) mail to residential address ( ) other (specify) .....

Applicant should not write below this line.

Loan Counselor's Recommendation: ( ) Approval ( )Disapproval ( ) Additional Collateral (specify) .....

REMARKS: .....

..... Signed .....

Credit Committee Action: We hereby ( ) approve ( ) disapprove this application for loan in the amount stated.

REMARKS: .....

....

....

....

Date Secretary

REV. 4-1-62

COMAKER'S STATEMENT
(Please Print)

Name of Comaker _____ Date of Birth _____
Address _____ City _____ Home Phone _____
Employer: (check one) ( ) U. S. Civil Service ( ) U. S. Army ( ) Rohm & Haas Co. ( ) Thiokol Corp. ( ) Other (Specify)
_____
Date Employed _____ Present Position _____ Monthly Salary $_____
Badge No. _____ Cost Center Number _____ Immediate Supervisor _____
Work Location (Bldg. No.) _____ Office Phone _____ Auto Owned: Make _____ Year _____
Real Estate Owned at reasonable market value $ _____ No. Dependents (Including self) _____
Location of Real Estate _____ County _____
Business Credit Reference _____
Personal Reference: Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____
Name of nearest relative not living with you _____
Relationship _____ Address _____ City and State _____
I certify the foregoing data to be correct and submitted for the purpose of securing a loan for the maker.
I understand that in cosigning the note I assume liability for the full face value of the note in the event of default.

_____ _____
Date Signature

COMAKER'S STATEMENT
(Please Print)

Name of Comaker _____ Date of Birth _____
Address _____ City _____ Home Phone _____
Employer: (check one) ( ) U. S. Civil Service ( ) U. S. Army ( ) Rohm & Haas Co. ( ) Thiokol Corp. ( ) Other (Specify)
_____
Date Employed _____ Present Position _____ Monthly Salary $_____
Badge No. _____ Cost Center Number _____ Immediate Supervisor _____
Work Location (Bldg. No.) _____ Office Phone _____ Auto Owned: Make _____ Year _____
Real Estate Owned at reasonable market value $ _____ No. Dependents (Including self) _____
Location of Real Estate _____ County _____
Business Credit Reference _____
Personal Reference: Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____
Name of nearest relative not living with you _____
Relationship _____ Address _____ City and State _____
I certify the foregoing data to be correct and submitted for the purpose of securing a loan for the maker.
I understand that in cosigning the note I assume liability for the full face value of the note in the event of default.

_____ _____
Date Signature

COMAKER'S STATEMENT
(Please Print)

Name of Comaker _____ Date of Birth _____
Address _____ City _____ Home Phone _____
Employer: (check one) ( ) U. S. Civil Service ( ) U. S. Army ( ) Rohm & Haas Co. ( ) Thiokol Corp. ( ) Other (Specify)
_____
Date Employed _____ Present Position _____ Monthly Salary $_____
Badge No. _____ Cost Center Number _____ Immediate Supervisor _____
Work Location (Bldg. No.) _____ Office Phone _____ Auto Owned: Make _____ Year _____
Real Estate Owned at reasonable market value $ _____ No. Dependents (Including self) _____
Location of Real Estate _____ County _____
Business Credit Reference _____
Personal Reference: Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____
Name of nearest relative not living with you _____
Relationship _____ Address _____ City and State _____
I certify the foregoing data to be correct and submitted for the purpose of securing a loan for the maker.
I understand that in cosigning the note I assume liability for the full face value of the note in the event of default.

_____ _____
Date Signature

McKINLEY BAILEY, JR.
3102 DOAK DRIVE
HUNTSVILLE, ALA. 35810

Send "Direct Action"
book

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

September 29, 1966

Dear Marion

Please, please read this carefully and immediately write us not only your ideas of the plan as a whole, but also of how you think your organization can fit into the plan.

As you see, we have no price tag on anything. We have no idea of the amount of money available. However, we do feel that it will not be an enormous amount. But it could mean the difference between doing a hit and miss job and doing a real job.

Please send immediately, your organization's decision as to entering into this cooperative plan and specifically in what manner.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es
Encl.

I thought this might add an extra push to get them off the ground! F.-

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Cooperating Agencies

FROM: Drafting Committee

RE: Baker County Community Organization Project

As stipulated at our initial meeting, the Drafting Committee met at the offices of the Southern Regional Council on Monday, September 26, 1966. Present were, Mrs. Pauley, the chairman; Mr. Morgan of the American Civil Liberties Union; Mrs. Septima Clark of SCLC; Mr. and Mrs. Sherrod; Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Holt from Baker County; and Mr. Wall of the Voter Education Project.

It was suggested by Mr. Sherrod that the program be called the Community Organization Project (COP). The broad objective will be to bring the cooperating agencies together in a concerted effort to aid the citizens of Baker County in gaining their full rights. The committee arrived at the following list of proposed items that would go into such an effort:

1. Full implementation of available government programs, i.e.:

   a. Farm programs to assist the small farmer in planning and marketing, through such approaches as cooperative ownership of farm equipment and machinery, cooperative selling etc. Research will be needed on the number of farmers, their income, their problems, the outlook for farming in Baker County, etc.

   b. Basic adult education and MDTA programs to obtain employment in Dougherty and other nearby counties.

   c. A neighborhood service center where social services, welfare programs and health services can be provided.

   d. A housing program.

   e. Neighborhood Youth Corps, child development center, and other services of the war-on-poverty. VISTA workers might be requested.

2. A registration drive, citizenship education, and leadership training, with film strips and booklets and other materials, as programmed by VEP and SCLC.

3. A credit union.

4. A cooperative store.

5. Justice and protection of legal rights, involving a full-time lawyer possibly employed under the legal-aid provisions of the poverty program.

6. Research. Much of this can be done by SRC and other cooperating agencies, in their respective fields.

7. Publicity. It is thought that provision of secretarial help and overhead costs for Florence Robin of ACLU could cover this item.

8. Education. American Friends Service Committee can be helpful in pushing school desegregation.

9. A program developer. This is to be a highly important member of the team, and the salary for a competent person will not be small.

10. A community center suitable for meetings, classes and other activities connected with the project. This center also could, and should, be used as a recreation center for young people, it would be the clearing house for information useful to the community, such as scholarships available for young people, government programs available, etc. The center would be located in Baker and be staffed by Baker citizens. VISTA workers could be requested.

11. A coordinator of programs and funds - an agency to bring agencies together. This logically would be the Georgia Council on Human Relations, and funds would be allotted to cover bookkeeping expenses.

12. A small grant at the outset for preliminary planning.

This list is not meant to be final or all-inclusive. The committee respectfully requests that all agencies study this outline and give the committee your thoughts on it right away. There seems to be general agreement among all concerned that action should go forward promptly before interest wanes. If the program drags in preliminary stages, it is likely to lose valuable momentum. So please let us hear from you immediately.

There is much to be done in Baker County. An early and vigorous start on this pilot program very probably will mean that similar efforts can get underway that much earlier and effectively in other counties.

September, 1966

Keeping the Poor in Their Place

Notes on the Importance of Being One-Up

by Adam Walinsky

No significant shade of political opinion, from I. F. Stone to *Time* magazine, can be found to oppose outright the war on poverty; the Great Society has thus far been received as an election-year counterpart of the Big Rock Candy Mountain. And yet most of us assume that Congress will not establish the giant public-works program for which Gunnar Myrdal calls. Nor will it lower the work-week to 30 hours, as Herbert Gans has suggested, nor follow the suggestion of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Triple Revolution and guarantee incomes to all regardless of the work they do. The reasons for Congressional reluctance are familiar; the poor are by definition without economic power; except for the Negroes, they are without effective leaders; they are only one-fifth of a nation, and the rest of the country is roughly satisfied with things as they are.

The liberals who argue that larger programs are necessary admit readily that the critical barrier is the apathetic or even hostile attitude of the middle-class majority – for present purposes, whites who are not poor – which has been victimized by "myths": that a balanced budget is desirable; that the government economy should be run like a household budget; that free enterprise is inherently superior to government activity; that big government is a bad thing; that tax cuts stimulate economic activity more than government spending; that expenditures result not in a bigger pie, but only a smaller slice for solid taxpayers. If the public is educated in the truth about economics, one hears, these "myths" will disappear.

But the interesting question about a myth is not whether people believe it, but why. Myths are not capricious inventions of story-tellers, but ways of organizing and rationalizing group-behavior patterns. They serve real needs; they are less affected by argument than by changes in the conditions to which they are responsive. Viewing these myths as a screen behind which tangible aims are pursued would require a second hypothesis: that the middle-class majority *does not want* to improve significantly the lot of the poor, or – a further step – that the middle-class actively desires to keep the poor where they are.

ADAM WALINSKY *is an attorney in Washington, D. C.*

In present-day America, the middle-class is defined largely by the fact that the poor exist. Doctors are middle-class, but so are bookkeepers; factory workers vacation with lawyers, drive bigger cars than teachers, live next door to store-owners, and send their children to school with the children of bank tellers. In a middle-class so diffuse, with almost no characteristic common to all, middle-class income, education, and housing are what the poor do not have. If the present poor should become middle-class, no meaning would remain to that phrase; either it would be a euphemism for the lower part of a bipartite division, or it would cease to apply to those who now boast of their "middle" status. The middle-class knows that the economists are right when they say that poverty can be eliminated if we only will it; they simply do not will it.

Such an explanation, of course, seems in direct conflict with American ideals of equality of opportunity and social justice – ideals on which the middle-classes themselves insist. But the creed of equal opportunity is a very complex thing. Opportunity to better oneself is usually regarded as self-explanatory, a recognition of the basic human right to fully utilize one's talents and labor. And in part it is recognized as a refusal to admit that others are better than oneself, or (a variant of the last) that others' children are better than one's own. But it has other facets. Virtually everyone who has reached his final life-station must and does believe and say that choice, or more commonly "the breaks," or "the system," prevented him from rising higher. But this same man must and does believe and say that his own abilities are primarily responsible for how far he has risen above others. People above oneself are regarded as no better than equal; people below oneself are regarded as inferior.

It is of course necessary to tinker with the system occasionally. Not only is reform commanded by the ethic; but as long as they pose no threat of basic change, improvements in the opportunity-structure at once reaffirm the existence of the depressed who need help, and serve as further "proof" that their inferior position is the result of inherent inferiority. But since people will not and cannot admit to themselves that the inferior position of others is entirely, or even

primarily, caused by an inherently unequal system, they do not support measures that could possibly eliminate all or even most of the inequalities. The result is tokenism.

I suspect that the tension between adherence to democratic ideals and a natural desire to preserve one's relative gains by denying them to others has been heightened by a general loss of middle-class security. One possible reason for such a loss of security is enlargement in the size of the middle-class itself; by the social and economic elevation of production and service workers; by the slackening of immigration, which has produced an America 95 percent native-born and thus eliminated much "native" prestige; by the spread of education, high-school and now college; by the general availability of inexpensive goods (especially clothing) virtually identical to those used by the well-to-do. For the old middle-class, this has meant a dilution of status, which they have attempted to recapture by shifting the criteria of middle-class membership from income ("mere money") to sophistication of various sorts – education, community service, culture. For the new middle-class, the gain in status is precarious; they attempt to reinforce it by appropriating the symbols of the old middle-class, especially suburban housing and education for the children. For both old and new middle-classes, the problem of preserving status becomes more acute in direct proportion to the technical ease with which poverty can be eliminated from the country.

"Variety of Dingbats"

But the central factor in the loss of security is a general decline in the significance of work. Observers have noted this loss in many different places: among the unemployed and under-employed; among factory hands whose labor is ever more routinized and uncertain; among paper-work employees of great corporations whose only function is the creation of artificial differences between what Pegler called "an ingenious variety of dingbats for the immature"; among craftsmen whose only means of delaying obsolesence is in Luddite strikes, and who are reminded of their uselessness at every well-publicized contract negotiation. Indeed, the meaninglessness of work has become one of the dominant themes of popular culture. But any decline thus far observed in the importance of work is but the start of a potential tobbogan-run. The impact of automation on the assembly-line is increasingly clear. But white-collar workers are also being replaced by machines; and Donald N. Michael predicts that middle management, whose relatively unsophisticated job is being brought within computer capabilities, is the next threatened class. If present trends in the automation of factory and office continue, there will be fewer jobs, and most of them will be routine.

Understanding the full import of that development requires recognition of the function work has performed in the past. Work everywhere serves the obvious function of enabling men to eat and survive. But work in America has also been the primary source of status in the society. Men have marked out their relation to others through work. The rewards of the society – income, women, power, respect – have gone to men roughly in proportion to their market utility. (Divergences – such as great inherited wealth – have been remarkable chiefly for their tendency to gravitate toward the norm – as in the upper classes' compulsion to enter and subsidize public affairs.) But work has been the organizing principle of American society in more than an economic sense; it has in large part displaced and substituted for ancestry, social class, tradition, and family as bench-marks for men's knowledge of self and their relation to others. Reliance on work as the primary social ethic has been intimately bound up with the growth of a democratic, egalitarian society. For work is alone among our status-givers in its diversity and attendant uniqueness. No man can master all occupations; indeed, few can master more than one. No matter how brilliant a professor may be, he must still call the plumber when his water-pipes freeze, or a mechanic when his car's transmission slips, a butcher when he wants meat and a laborer when he wants a drain dug. In a diversified economy, so long as a man has a trade or skill, he has something for which people in the community must turn to him – some claim of importance which is recognized by others. It is not even necessary that the job be itself intrinsically difficult to learn or perform, so long as it is important to other people and would not be done except for the labor of those doing it; thus Michael Harrington reports a striking pride of *metier* among many migrant fruit-pickers in California. It is the status conferred by work that allows people to live in reasonable contentment with themselves and others.

The alienation of factory operatives from their work is a story as old as the assembly-line. But technological development continues the spiral. Automation removes workers from direct contact with the line, and most from the factory itself; fewer workers remain to do more highly-skilled jobs. "Service industries" are to take up the employment slack of automation, in theory, but repairmen, for instance, are little more than sales-clerks for replacement parts; consumer goods are built to be sold cheaply and discarded, not repaired when they fail. Printed electrical circuits for example are not, like their more expensive wired predecessors, repairable by the normal electrician. Other "service" workers – domestics, waiters, sales clerks,

hospital orderlies – are menials easily replaced by anyone from the growing refuse-heap of the society.

But if work loses its diversity, and hence its importance, for a significant proportion of the society, we lose our only means for apportioning status on a roughly equal basis. Other status-givers can confer meaningful prestige only on those who have *more* than others.

Significance of Housing

The consequences of a decline in the prime importance of work are easily deduced. One is a rise in the status-importance of consumption, and of all consumption expenditures, housing has the greatest personal and financial importance; the one-family house with a plot of ground has always been the ideal American home. Its possession and quality have always been marks of social status. By excluding groups of people, communities have appropriated for themselves a mark of class superiority. In Washington, D. C., as in many other cities, houses in communities which exclude Jews (or Negroes) bring higher prices than equivalent houses in otherwise equal areas; the monetary value of such small differences in neighborhood quality should alert us to the fact that housing status is essentially predicated on success in excluding social "inferiors." The use of housing as a symbol of superior status has been increasing. Income-segregation, abetted by public-housing projects in which no member of the middle-class will live, is well underway. Trends reported by the New York Metropolitan Region Study are being duplicated elsewhere: luxury apartments will soon house most older people who can afford them; the exodus of white couples with children from the large cities will continue, indeed will probably accelerate as fewer remain. Fair-housing ordinances will be passed in some cities, perhaps even some states; but the trend will in general be toward maintenance of racial segregation. (Surely it is significant that California will probably repeal this year, by popular referendum, its established fair-housing law, and that cities like Seattle and Berkeley have voted down fair-housing ordinances.) In the Philadelphia suburb of Foxcroft, a few months ago, residents rioted for weeks to prevent a Negro family from moving in; there is no reason to think that community unique.

Education is a second major heir to the status-giving function once dominated by work. The late ebbing of the Sputnik mentality is due only in part to our missile successes. In larger part, it is a way of raising a new standard of status – "liberal" education pursued for its own sake, which is particularly appropriate as a means of preserving present status-boundaries. First, it is an over-expensive luxury for the lower classes. Thus, Dr. Conant suggests that education for the poor should be vocational training suited to the jobs they can "reasonably" expect to get; a liberal education cannot be cheapened by too-wide distribution. Moreover, stressing the importance of liberal education insures the future position of the present middle class; its children will, by definition, score better on the class-biased tests which are used to determine their eligibility for such education. Lastly, the poor sense the futility of education in an economy where work (especially the kind for which they are trained) is declining, and shun and deprecate it; this phenomenon in turn serves as proof that opportunity is there, but is not taken advantage of by the poor.

A third critical status factor is income, which is important both in itself and as it affects access to other status-givers. In itself, income has been closely connected with work, often measuring the social worth of the work done; when inherited, it also reflects social class. But as work loses significance, income becomes most important as a determinant of consumption and education. To preserve status in these areas, income differentials will probably be preserved – as by making the tax structure more regressive, and keeping doles well below minimum wage levels. People whose work is meaningless except as it allows them, by earning money, to differentiate themselves from the poor will continue to oppose large-scale employment projects. Instead, they will support transfer payments at a level too low to allow the recipients to compete for status in housing or education.

Two recent proposals, usually thought of as diametric opposites – the President's Poverty program and the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Triple Revolution – are examples of programs which lend themselves to reinforcement of the social hierarchy.

The Kennedy-Johnson program does some excellent things. It attempts to train workers for jobs; to establish community service programs for unoccupied youth; and to subsidize employment by special loans to municipalities and private employers. It directly will affect about half-a-million people. Christopher Jencks has stated its essential premise in these pages. The problems of poverty, he noted, will be solved by remedying imperfections in the opportunity-structure – education and jobs (with a side glance at motivation); the measures so far advanced, at any rate, are directed at these imperfections. A rationale advanced for the program's present modest size is that the tax cut will provide more jobs for the economy as a whole; some suggest the program will reach its full growth only after arms expenditures are cut as a result of lowered world tensions. It appears from his recent statements that the President plans to expand the government's domestic activities considerably; a program of rebuild-

ing all our cities and countryside would itself be a major step toward the poverty war's expressed goals.

But if my earlier speculations are correct, expansion of the poverty war, or any government activity which tends to lessen class distinctions, will encounter resistance which increases in direct proportion to its size and probable effectiveness. Indeed, I would argue that the program thus far advanced has been received quietly because its fundamentally middle-class principles can be used by the middle class to prevent more significant action. Thus its concentration on opening up the opportunity structure could be used to justify inaction on government employment programs tailored to large numbers of the un- and under-employed. Similarly, the emphasis on job training could be used to justify class segregation in education *a la* Dr. Conant and reliance for job expansion on the tax cut could justify regressive taxation as an economic policy to aid the poor.

Guaranteed Incomes

But for all the long-range political dangers of the poverty program's initial direction, it is on far firmer ground than that of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Triple Revolution. Starting from the premise that further increases in worker productivity will make a scarcity-based economy irrelevant, the Ad Hoc Committee sees the vital function of the economy shifted from production to consumption. If machines can produce everything that is within our capacity to consume, and work is available to only a small fraction of the society, then consumption should be separated from labor; manifestly, it is as pointless to deny the products of the automatic machines to those without work as it would be to deny them air or sunlight. Income, therefore, should be guaranteed and paid by the government, regardless of work done in exchange.

In fact, this report is more a projection of the economy in fifty years' time than it is a blueprint for today; in this respect, it is an admirable effort at advanced social planning. But its advanced liberal tone should not blind us to its danger. Of all the devices that have been invented to keep the status-poor in their place, putting them on a dole is by far the most effective. The size of the dole can be controlled so as to keep them always in comparative poverty, and thus unable to compete for higher status in the society; indeed, the fact of being on the dole itself leads to lessened aspiration and pride. Most of the present unemployed continue to covet work because the society's ethic commands it; to make the dole legitimate is to significantly lessen the pressure for reform from below.

The dole, of course, would be extended gradually, in the form of increasing present welfare payments and extending their coverage. The gradual change would start with the present poor; and since the middle-class would still have jobs when the dole was extended, a substantial differentiation would be maintained between dole-income and prevailing middle-class wage rates. This differential would then serve as a method for preserving housing and educational segregation and quality differentials. As more of the middle-class lose traditional work, however, they would not slip onto the dole and into the ranks of the status-poor. Instead in all probability, they would become social-service workers of an advanced sort –tending, of course, to the needs of the poor. Or they might find large-scale employment overseas, as in a "Management Corps" to aid administration in the poor nations. Means will be found to preserve their status *vis-a-vis* the poor simply because the middle-class is larger and has higher cards.

These developments are not inevitable; they can, and should, be arrested and reversed. But the programs so far suggested, even the most radical, treat symptoms – the poor – and not the illness, which is a loss of meaningful work for most of the society. So long as they treat symptoms, are directed primarily at poverty, they will be restricted by the majority to glorified pilot projects; the existence of these limited projects will salve the conscience and the egos of the middle-class.

It cannot be said too often that we are faced with a problem of time, that the resistance of the middle-class to change will increase as their own assurance decreases and the lower classes (particularly Negroes) assert themselves more strongly. But neither can it be stressed too much that to castigate the middle-class for their resistance to change is both useless and irresponsible. That resistance is based on sound fears that an effective drive on poverty will narrow status-differentials between them and the present poor. Those who criticize middle-class ignorance usually do so from privileged sanctuaries: a Harvard education, a house in an all-white suburb, and a firm position in the academic-political-foundation hierarchy guarantee status which will not be jeopardized no matter what improvement is made in the lot of the poor. But the increasingly useless middle-class is being asked to surrender its claims to any superiority of status; even where jobs are insecure and meaningless, simply having one gives status superior to those who cannot support their families without public assistance. The middle class sense this perfectly, and no amount of talk about side effects on consumption and employment will convince them otherwise. A serious program must offer the middle class a new life style in return for the raise in status it would give to the poor; it must deal not only (or even primarily) with pockets of economic poverty, but with the poverty of satisfaction, purpose, and dignity that afflicts us all.

CITIZENS CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY (CCAP)

Statement of Policy and Program

NEW YORK CITY
OCTOBER 13, 1964

CITIZENS CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY (CCAP)

STATEMENT OF POLICY AND PROGRAM

THE NEED

Thirty-five million Americans are aliens in their native land.

Millions of American families live in the sub-basements of our social structure. They are America's "have-not" people. They are the denied and the disadvantaged. They are the dispossessed and the discriminated against. They are the old, the young, the Negroes and other minorities. They are the sick, the handicapped, the sharecroppers and the migratory workers. Our poor are the unemployed, the under-employed and the underprivileged. Materially and psychologically outcast, they are foreigners to the nation's prosperity, taunted day after day by the knowledge of an abundance which is always out of reach.

It is not only that our poor are denied employment and opportunities for adequate income, decent housing, good education, medical care; it is that they are robbed of any sense of individual worth and of human dignity. They are cut off, forced to live outside the rest of our society, deprived of any sense of belonging and of participation, victims of a frustration so deep and so enveloping that hope is lost in the abyss of unrelenting squalor.

In the American past, poverty was a tragedy. Resources were scarcer than human needs and want was the cruel unavoidable fate for millions. Today, however, no nation in the world is as richly blessed with material wealth as America. The means are at hand to provide every American, young and old, with a decent standard of living. Yet millions of our people continue to live in abject poverty and the vicious cycle of poverty breeds only more poverty, the inevitable result of social and economic neglect and national indifference.

The plight of these millions is a challenge to the people of our country and a call to dispel the indifference of the more fortunate and to end the silence of the impoverished. No more burning and compelling moral issue exists in our society than the elimination of the human suffering of those who live in poverty.

The dimensions of the problem of poverty in America are so staggering as to require immediate bold and vigorous action, not only at all levels of government but, equally important, by concerted, cooperative action by each interested and concerned citizen. What is needed to complement governmental action is the full mobilization and commitment of the citizens of America as individuals and through groups with which they are affiliated -- church, labor, industry, civil rights, civic, farmer, women, veterans, students and others. Only in this way can we insure success in the nation's effort to attack the source and eliminate the social evil of poverty.

The Citizens Crusade Against Poverty (CCAP) is the vehicle through which citizens throughout the country can voice their desire to help eliminate poverty from our midst and can participate actively and directly in this great and worthy effort. We, as citizens in CCAP, come from every walk of life and from every democratic political persuasion. We are committed to achieve a national awakening of conscience for we know that once Americans everywhere become aroused and indignant against the immorality of a needless poverty in the midst of plenty, they will act quickly and effectively to end this shame upon America. In the course of this effort, the poor will find their own voice and the will to help themselves.

We are come together to challenge the conscience of the nation with the ugly fact of poverty and to move that conscience to an unremitting war against poverty that will help bring the Great Society to its full realization.

THE NATURE OF POVERTY

A Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, to be successful, must recognize that the poor cannot be viewed as a single group, all with the same problems, aspirations and objectives. True, the ultimate measure of economic poverty is the absence of material wealth and resources to maintain the necessities of life for self and family. But the reasons for impoverishment are many and varied. An understanding and appreciation of these causes of poverty point the direction to the ways and means which may be utilized to remedy them.

Who then are the 35 million poor with whom the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty must concern itself?

They are the families of the large number of active breadwinners whose income is too small to provide self and family with their minimum needs.

They are the young, the healthy, the vigorous for whom society has failed to provide job opportunity and who, therefore, cannot find work.

They are the young unemployed, actively seeking work, who are untrained and cannot fulfill the requirements of jobs that may be available.

They are the old, the disabled, who cannot work because they are not able to.

They are the unfortunate who live in communities whose economic base has withered away and which cannot any longer provide the economic opportunities needed to sustain its population.

They are the discouraged and frustrated who as individuals suffer personal and social problems that add to their feeling of hopelessness and deprive them of that wholesome attitude toward society prerequisite to a sense of belonging and participation.

And underlying the root cause of much of the poverty problem is the ugly scourge of discrimination against minorities.

THE BASIC APPROACH

A comprehensive, coordinated, cooperative program to eliminate poverty must attune itself to the needs of each of these groups of the poor and seek the remedy to the needs of each. Its program, therefore, must be broad-based to embrace the vast spectrum of the causes of poverty, yet it must accommodate also the confined problem of the individual. While it places emphasis on the overall economic needs of the nation, it must simultaneously focus its attention on the day to day need of each of the deprived and disadvantaged. It is, therefore, essential that its effort be directed both at helping to solve broad and overriding problems by complementing and supplementing government programs and at working elbow to elbow with the poor themselves in their desire to vanquish the social ills that beset them.

The fight against poverty must not become merely a well-intentioned social welfare program in which the "haves" do favors for the "have-nots". The poor must be enabled to share in the sense of dignity and belonging that only their personal and active participation in this struggle can provide. Apathy must give way to awakened interest. Frustration must surrender to realizable hope. Disorganized confusion must be fashioned into organized, united effort. Thus, the poor will contribute a new and dynamic dimension to the struggle to wipe out poverty.

THE PROGRAM

The Citizens Crusade Against Poverty (CCAP) is a broad, non-partisan coalition of organizations and individuals dedicated to eradicating poverty from the nation. Its program is as extensive and varied as the many facets of poverty require. Its thrust is twofold. It is educational and catalytic, seeking to inform and to motivate people and organizations both nationally and locally in the task of eliminating poverty. It is also an action coalition, promoting and implementing specific policies and programs on the national scene and on the local and community scene, drawing upon the experience, resources and energies of concerned individuals and organizations to accomplish the tasks and objectives to be undertaken.

There are four broad areas in which CCAP will function as it seeks to accomplish its aims and objectives.

A. Education

Educating the citizens of the nation to comprehend the extent of poverty in America and its effects upon the total of our society is essential to the ultimate goal of eliminating poverty. An educated citizenry will be aroused to take meaningful action in the nation's war against poverty and will help stimulate individual and group participation in activities designed to help rid the country of poverty wherever it exists.

CCAP, therefore, will undertake a comprehensive educational program in the many facets of poverty both on the national level and the local and community level. To this end, CCAP will perform the following educational functions:

1. Prepare and distribute background material on the facts of poverty in all its aspects.

2. Prepare and distribute analyses of issues concerning the problems of poverty, including analyses of appropriate legislative proposals. These analyses need not necessarily constitute an official position of CCAP, but will be informed analyses circulated in order to stimulate discussion and debate.

3. Generate new ideas and programs in the war against poverty, give them appropriate circulation and devise ways and means to implement them.

4. Act as a clearing house, receiving material from cooperating individuals and organizations and circulating important papers to all other participating individuals and organizations. In this way, each participating individual and organization will have a way of advising others of important activities and programs and will receive noteworthy material prepared by others.

5. Circulate a newsletter describing programs and activities of significance being undertaken nationally and on the community level and describing notable experiences of participating individuals and organizations.

6. Prepare and supply, upon request, analyses of issues relating to specific, meaningful aspects of the poverty problem.

7. Prepare an annual report to the nation, approved by the annual national conference of CCAP, assessing progress made, obstacles encountered and the state of the nation's war against poverty.

B. National Action Programs

Poverty is equated with unemployment and underemployment, the squalor of slums and inadequate housing, insufficient education, lack of good medical care and a host of other social and economic evils which mean denial and discrimination against those who are the dispossessed and the disinherited. Bold action to repair these evils in our society is necessary on the national level and the community level.

The anti-poverty legislation recently passed by Congress is worthy of universal commendation, but it is only a first step in the long road we must travel before millions of American families are liberated from the tragic plight of poverty.

CCAP will develop broader and more comprehensive programs and urge their enactment and implementation at all levels of government as we seek to deal with the total problem of human poverty.

CCAP will plan its activities to support and complement governmental programs at the federal, state and local levels--but will develop and carry out its programs and activities at the federal, state and local levels independent of the government programs.

Thus, CCAP will work toward the elimination of unemployment and underemployment, toward the development of urban renewal programs, toward the uplifting of educational accomplishment, in short, toward the alleviation and elimination of the causes and the consequences of poverty.

CCAP will sets its sights on specific kinds of legislative programs directed toward alleviating poverty and establish Ad Hoc Committees as necessary comprising interested individuals and organizations to support such programs. This will enable those organizations which are free to engage in such activity to participate on this vital level in the fight against poverty.

Thus, organizations will be able to choose the method and type of participation in CCAP most suitable to their individual purposes and functions and give needed support to specific programs in which they have an interest and concern.

In certain circumstances, depending upon the legislative nature of the project or program, it may be advantageous that the task be divorced entirely from CCAP and a separate and distinct legislative conference be established as the vehicle for action. This will enable organizations to participate in CCAP projects which, for reasons of their own, are unable to participate in legislative activity.

CCAP's efforts on the national scene should be directed toward stimulating, initiating and implementing programs and projects which will play a role in reducing and finally eliminating poverty.

C. Community Activity

A successful attack on poverty must concern itself not only with broad national aspects of the problem, but must mobilize as well the resources of the community to undertake specific projects and programs especially designed to meet local problems. For this purpose, plans for direct community action programs must be devised which will engage individuals and organizations in designing and implementing specific tasks on the community level. Such activity serves the twofold purpose of grappling with the causes and the consequences of poverty where they are immediately evident and of involving a broader base of the citizenry in the overall effort of CCAP.

To this end, CCAP

1. will undertake major projects in carefully chosen areas to stimulate community wide discussion as a prelude to community action.* Through such efforts it will be the aim of CCAP to stimulate community action and provide continuing support.

2. CCAP, in its work on the community level, will help stimulate, organize, coordinate and give direction to community action projects so that concerned citizens and organizations in every section of the country might be drawn actively into the struggle to wipe out poverty. It will work closely with and help bring together local groups and organizations for this purpose and where possible will provide resource personnel to assist in community action programs.

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* For example, in a given city the Crusade (Conference) staff would meet with cooperating organizations and, with their agreement, organize a major concentration on the poverty issue in that city. The academic social agency and other resources of the city would be tapped to provide documented descriptions of the local poverty problems and to prepare other pertinent materials. Religious organizations and religious leaders would be enlisted to underline the moral issues involved. A major meeting, or a series of meetings involving as broad a base in the community as possible, might be arranged with national figures as featured speakers. The help of the various communications media would be sought in focusing attention and in paving the way for action on local poverty problems.

Community action programs could involve a large and varied number of individual projects relating to the specific and particular problems of the several different groups of the poor. It is important that each project developed be designed to meet a special problem and be structured and administered so that it will achieve its objective.

D. Involvement of the Poor

It is generally agreed among those in the fight against poverty that breaking through the apathy of the poor themselves and involving them directly in anti-poverty projects is imperative as a key to winning the battle. There are some examples of successful local community organization of the poor in tenants councils, neighborhood associations, self-help groups, etc. But these experiences have been limited in scope and aim and there is, therefore, need for comprehensive effort to develop new projects, staff them and make them ultimately self-sufficient.

CCAP will carry on an organizational educational program aimed at involving the poor, and particularly young people, in self-help activities which are related directly with the problems of poverty. The CCAP staff will support such local efforts as long as their purpose and goal is to reduce dependency and deprivation by involving them in activities on their own behalf.

The New York Times.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1965.

CIVIC HEADS UNITE TO FIGHT POVERTY

Nationwide Drive Started by 125 Groups and Leaders to Organize the Poor

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — A new, privately financed organization dedicated to the eradication of poverty announced today it would train 1,000 community workers to organize the poor and show them how to participate more effectively in local antipoverty programs.

The plan, if it works, carries profound significance for City Halls throughout the country. Big city Mayors, now resisting demands of the poor for a voice in shaping community antipoverty programs, may be confronted by a new force that will try to infuence the patterns of municipal government generally.

The organization calls itself the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty. It is a nonpartisan grouping of more than 125 organizations and leaders of religious, civil rights, labor, academic, business, student and farm groups.

U. S. Aide Heads Group

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, is chairman. His union has made an initial commitment of $1 million to the organization, which was formally set up some months ago.

The C.C.A.P. has been quietly gathering strength for its official start, it was announced today. It hopes to bring in other unions, foundations and church organizations.

The executive director is Richard W. Boone, who held a high executive position on the staff of Sargent Shriver, director of the Government's campaign against poverty. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago with a master's degree in sociology.

Mr. Boone organized and di-

CIVIC HEADS UNITE TO FIGHT POVERTY

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

rected work with adolescent street gangs in Chicago, and worked for the Y.M.C.A. and the Ford Foundation. He was a member of the White House special projects staff and a consultant to the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

The Citizens Crusade Against Poverty and the Government's campaign are parallel efforts, broadly speaking, but it is the crusade's further purpose to see that the Government drive does not falter and that mayors do not exercise monopoly power over community action programs financed by the Federal Government.

Forty-five per cent of the $1.5 billion antipoverty fund this year is marked for citywide and neighborhood projects called community action programs.

Community Action Stressed

The organization proposes to give vitality to a provision in the Economic Opportunity Act that defines a community action program as one "which is developed, conducted, and administered with the maximum feasible participation of residents of the areas and members of the groups served."

The most militant champions of the antipoverty campaign view that phrase as the heart that distinguishes the campaign from traditional forms of social work and public assistance. They contend that making the poor mere recipients of aid perpetuates the poverty problem.

At least one member of the C.C.A.P.'s commission on community activity and organization, Dr. Richard Cloward of Columbia University, believes that "economic deprivation is fundamentally a political problem, and power will be required to solve it." He so told the Senate Select Subcommittee on Poverty when it was considering renewal of the program this year.

A related view that is influential in the organization holds that poverty often is not solely the absence of money but the presence of hopelessness.

Data Network Planned

The Citizens Crusade Against Poverty will also establish a nationwide information network of local organizations fighting poverty.

The training program is described as the first of such magnitude operated outside the Government. The Industrial Areas Foundation, directed by Saul Alinsky of Chicago, has trained community workers for years. The organization is consulting Mr. Alinsky as well as those who differ on his approach to community deprivation.

Mr. Boone said the C.C.A.P. would combine both protest and program, and would use either or both as circumstances indicate. It is important, he said, that local citizens be prepared to offer positive programs where a political establishment is willing to move but does not know how.

The organization will be prepared to help local groups that have achieved authority over an antipoverty project but lack the experience to execute it without publicity blemishes.

Several major training centers will be established. Some trainees will go out as "interns" to work on programs that are already in operation. Others, carefully selected for leadership potential, will be brought in as "fellows" and paid a salary during training and for 18 months afterward.

its waste of human potential."

Poor to Be Trained

The trainees will be drawn from poor neighborhoods where they have shown leadership, from the civil rights movement, and from returning Peace Corps volunteers. Others are expected to be sent by national organizations on a contract basis.

The training program has been approved by the C.C.A.P.'s commission on community activity and organization, whose chairman is Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, Stated Clerk of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Dr. Blake, in a statement, declared:

"Empty exhortations to our ideals no longer suffice. Human dignity and self-esteem are denied all of us, not just the poor, when our affluence ignores the continued misery of poverty and its waste of human potential.

Dr. Blake's group also directed the staff of the organization in designing a program to enable the poor to establish community centers in rural poverty areas of the South. These centers are intended to serve as rallying points for the poor to participate more effectively in antipoverty projects such as Head Start (preschool classes) and adult basic education.

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, heads the C.C.A.P. commission on national programs and policies, which has announced plans for white papers in three major areas to plan the total elimination of poverty.

Leaders in the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty include the following:

COMMISSION ON NATIONAL PROGRAMS AND POLICIES: James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union; Elizabeth Wickenden, social welfare consultant; I. W. Abel, president, United Steelworkers; Arthur Altmeyer, Social Security consultant; Robert Benjamin, chairman of the board, United Artists; Andrew Biemiller, legislative director, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations; Dr. Harrison Brown, professor of geochemistry, California Institute of Technology; H. Ashton Crosby, executive director, Council for a Livable World; John Edelman, president, National Council of Senior Citizens; John Kenneth Galbraith, professor, Harvard University; Richard Goodwin, Center for Advanced Studies.

Also, Pat Greathouse, vice pres-

ident, United Automobile Workers; the Rev. Cammeron Hall, executive director, Commission on Church in Economic Life, National Council of Churches; Dr. Fred Harrington, president, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Seymour Harris, chairman, department of economics, University of California; Dr. Robert Hutchins, director, Center for Study of Democratic Institutions; Dr. George James, dean, School of Medicine, Mt. Sinai Hospital; David Krooth, chairman, Housing Legislative Information Service; Ralph Lapp, secretary, Quadri-Science, Inc.

Also, Mrs. Trude Lash, executive director, Citizens Committee for Children; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president, Morehouse College; Dr. Frank T. McClure, chairman, Research Center, Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University; Margaret Mealy, executive director, National Council of Catholic Women; Dr. Martin Myerson, dean, School of Environmental Sciences, University of California; Robert R. Nathan, economic consultant; Dr. Lloyd Ohlin, associate director, President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

Also, A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Dr. Richard B. Roberts, Carnegie Institute of Washington, department of terrestrial magnetism; Dore Schary, national president, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Dr. Benjamin Spock, pediatrician; Edward Durrell Stone, architect; David Sullivan, president, Building Service Employes Union; Whitney M. Young, executive director, National Urban League.

COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY ACTIVITY AND ORGANIZATION: Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, Stated Clerk, United Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A.; Msgr. George Higgins, director, National Catholic Welfare Conference; Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, president, Central Conference of American Rabbis; Philip Bernstein, director, Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds; Randolph Blackwell, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Dr. Richard Cloward, professor, School of Social Work, Columbia University; Ralph Helstein, president, United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers Union; Dr. Aaron Henry, president, Mississippi State Conference, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Also, Mrs. Mildred M. Jeffrey, director, community relations, United Automobile Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America; Edith Lerrigo, executive director, Y.W.C.A.; Dr. Francis McKinley, director, Indian Education Center, Arizona State University; J. Irwin Miller, chairman of the board, Cummins Diesel; S. M. Miller, professor of sociology, Syracuse University; Dr. John Morsell, assistant executive director, N.A.A.C.P.; Brendon Sexton, director, Leadership Studies Center, United Automobile Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America; Miles Stanley, assistant to the president, A.F.L.-C.I.O.; Rev. Leon Sullivan, chairman of the board, Opportunities Industrialization Center, Philadelphia.

The organization's commission on public information and education, headed by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will meet this month to develop strategies to keep the nation's attention focused on the problem of poverty.

December, 1965
VOL. 1, NO. 2

CCAP Bulletin

CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY

2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

PERISCOPE on POVERTY

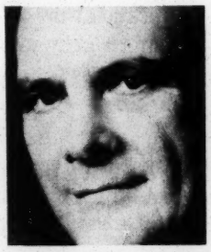
At the halfway mark, standout accomplishments of the 89th Congress include: *EDUCATION* — aid to elementary and secondary schools, including more than 41 billion dollars for poverty area schools . . . higher education construction money (doubled) and federal scholarships added for the first time . . . new subsidized student loan program and programs for expanding adult education, for improving teacher training, and for aiding small "developing" colleges . . . a National Teacher Corps, authorized to bring outstanding teachers to poverty areas (no money appropriated). *HEALTH* — Medicare . . . Regional medical centers . . . Construction of mental health centers . . . More aid to medical schools and students . . . A new administration on Aging within HEW . . . *ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND MANPOWER* — Expanded programs for public works and regional economic development including $1.1 billion for *Appalachian Redevelopment* ... continued 100% federal financing of the Manpower Development and Training Act . . . *ANTI-POVERTY* — Director of Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) permitted to override governor's veto; funds authorized more than doubled to $1.78 billion for fiscal 1966 . . . *HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT* — Established new Department of Housing and Urban Affairs to coordinate housing and mass transit programs and focus on problems of cities . . .

(Continued on Page 4)

CCAP COMMISSIONS *IN ACTION*

Commission on Community Activity and Organization

Two major programs, one to train approximately 1,000 community workers to serve directly with the poor in urban and rural areas, and the other to establish the first nationwide information network of local grass-roots organizations fighting poverty, have been set in motion by the Crusade's Commission on Community Activity and Organization.

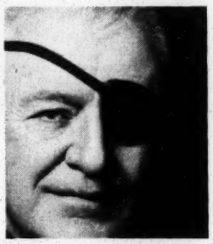


An outline of the training program, described as the first of such magnitude operated outside the government, was approved by the Commission whose chairman is Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, Stated Clerk of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Vice-chairmen of the

(Continued on Page 4)

Commission on National Programs and Policies

Announcement of a series of "White Papers" in three major areas of poverty has been made by James G. Patton, chairman of the CCAP Commission on National Programs and Policies. Mr. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, made the announcement following a meeting of the Commission in Washington.



The papers, he explained, will "explore and recommend" strategies to eradicate current "severe and chronic" poverty in the United States, anticipate the "new poverty" of the next 15-20 years and recommend programs and policies to attack it, and explore relations between domestic and international

(Continued on Page 4)

Commission on Public Information and Education

Richard W. Boone, Executive Director of the CCAP, announced that the Crusade's Commission on Public Information and Education, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., will meet shortly to develop strategies to keep the nation's attention focused on the problems of poverty. Bayard Rustin, Director of the A. Philip Randolph Foundation is vice-chairman of the Commission.

In reviewing the actions of the Crusade to date, Walter P. Reuther, Chairman of CCAP, commented: "There is no way to resolve effectively America's poverty problem unless the poor are provided a meaningful role and voice in anti-poverty efforts."

"We call upon all Americans to join us in raising our sights beyond the initial attacks of the nation's war against poverty. Bigger, bolder, and more imaginative thinking and actions are called for," Mr. Reuther said.

The Poor In Action

REACHING THE UNREACHED IN PHILADELPHIA: OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER.

One of the worst segregated Negro slums in the United States can be found just a 10-minute ride from the new glass-and-steel downtown skyscrapers of Philadelphia. Six North Philadelphia wards are packed with 270,000 people who are faced with appalling destitution and social decay. Mayor James H. Tate described the area as the seat of "the most crime, tuberculosis, venereal disease, unemployment, and poverty" in the city. Yet it was here in January 1964, in an abandoned police station rented from the city for $1 a year, that Reverend Leon Howard Sullivan, a civil rights militant, launched one of the most exciting and hopeful programs for the poor in the United States.

"We help ourselves!" was and remains the program's motto — and its philosophy.

It takes the form of the Opportunities Industrialization Center, the first enterprise of its kind in the Nation. From its inception, OIC has been designed to give Negroes new job skills and, of equal importance, to instill in them new attitudes of hope and confidence. In fact, what distinguishes this program from other job training efforts is its unceasing emphasis on attitude, motivation, and self-dignity.

Among accomplishments of OIC are the following: OIC has "graduated" its first 1,000 trainees in eight-week to one-year courses, in everything from power sewing and restaurant practices to electronics and sheetmetal work. In addition to technical subjects, courses are provided in basic reading, writing, arithmetic, speech, and personal grooming.

- Four out of five graduates were placed almost immediately in good jobs.
- OIC's attendance rate of 80% is as high as any of the best technical training programs in the country.
- Two thousand persons are now in training and 6,000 more are on waiting lists, including 300 whites.
- This is the first major training effort started and conducted by Negroes for Negroes which is aggressively reaching out to help poor and unskilled whites.
- Starting with no equipment, donations of over a quarter million dollars of the finest equipment have been made by Philadelphia industry—General Electric, Philco, IBM, and Bell Telephone, among others. These firms have also provided technical assistance, developed curriculum, and assigned training staff to OIC programs. This helps to account for OIC's effective placement record.

Movements modeled after OIC have started in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Portsmouth and Richmond, Virginia, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and East Palo Alto, California. Within the next 6 months, 10 more communities will start programs.

To begin the program, Rev. Sullivan received $50,000 from an anonymous donor. A corps of Negro women also went door-to-door in their neighborhoods collecting small contributions which added another $50,000. With the help of volunteer carpenters, plumbers, and painters, the rat-infested former jail was completely renovated and given a bright and cheerful appearance.

For dramatic effect, one cell was left in its original form. Support for the program spread like wildfire.

Many of the original instructors were volunteers. One of the training centers is a six-story office building donated by a Philadelphia philanthropist. From the outside has come recognition of OIC's service in the form of large grants. The Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement, supported by a Ford Foundation grant, gave $200,000. The Labor Department's Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training made a grant of $458,000 to expand OIC as a pilot project. The Stern Family Fund granted OIC $51,000 recently to spread the word and help other communities develop similar programs. The Office of Economic Opportunity added $1.7 million to train 4,000 in the next 12 months.

In contrasting OIC to other job-training programs, Rev. Sullivan explained that "people come in here without fear of being ridiculed or turned away and they see a job at the end."

He points out that the hardest task in the program is to eradicate the mentality of poverty which burdens most of the trainees.

The genesis of this program is as interesting as its operation. A few years ago the name of Leon Sullivan was a fighting word in Philadelphia business circles. In his effort to win more jobs for Negroes, he spearheaded an aggressive and well-organized consumer boycott against 29 top Philadelphia companies. With the aid of the powerful Negro Ministerial Association, he enlisted a quarter of a million parishioners in a systematic campaign of "selective patronage." The boycott succeeded in opening up jobs, but Negro leaders realized that under existing training programs, there would not be enough qualified Negroes to fill them. With this realization, OIC was born.

The lesson that appears most cogent from OIC's success is that white and Negro leaders in a community must sit down together and try to match up each other's requirements. Business in Philadelphia has shown that it was willing to turn to the Negro poor for skilled labor. OIC also demonstrates what an unemployed and unskilled labor force, when properly mobilized can do when backed by the entire community.

LOCAL PUBLIC HEARINGS REQUIRED ON ALL "CAP" FUND REQUESTS

Complaints have been made that the governing boards of local community action agencies have gone behind closed doors in reviewing community action proposals and requests for funding from private or community agencies. The Office of Economic Opportunity plans to require greater public exposure to and debate on these proposals.

The OEO policy statement will require the governing board of a CAP to hold public hearings on all local programs requesting federal funds. This policy arises from a generally unnoticed amendment tacked on this year to Section 202 of the Economic Opportunity Act. The change requires "provision for reasonable access of the public to information including, but not limited to, reasonable opportunity for public hearings at the request of appropriate local community groups. . . ."

Appeals Process For Organizations In "CAP" Communities

The Office of Economic Opportunity has recently announced a new policy under which an independent organization can appeal for separate funding when it becomes difficult or impractical to operate through the local community action agency administering anti-poverty funds.

OEO has attempted in the community action program to deal with a single "umbrella" agency within each community in order to mobilize and coordinate local efforts more effectively in a comprehensive, broadly-based attack on local poverty. This makes sense from a federal standpoint because administrative overhead of the antipoverty program will be reduced if the number of agencies with which OEO has to deal can be minimized. A coordinated and comprehensive program also aids the community in rallying broad citizen support behind its efforts and lessens duplication of effort and confusion.

But there are recognized dangers involved in forming such a monopoly—one which might eventually control virtually all community programs and services for the poor. To minimize the potential abuses of monopoly power and insure that novel and imaginative ideas are not suppressed, the appeals process was fashioned. Like involvement of the poor, it is also a procedural safeguard which will keep the community action agency responsive to its overall mission and sensitive to the needs of the people it is designed to serve.

To take advantage of the appeals process, the following steps must be taken by an organization desiring to participate in local anti-poverty efforts:

1. It should present its proposal, preferably in writing, to the director of the *local community action agency* or the person he designates to receive proposals. (The staff of the agency should be willing, if requested, to help prepare a budget and write the proposal in the form and with the details required by OEO.)

2. If the local CAP agency (a) refuses help in preparing the proposal, (b) if it causes unnecessary delays in deciding whether to process the proposal, or (c) if it refuses to consider or disapproves the proposal without an adequate explanation, the applicant organization can appeal directly to the Federal OEO for separate funding. (A record should be kept as evidence of all contacts with the CAP agency, showing dates, places, persons involved, and actions taken.)

3. The application and request for review must be filed with the appropriate CAP Regional Office of the OEO, together with a statement explaining why it is impossible or too difficult to operate through or together with the local CAP agency. (The Federal CAP Regional Office may be consulted in the development of these materials.) The explanatory statement must include:

   a. A description of the efforts made, if any, to combine the applicant's proposed activities with those of the existing community action agency.
   b. A description of the response to such efforts on the part of the existing community action agency.
   c. In the event that OEO agrees to fund the applicant's proposal separately, a description of what coordination, if contemplated, there will be with CAP activities.
   d. An explanation of the reasons why the applicant considers it necessary or desirable to provide funding directly. This should include a statement which distinguishes the proposed program from other funded and planned local CAP Programs and a statement of any considerations which make funding urgent.

4. Send an additional copy of the materials to the Director, Community Action Program, Washington, D. C. 20506, for his advance information.

5. The CAP regional staff of OEO may investigate the situation and even attempt to negotiate and resolve the differences.

6. After review, the regional CAP staff will make recommendations on the appeal. The final decision will be made in OEO headquarters in Washington.

Copies of Community Action Memorandum No. 9, dated November 1, 1965, which outlines this procedure may be obtained by writing the appropriate regional office of OEO or the Office of Economic Opportunity, 1200 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20506. CCAP will soon publish in greater detail its own instructions and interpretations of the OEO appeals process, which will be sent to all recipients of the *CCAP Bulletin*.

PERISCOPE ON POVERTY *(Continued from p. 1)*
Expanded public housing and urban renewal program . . . Improvement grants to low-income homeowners in rehabilitation areas . . . Rent subsidies for low-income families authorized (no money appropriated) . . . *ALSO* . . . Immigration Reform . . . A voting rights law suspending literacy tests in "hard-core" areas and providing for federal voting registrars . . . A $4.7 billion excise *tax cut* . . . Constitutional amendment to override "one man, one vote" decisions stymied. Policy level "involvement of the poor" in poverty war under attack from Bureau of Budget . . . OEO counter-attacks . . . Allegedly, BOB's position stems from opposition of some members of Congress and big city mayors who want veto over program. Some mayors see support of organizations independent of City Hall as threat to their power and political security. Opposition of some key mayors expected to mount . . . Some efforts will be made to scuttle program entirely . . . Applications pending before OEO from Memphis and Atlanta seen as test cases . . . Watch for efforts to reduce federal matching from 90%/10% to 70%/30%, thus weakening "private, not for profit" CAPs and making it more difficult for independent groups in poverty areas to run self-help programs. (See item in *Bulletin*) . . . Watch these programs for increasing involvement of the poor: San Francisco, Newark, Syracuse, Topeka, Pittsburgh, Guadalupe, Arizona and the South Barelas community in Albuquerque, New Mexico . . . OEO is announcing two significant new policies, one requiring public hearings on all local programs requesting federal funds and the second, a new "appeals procedure" through which groups in "CAP" communities can be separately funded. Both policies seen as tools to increase involvement of the poor. (See item in *Bulletin*) . . . CCAP Commissions meet and advance plans to train 1000 "workers with the poor", establish nationwide information network with grassroots organizations, support community centers in rural areas of the South, and develop major policy "White Papers" outlining current and future strategies for a stepped-up war against poverty. (See item in *Bulletin*) . . . California grape pickers continue most significant farm labor strike since 30's, need help. Cesar Chavez, leader of strike, turns down OEO migrant grant until strike is settled. Rumors heard that OEO being pressured to renege on approval. (See item in *Bulletin*).

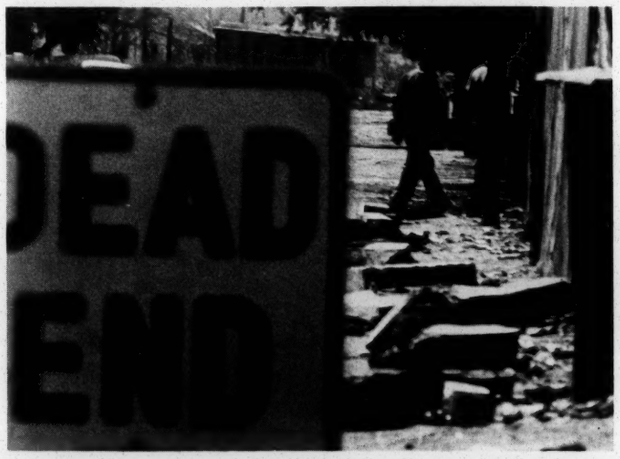
COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES
(Continued from p. 1)
Commission are Monsignor George Higgins, Director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

The Commission encouraged the Crusade staff to develop immediately a national information network listing "grass roots" anti-poverty groups with CCAP. There is no single national center currently providing war on poverty information to the poor or to the wide variety of groups working with them. Many of these local groups are currently unaffiliated with any regional or national organizations.

Initial plans for the training program call for establishing centers where community workers will be trained to work with the poor, helping them organize to participate more effectively in local anti-poverty programs. Additional details of the program are being developed for presentation to a meeting of Dr. Blake's group December 15th in New York.

Following the meeting, Dr. Blake declared: "Empty exhortation to our ideals no longer suffice. Human dignity and self-esteem are denied all of us, not just the poor, when our affluence ignores the continued misery of poverty and its waste of human potential."

The Commission also directed the staff of CCAP to design a program to enable the poor to establish community centers in rural poverty areas of the South. These centers would become rallying points for the poor to participate more effectively in anti-poverty programs such as Head-Start pre-school programs, voter registration, and adult basic education.

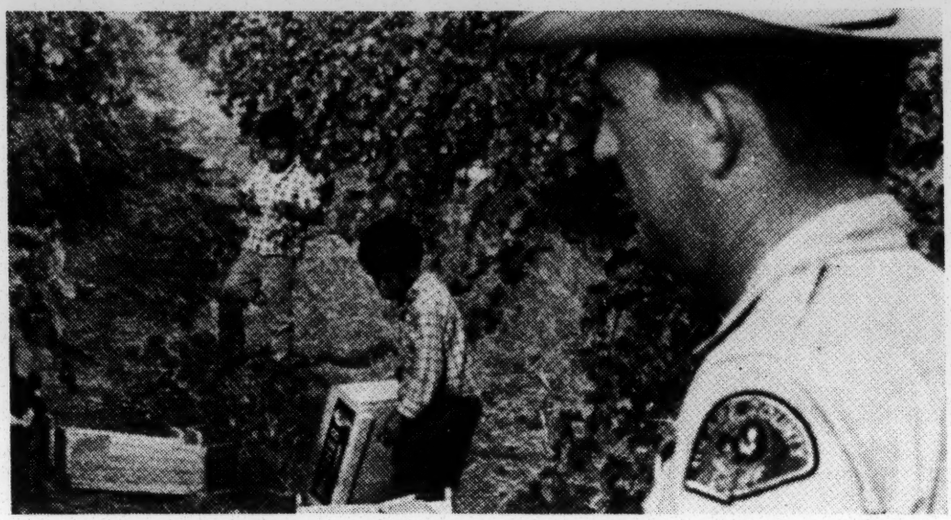


"Human dignity and self-esteem are denied all of us, not just the poor, when our affluence ignores the continued misery of poverty and its waste of human potential."

COMMISSION ON NATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued from p. 1)
poverty and suggest possible future actions by the Crusade.

The Commission meeting was chaired by Mr. Patton. Miss Elizabeth Wickenden, social welfare consultant, served in her capacity as vice-chairman of the Commission. In attendance were many prominent persons representing labor, business, the academic world, and other groups.

Mr. Patton concluded the Commission's sessions by stating: "I hope that through this Commission we can set forth a few really big ideas which can move the war on poverty ahead by giant strides during the next decade. I hope we stretch our imagination and that of the Nation so that we stimulate a great dialogue about how to eliminate poverty."



Children, drafted as strikebreakers, work under the hard eyes of Tulare County (Calif.) patrolmen.

California Grape Strikers Hold Firm, Need Help.

Delano, California — Recently a minister, testing the validity of a court order against "shouting", started to read in a loud voice Jack London's definition of a strike breaker to a group of farm workers picking grapes in a field. Continuing after a warning, he was carted off to jail on charges of "disturbing the peace."

A few days later, a group of 44 workers, students, and ministers also shouted the word "Huelga," Spanish for "strike," from a picket line. They were also arrested, for failure to disperse and for trespassing.

Among those jailed were mothers, leaving about 87 children motherless for a few days.

These are a few of the incidents that have occurred in what is possibly the largest farm labor strike in the country since the 30's.

Since September 8, a strike directed against grape growers in northern Kern-Southern Tulare Counties, California has been underway, led by Cesar Chavez, director of the National Farm Workers Association, and organizers of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO (AWOC).

The two organizations are demanding a raise from $1.25 to $1.40 per hour, a higher piece-work rate, plus recognition as collective bargaining agents for the grape pickers.

As farm workers, the strikers are not covered by labor laws protecting most Americans, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the National Labor Relations Act which guarantees workers the right to organize and bargain collectively with their employers.

For the first time, farm workers have remained on strike for more than two or three weeks. Meanwhile, they are receiving increasing support from not only labor organizations but also from churches, civil rights groups, and students. Recently, OEO Director Sargent Shriver approved a long-pending grant under OEO's migrant program for Chavez' group. Chavez decided to postpone acceptance of the grant until after the strike is settled. (It has now been rumored that OEO is being pressured to rescind its previous approval of the grant.)

As the strike continued, it attracted greater attention. Strikers gathered in front of vineyards which employed strike breakers. The strikers shouted "Huelga" and appealed to the other workers for support in raising wage rates.

The growers turned to the Kern County sheriff and the courts for help. The strikers were enjoined from "shouting" even in uninhabited areas. The Northern and Southern California Councils of Churches and their agency, the Migrant Ministry, came to the support of the strikers, along with CORE, SNCC, ACLU and various labor, student, and other organizations.

Of the 1,000 families on strike, about 700 are temporarily working on other crops outside the strike zone but this work is scheduled to end soon. About 200 families, some with up to 14 children, are not working at all and are in desperate need of outside help. And in a few weeks, no work will be available locally for these workers, except for pruning of the vineyards that are being struck.

Chavez is seeking aid in the form of: funds to help families on strike to pay for their food, clothing, rent, and utility bills; used buses or other appropriate vehicles; a two-way car radio (to call for help in emergencies for strike groups scattered over a 400 mile square mile area); funds or credit cards for gasoline and additional office telephone lines; typewriters and mimeograph machines.

Persons and organizations ready to help should write:

National Farm Workers Association
102 Albany Street
Delano, California (or phone their office by calling Area Code 805, 8661 Delano.)

and/or

AWOC Strike Fund
Care of Valley Labor Citizen
479 North Fresno
Fresno, California 93701

Some Important Books and Articles on Poverty

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WOMEN JOIN TO FIGHT POVERTY

The National Council of Jewish Women is launching a nationwide woman-to-woman anti-poverty program. Challenging more fortunate women to act through communitywide interreligious, interracial campaigns, the NCJW program emphasizes the need for new and expanded community services to help women trapped in poverty, as well as greatly strengthened legislation to protect them from exploitation. Catholic, Protestant, and Negro women's organizations that are affiliated with the National Council of Jewish Women in WICS (Women in Community Services) are expected to be among those participating in the program. The Council, whose president is Mrs. Joseph Willen, has its headquarters at One West 47th Street, New York, New York.

CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY

2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20036

Chairman
Walter P. Reuther

Secretary
Rabbi Richard Hirsch

Treasurer
Clyde Ellis

Vice Chairmen:
Dr. Eugene Carson Blake
Msgr. Raymond J. Gallagher
Dr. Martin Luther King
C. Virgil Martin
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Elizabeth Wickenden

Executive Director
Richard W. Boone

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WHAT THE NATION'S PRESS IS SAYING ABOUT THE POVERTY PROGRAM

(The following are excerpts from news stories and editorials commenting on published reports concerning a change in OEO policy relating to the role of the poor in the anti-poverty program.)

20 Part I—WED., NOV. 3, 1965 Los Angeles Times 2★

WITH 1966 ELECTIONS IN VIEW

Poverty War Changes Under Study

BY JOHN H. AVERILL
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—The administration, with an apprehensive eye on the 1966 elections, fears that its costly War on Poverty has become the most politically vulnerable of all of the Great Society's domestic programs.

As ... conser...

'Million-Dollar Headache'

"We've learned that a $100,000 grant to a community action project can cause a million-dollar headache," an authoritative source said.

For this reason, he said, ... consider... is being

The Washington Post

Role of the Poor

White House Denies Poverty Policy Shift

By William Chapman
Washington Post Staff Writer

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 6—The White House did not order the Budget Bureau to seek a lesser involvement of the poor in antipoverty programs and the Bureau gave no such instructions.

Change of Emphasis

On Friday, however, top-ranking Budget Bureau spokesmen confirmed news stories saying that the Bureau had asked OEO to put less emphasis on policy-making by the poor and more stress on employment of the poor in antipoverty programs. The Bureau is normally regarded as an executive arm of the White House.

Schultz said today

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WIDE POLICY ROLE FOR POOR OPPOSED BY BUDGET BUREAU

Antipoverty Agency Is Urged to Put More Emphasis on Jobs at Operating Level

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The Budget Bureau, fiscal arm of the White House, has told the Office of Economic Opportunity that it would prefer less emphasis on policy-making by the poor in planning community projects.

"Maximum feasible participation" by the poor in the antipoverty program is called for by the law. In the bureau's view, this means primarily using the poor to carry out the program, not to design it.

This viewpoint was acknowledged today by a high Government source, who refused to be identified.

That source denied, however, a related report that the Budget Bureau had reduced by $35 million the antipoverty program's ... capital for c...

THE WASHINGTON POST Saturday, Nov. 6, 1965

Voice of Poor On Antipoverty Deemphasized

By Eve Edstrom
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Administration is bowing to pressures from big-city political chiefs who oppose giving the poor an influential voice in the war on poverty.

Strong evidence of this came yesterday in the form of a proposal by the Bureau of the Budget for a major change in how the poor should be used in controversial community action programs.

In the Bureau's view, much more emphasis should be placed on hiring the poor for antipoverty jobs at neighborhood levels and much less emphasis ...

Dissident Factions

The political establishments in city halls throughout the Nation are becoming increasingly fearful that local antipoverty programs—with their supply of patronage and Federal dollars—could fall under control of dissident political factions claiming to speak for the poor.

The Budget Bureau's posi-

are sharply divergent on what this means.

The Budget Bureau suggests the poor "should be doing, not talking," that their maximum involvement can come about by being paid to perform services for other poor people.

However, many of the architects of the War on Poverty ...

The antipoverty chief, who has crusaded for "maximum feasible participation" by the poor in War on Poverty decision-making, asserted: "The policy is today and will remain exactly what it has been from the very beginning."

No Change Ordered

this, we are in trouble."

In addition to the complaints of the mayors, many of them influential Democrats with political ties to the White House, local housing and urban renewal officials have protested that community action programs are inflaming the poor against them.

At a recent meeting of the National Association of Housing ...

THE NEW YORK TIMES, NOVEMBER 6, 1965.

Shriver, Refusing to Shift, Backs Policy Role of Poor

Order to Change Denied

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Special to The New York Times

"Unfortunately," said Mr. Shriver, "the article gives the impression that the Bureau of the Budget's alleged position is official Government policy that is about to be implemented by O.E.O.

"Moreover, it seems to imply that such a policy has been enunciated by the White House. Frankly, no such change in O.E.O.'s policy has been directed or ordered by anyone in the Administration. Our policy is today and will remain exactly what it has been from the very beginning."

Mr. Shriver's phrase, "alleged position," thus avoided both a denial and an affirmation of the Budget Bureau's views.

Alarm Is Voiced Here

By FRED POWLEDGE

Dr. Arthur C. Logan, the chairman of the New York City Council Against Poverty, emphasizing that he was speaking as an individual, said he felt the reported shift had "the most grave import for future effectiveness of the antipoverty program."

"I think that the single most important facet of the program is integral involvement of poor people in planning for combating the problems of poverty," he said. "This community-based social action principle is central to the philosophy on which the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 was constructed.

"Abandonment of this principle would, in my opinion, leave only a welfare program of social services brought into the communities of the poor, and would reduce sharply the potential for eradicating the basic problems of poverty."

At issue is a definition that is contained in Title II, Part A, Section 202 of ...

THE WASHINGTON POST Nov. 9, 1965

Poverty War Changes Hinted

Humphrey Suggests Private Foundations Take Part in Projects

By Eve Edstrom
Washington Post Staff Writer

Vice President Humphrey suggested yesterday that private foundations should operate experimental war on poverty projects that "might be too hazardous for public agencies."

This reinforced widespread reports that the Administration wants to chart a less politically troublesome course for Federally financed community action efforts to combat poverty.

Humphrey, in speaking to newsmen at a seminar conducted by [illegible] on poverty [illegible]

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1965.

Poverty Scramble

The most confused element in the war against poverty remains the extent to which the people of the slums should have a controlling voice in developing community action programs to end their own poverty.

Sargent Shriver, chief of the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, keeps emphasizing that his agency intends to stand by the Federal law's requirement for "maximum feasible participation" of the impoverished in all such programs. The White House, under pressure from social work and community groups in many areas, has been at pains to spike reports that the Budget Bureau favors a retreat from the Shriver policy.

But the mayors of some big cities make no secret of their reservations about giving slum dwellers a bigger voice than the elected representatives of all the people in City Hall, in deciding how public funds should be spent to fight poverty. Not the smallest factor in their reserve is the fear that the establishment of militant action groups in slum neighborhoods will upset the political balance in their cities and thus jeopardize entrenched party organizations.

Obviously, no programs for combating poverty are going to have much appeal unless the poor acquire some greater sense of self-involvement in overcoming their personal and social afflictions. Equally, no program can be independent of all the other forces in the munity if an integrated, over-all solution of school, job and other civic problems is to be the result.

Since so little real guidance has come from Washington on how balance can be achieved in setting up community programs and since most of the programs are moving with dismaying slowness, it is welcome news that a privately financed organization has been set up to train 1,000 community workers as guides in the antipoverty war.

Walter P. Reuther of the United Automobile Workers is chairman of this new Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, and his union has made an initial contribution of $1 million to help finance it. This is an imaginative use of union funds to help the less privileged in American society. The roster of religious, civil rights, social work, labor and other leaders enrolled in the new group's policy-making bodies is broad enough to insure some helpful contributions in this muddled field.

The Washington Post
NOVEMBER 8, 1965

Poverty and City Hall

The war on poverty has become, in many cities, a war between people in the slums and the people in City Hall. The combatants on both sides are now trying to force President Johnson to choose between them. It is sometimes a choice between the big cities' Democratic party leaders and their most militant critics.

But it is more than a simple choice between "the poor" and City Hall. Who are the authentic representatives of the poor? So far, the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity has, in essence, picked them. But the men who claim to speak for the slums are typically men from the militant civil rights organizations and reform political movements, which are engaged in fierce competition among themselves for the new Federal funds. Economic opportunity for some means political opportunity for others, and Mr. Sargent Shriver is constantly being asked to decide which of many contesting claimants is to be the beneficiary of the power represented in the Federal money for local organization.

But the President is also aware that the original premise of his war against poverty is still true. Some city governments will not voluntarily make the changes necessary to widen the futures of the children of the slums. Federally supported community action is still essential to his purpose.

The Federal commitment to political reform in the cities turns out to be less sweeping than some of its partisans had hoped. But it is still far from negligible. The vague and obscure hints of the past few days apparently mean that the community action operations are to be limited in scale, but are not to be destroyed. The President does not wish to damage the poverty program, but neither does he wish to disrupt the sources of his support in the big cities. At the moment he evidently wishes to avoid any final decisions. As long as his intentions remain uncertain, he is clearly in a very strong position in dealing with the cities. The implicit threat of a large and radical community action program, financed from Washington, may turn out to be the only kind of good that will induce some City Halls to undertake substantial reforms themselves. It is a strategy worth exploiting.

The Washington Post
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1965 PAGE A16

Political Poverty

Deprivation has many forms, and the lack of political power contributes powerfully to the hopeless and violent atmosphere of the slums. Poverty no longer commands a majority in city elections; its numbers no longer counterbalance the education and wealth of its happier neighbors. But the recent history of President Johnson's war against poverty also makes it evident that the Federal Government itself cannot carry out the sweeping political organization of the slums that its theorists envisioned.

If the Government cannot do it, then private citizens will have to accept the responsibility. The Citizens Crusade Against Poverty has been organized, under the chairmanship of Walter P. Reuther, to carry out the work of community organization that the Federal agencies cannot complete. Not beholden to public officials or to public money, the Citizens Crusade will not be subject to the inevitable political restraints that are already curbing the Federally-financed protest movements set up under the Economic Opportunity Act.

The Citizens Crusade means to keep the issue of poverty before the public attention, and it means to act both as critic and counselor of the Economic Opportunity Administration. Those are functions that no public agency can perform for itself, and they are essential to the effectiveness of the campaign on poverty. Genuine social reform can be carried through only by genuine political power. Where the Federal administrators are sharply limited in evoking it, the Citizens Crusade has the citizens' license to go as far as its supporters will follow.

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1965 PAGE A16

EDITORIAL

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CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY

COMMISSION ON PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

MEMBERS

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A. Philip Randolph Co-Chairman of Commission	President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
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Dore Schary	President, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Phil Sherburne	President, U.S. National Student Association
Russ Tornabene	NBC, New York City
Reverend Andrew Young	Executive Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference

December 1965

THOUGHTS OF THE YOUNG RADICALS

In Northern slums, Southern towns and on university campuses, a new sort of political style and thought has emerged – romantic yet pragmatic, opposed to bureaucracy but not to socialism, peace-minded though rarely pacifist, non-Communist but anti-Cold War. The New Republic *has invited a number of these "new radicals" to say what they think, responding in particular to four questions: (1) Do you think that a "consensus" is now operating in the United States favorable to social progress (material, cultural, moral)? If not, why not? (2) Where, precisely, do you think our society has gone wrong, and with what portents for the future? (3) What is your prescription? (4) What hopeful developments do you see around you or around the corner? This is the third in a series of personal statements to be published in these pages.*

Who Is Qualified?

by Stokely Carmichael

"[Poverty] is no longer associated with immigrant groups with high aspirations; it is identified with those whose social existence makes it more and more difficult to break out into the larger society. At the same time, the educational requirements of the economy are increasing."

– MICHAEL HARRINGTON, *The Other America*

Lowndes County, Alabama

I wouldn't be the first to point out the American capacity for self-delusion. One of the main reasons for the criticism of American society by the Students for Democratic Society, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and other groups is that our society is *exclusive* while maintaining that it is *inclusive*. Although automation has prompted some rethinking about the Alger myth and upward mobility, few people are realistic about the ways in which one legally can "make it" here – or who can make it.

The real ways are three: by having money, by knowing the right people, and by education. The first two methods cannot be acknowledged by most of our citizens or our government because they are not available to everyone and we want to think that everyone has equal opportunity in the United States. Therefore, Americans compensate themselves by saying that at least there is education, and that is available to anyone who cares enough.

The panacea for lack of opportunity is education, as is the panacea for prejudice. But just how available is it? If every 16-year-old in the nation was motivated to attend high school, he could not: there are not enough schools, not enough physical space. As for college, less than one-quarter of the population ever gets there. The financial barrier is too high; even the cheapest state college charges fees which are impossible for the poor. Scholarships serve only the gifted. To make matters worse, many universities and colleges are already fighting off the mob by making entry more difficult: City College in New York, for example, has raised the academic average required for acceptance by several points. It is getting harder, not easier, for the poor to be included here. For the Negro, there is an additional problem. He is not psychologically attuned to think of college as a goal. Society has taught him to set short sights for himself, and so he does.

Hard work was once considered a fourth way to climb the ladder, and some Americans still see it as a possibility. Automation should have buried that once and for all: you can't start as an elevator operator and move up to be the president of the company, because there are – or soon will be – buttons instead of operators. Actually, the hard work method was finished off before automation – but until today only a handful of social critics had the nerve to say that ours was a nation of classes. You have to start ahead of the pack to make that climb.

Think now of the Southern Negro, driven off the land in increasing numbers today, coming to the Northern city. He can hardly be compared to previous immigrants, most of whom brought skills with them. Others took menial work until they could save up and open "a little shop." The Southern Negro arrives; is he to pick cotton in Manhattan? He finds the menial work automated and the "little shop" gobbled up by supermarkets. He is, in fact, unemployable – from the Missis-

sippi Delta to Watts. As for finding work in the new factories of the "changing South," he can forget it; if anything, those factories will be more automated than others. As for education, he probably cannot even read or write because Southern Negro elementary schools are that bad. You have to pass tests to get into college; he doesn't even have the education to get an education. Civil rights protest has not materially benefited the masses of Negroes; it has helped those who were already just a little ahead. The main result of that protest has been an opening up of the society to Negroes who had one of the criteria for upward mobility. Jobs have opened up, but they are mainly the jobs on Madison Avenue or Wall Street – which require education. Housing has opened up, but mainly in the "better neighborhoods." In a sense, the Negroes helped by protest have been those who never wanted to be Negroes. Americans who would point to the occasional Negro in his $30,000 suburban home or his sports car and say, "He made it," should have met the Mississippi lady of color who said to me in 1962: "The food that Ralph Bunche eats doesn't fill my stomach."

The South is not some odd, unique corner of this nation; it is super-America. The Negro is not some "minority group," but a microcosm of the excluded. A white boy may sit with me watching the President on television, and think: "I could be President." No such thought would have occurred to this black boy or any other. In fact the white boy is wrong: he doesn't have much chance either of becoming President. Unless he has money, the right contacts or education, he too will be excluded. Racism is real enough in the United States, but exclusion is not based on race. There may be proportionately less Negroes than whites among the included; and Negroes are, of course, "last to be hired, first to be fired." But the number of excluded whites is vast. The three criteria for upward mobility apply brutally to black and white everywhere.

Let me make one thing clear: I am not saying that the goal is for Negroes and other excluded persons to be allowed to join the middle-class mainstream of American society as we see it today. Aside from the fact that at least some Negroes don't want that, such inclusion is impossible under present circumstances. For a real end to exclusion in American society, that society would have to be so radically changed that the goal cannot really be defined as inclusion. "They talk about participating in the mainstream," said a Brooklyn College faculty member recently at a teach-in on the antipoverty program, "when they don't realize that the mainstream is the very cause of their troubles."

STOKELY CARMICHAEL, *24, received his B.A. in philosophy at Howard University in 1964. "My claim to fame, if any," he writes, "is that I am a field secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee."*

Education is one major form (and means) of exclusion; politics is another. Who plays politics in this country? People who have one of the three qualifications for inclusion. They tell us: "Register to vote and take over the political machines." But this is farcical; the only people who take over the machines are other political mechanics.

If there is doubt about the existence of exclusion from politics, the passage of the 1965 Voting Act should have established it. That legislation passed only because most Americans had finally recognized that such exclusion did exist. Readers familiar with the congressional challenge of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party will remember the exclusion – political and even physical – experienced by that group of Southern Negroes. But most Americans do not see that the Voting Act hasn't solved the problem. Recent reports of the Civil Rights Commission and other groups point up the need to send more federal examiners and to inform Negroes of their rights if the Act is to be meaningful. Yet the attitude of the Justice Department suggests that the government is not yet willing to take the initiative necessary for registering Negroes who are not already free from fear and aware of their rights.

Prescription of the Qualified

The three criteria mentioned here – money, who you know, and especially education – are what people mean when they use the word *qualified.* After the Watts uprising, committees were assigned to study the causes and make recommendations. These were composed of the "experts on Negroes," the "qualified." I am not opposed to the presence on such committees of intellectuals and professionals, or merely making a parallel objection to poverty boards which don't include the poor. My objection is to the basic approach, which excludes the unqualified.

Again, the Southern Negro is not unique but a microcosm. He has been shamed into distrusting his own capacity to grow and lead and articulate. He has been shamed from birth by his skin, his poverty, his ignorance and even his speech. Who does he see on television? Who gets projected in politics? The Lindsays and the Rockefellers and even the Martin Luther Kings – but not the Fannie Lou Hamers. That is why it was so important to project her during the MFDP challenge. Sharecroppers can identify with her. She opens up the hope that they too can be projected, because she says all the things that they have been saying to themselves – but she is heard. Mrs. Hamer's significance is very different from Dr. King's. One hears white people say of Dr. King: "He is so intelligent, so articulate." Of Mrs. Hamer they say: "What a beautiful soul" – implying, that she lacks analytical intelligence. To some extent, and sadly, Mrs. Hamer has come to accept this

vision of herself. Those who know her and others like her, feel that her intelligence is just as great and her analysis as sharp. But Dr. King has one of the three qualifications – education. This is no criticism of the man, but of the society.

When SNCC first went to work in Lowndes County, Alabama, which is 80 percent Negro by census figures, I – a "qualified" person by virtue of my college education – used to say to the black people there that they should register to vote and then make their voices heard. They could assert their rights, take over the power structure. This was the prescription of the qualified. But these people said they didn't want to do that; they did not think they could; they did not even want to enter a machine headed by George Wallace. To them politics meant Wallace, Sheriff Jim Clark and Tom Coleman, who had been accused of the murder of Jonathan Daniels. To them the Democratic Party didn't mean LBJ, but a crew of racist bullies and killers. Entering politics meant, until last summer, confronting the tools of Wallace: the county registrars who had flunked Negroes consistently for years.

They asked if something different could not be created. They wanted to redefine politics, make up new rules, and play the game with some personal integrity. Out of a negative force, fear, grew the positive drive to think new.

Organized Freedom Parties

SNCC's research department provided the tool: the possibility, under an unusual Alabama law, of a group of citizens in any county becoming a political party in that county by running candidates for county offices and getting 20 percent of the vote. Having done that, the county party can go on to become a state party by running candidates for state office and polling 20 percent of that vote. Thus, educated people (SNCC research) suggested an answer by providing the *information*. But the Alabamans had known what kind of way they wanted to take. They needed to be given confidence and to be told how to do it.

Local "freedom parties" are now being organized in 10 counties stretching across Alabama's Black Belt, with plans to do this in 12 more counties. Together, they contain 40 percent of the potential state vote. Given the Flowers-Wallace contest, which must come, the balance of power could lie with those counties. But the true excitement of this development lies in what it means for the people themselves.

The meetings of the executive committees of these county parties are open. The parties will hold county conventions and draw up platforms in April of 1966. Later, candidates will be nominated who must support those platforms. In conventional politics it is the candidates who spell out the platform (*i.e.*, make promises); in Alabama candidates won't have to out-promise each other, but simply represent.

Right now, workshops are being held to prepare for the future: 150 black Alabamans have already learned about the duties of a county sheriff and a tax assessor, with more to come. Very few citizens anywhere in this country know what such duties are.

Some say it is romantic to place faith in "the masses" as a force for radical change. But the people who say this are the "qualified." Alabama Negroes are beginning to believe they don't need to be qualified to get involved in politics. People long accustomed to self-contempt are beginning to believe in their own voice.

Others might say we are leading the black people of Alabama down the road to frustration. Perhaps power politics will eventually overwhelm the freedom parties and the would-be Negro sheriffs. But there are reasons why this might not happen in Alabama. In counties with Negro majorities, there could be a black sheriff elected next year. Even a Governor Wallace will have to deal with him. SNCC learned from the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party experience that the Southern Negro doesn't have to cast his lot with the national Democratic Party in order to be recognized as a force which must be dealt with. The Johnson Administration pushed through the Voting Act on the assumption that Negroes would automatically line up with its party. But their allegiance is not quite guaranteed. In New York they cast crucial votes for Lindsay, and in the South both Democrats and Republicans are now vying for the Negro vote.

I have hope for this nation. But it is not based on the idea of an American consensus favorable to progress; James Baldwin's idea of the Negro as the conscience of the country is closer to the truth. The majority view is a lie, based on a premise of upward mobility which doesn't exist for most Americans. They may think the government is at least dealing with basic problems (racial injustice, poverty), but it cannot solve them when it starts from the wrong premise.

The status quo persists because there are no ways up from the bottom. When improvements within the system have been made, they resulted from pressure – pressure from below. Nothing has been given away; governments don't hand out justice because it's a nice thing to do. People must struggle and die first: Goodman, Schwerner and Chaney, and, in the county where I am working, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo and Jonathan Daniels.

President Johnson's concept of the Great Society is preposterous. The definition comes from him, as does the means of entering that society. Excluded people must acquire the opportunity to redefine what the Great Society is, and then it may have meaning. I place my own hope for the United States in the growth of belief among the unqualified that they are in fact qualified: they can articulate and be responsible and hold power.

INSIDE:

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WRFD

THE COMMENTATOR

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January 21, 1966/15 cents

From A to Z

By ABE ZAIDAN

Civic Goals

THE CRISIS of the American city, news analyst Edward P. Morgan commented recently, will be the nation's number one domestic problem of 1966. The dimensions of this crisis can be measured from the chaos of the recent transit strike in New York City, or the explosion of Watts, to having to wait in a long line for an ice cream cone at the neighborhood dairy store.

Although New York City's bright and ambitious Mayor Lindsay would be the first to deny it, some pessimistic observers have already written off his city as beyond any dream of salvation. But other American cities aren't far behind New York City's miseries. A staggering number of people are dangerously inflating metropolitan areas from coast to coast.

In a recent *Saturday Review*, which devoted a special issue to the problems of the city, Ralph Lazarus, president of Federated Department Stores, Inc., noted that by 1985, about 180 million people will be stuffed into America's 216 cities. The figure is even more significant in view of the fact that it represents the total number of people living in the U.S. just five years ago.

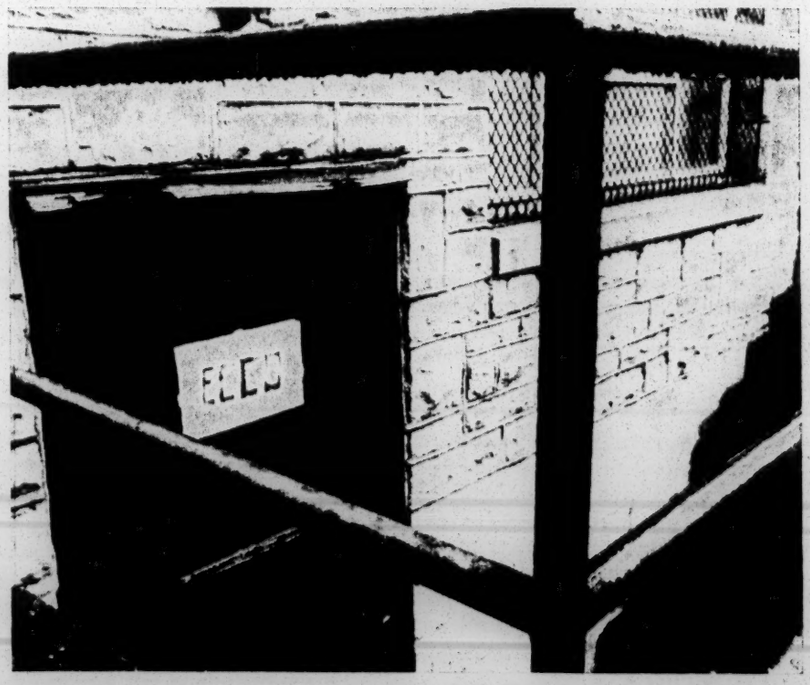
But Lazarus also believes that something can still be done to head off metropolitan catastrophe. "There has been no time when we have been as ready and able to tackle the task of improving our metropolitan areas by plan," he writes. "With the gross national product rising at a rate of nearly $50 billion a year—or $250 per per-

(Continued on page 14)

'Grassroots Self-Government'

When People Decide To Help Themselves

(See page 2)



CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY

COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY ACTIVITY AND ORGANIZATION

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Miles Stanley	Assistant to the President, AFL-CIO
Reverend Leon Sullivan	Opportunities Industrialization Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Miss Ruth Turner	President, Cleveland CORE
Miss Marion Wright	Board of Directors, Child Development Group of Mississippi

January 1966

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, February 16, 1966
Front Page

War Over Poverty

Some Lawmakers Seek To Curb Local Control Of Antipoverty Projects

Dissident Democrats Would Also Emphasize Job Help And Cut Cultural Program

Confrontation Set Next Month

By JOSEPH W. SULLIVAN
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—A movement to replot the war on poverty is gathering force in Congress. It's led by once-approving Democratic lawmakers who have turned sour on the strategy and the conduct of the campaign.

By employing Congressional pursestring power, the disgruntled Democrats intend to end the maximum freedom for local groups to shape and carry out their own "community action" plans. Too much inchoate planning and aimless organizing and not nearly enough front-line action have resulted, the critics argue. From some, as well, come intimations that the call to antipoverty action in their own localities has smacked too much of a call to arms against local Democratic hierarchies. What's needed, all contend, is tighter direction from Washington, with emphasis on execution of well-defined aid projects.

Furthermore, the critics propose to steer community action programs toward greater emphasis on jobs, and perhaps less on such "frills" as cultural projects. One idea to be pushed: Intensive recruiting of the hard-core unemployed for on-the-job type training.

The Targets

The human targets of the reform movement remain nameless, but can be lumped together generally as social scientists and social reformers. As viewed by the dissident Democrats, both the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity and many local poverty councils are dominated by such tinkerers. The OEO's director, Sargent Shriver, is carefully excluded from this grouping. But there's a strong subcurrent of Congressional feeling that he has been naive in eulogizing community planning "ferment" and the "involvement of the poor" as prerequisites for action.

"Regardless of where the blame lies, the fact is that a lot of bleeding-heart PhDs and professional poor people have succeeded in superimposing themselves on what are supposed to be action programs and are converting them into grandiose sociological studies or antisocial protest movements," charges Democratic Rep. Hugh Carey of New York City; he's a ranking member of a special House Labor subcommittee that has spent six months surveying antipoverty projects and has detected a number of shortcomings.

While few critics are as outspoken as Mr. Carey, the would-be reformers now include a clear majority of the Democrats on the full House Labor Committee, which helps oversee the antipoverty program; unpredictable chairman Adam Clayton Powell of New York City is at least temporarily showing sympathy for their views.

"We may disagree about what ought to be said publicly, but I think there's pretty general agreement about what ought to be done," relates one Labor Committee Democrat. If the critics win their way, the full House will force some reshaping of the program. Senate treatment would presumably be gentler, but significant changes could emerge.

Peaceful Persuasion

The reform drive should begin in earnest when Mr. Shriver confronts the House Labor panel at poverty-bill hearings expected to begin early next month. The critics hope to reconcile the OEO director to their new marching orders through peaceful persuasion. Unless they tone down their ideas considerably, however, chances are they will ultimately have to resort to stronger tactics. For OEO officials aren't at all receptive to Congressional reform ideas.

"Trying to reduce the community action concept to some glorified new employment agency scheme or to regiment our program mix in some other way is anathema to Shriver and everyone else down here," declares an OEO insider. "We know there have been some localized snarls as well as anyone," he acknowledges, "but we still believe strongly in local flexibility and think involvement of the poor is the greatest thing since pre-sliced bread."

Nonetheless, the House reformers are proceeding with plans that call for spelling out, in order of priority, the types of poverty-combating community action projects for which Federal funds would be allotted in the future. Such "program definition," it is reasoned, would eliminate the need, or excuse, for elaborate local planning and help end local skirmishes between city officials and aggressive spokesmen for the poor.

There's still some haziness over what to include in the preferred list of community projects, but practical job training for the hard-core unemployed clearly will get top priority. Other ventures sure to win House Labor Committee favor include: Health centers and day-care centers for preschool children; shopping, budgeting and home-making instruction for poor women; and neighborhood clean-up and recreation projects. The popularity of Project Head Start for preschoolers and the Neighborhood Youth Corps for teen-agers assures approval of a major role for them.

Zeroing In

"After two years of experimentation, we're trying to zero in on the projects that show the most promise for helping the most people," explains Democratic Rep. Sam M. Gibbons of Florida, the Labor Committee's chief spokesman on antipoverty matters. His rationale for putting prime stress on employment: "A job is the only catalyst that can create the hope, the self-respect that are essential to lift these people out of poverty. If we can get to the man who's shrunk away from society and start him working and developing a skill, then all the rest will begin falling into place."

If the reformers' course brings them into open conflict with OEO chief Shriver, the outcome will depend in part on how strongly President Johnson comes to the defense of his

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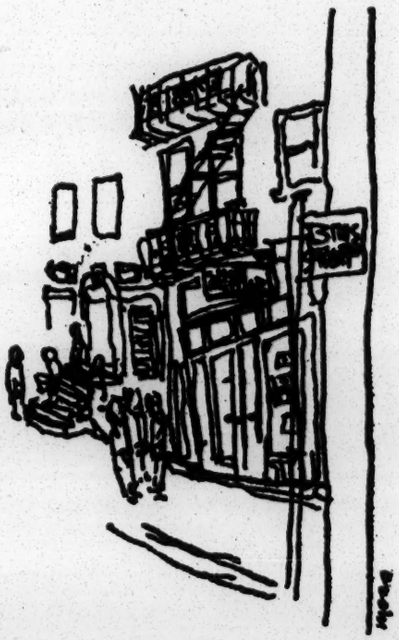
Poverty, Injustice and the Welfare State

RICHARD A. CLOWARD

RICHARD M. ELMAN



POVERTY, INJUSTICE and the WELFARE STATE

Part 1: An Ombudsman for the Poor?

Richard A. Cloward & Richard M. Elman

Americans think of justice primarily in connection with agencies of law enforcement, for such agencies have drastic powers, even over life itself. But at a time when the United States Supreme Court is upholding the right to counsel in criminal proceedings of all kinds and otherwise curbing infringements of individual liberties by law-enforcement agencies, it needs to be said that many other government agencies have only slightly less drastic powers, especially over low-income people. It is no small matter that a person may be arbitrarily defined as ineligible for public relief, no small matter that he may be arbitrarily evicted from a public-housing project. There are few institutionalized safeguards against the potentially unjust exercise of power by governmental "poor agencies," and virtually no place where low-income people can turn for assistance in availing themselves of the channels of redress that do exist.

In America, we continue to define poverty as resulting from all manner of personal devils which must be exorcised with commensurate autos-da-fé. England, by contrast, has moved far beyond the Elizabethan "poor-law" concepts which still dominate much of America's orientation toward the impoverished. Our welfare state is accordingly characterized by a lawlessness, a discrimination by class and race, a disregard for human rights and dignity, and a niggardliness that are recurrent, often routine, if not institutionalized. And if our social-welfare system is regularly unjust, it is because American public opinion about the poor makes it so.

There is a plethora of evidence to support this view. For one thing, America spends as small a proportion of its tax dollar on social-welfare programs as any other major social-welfare nation in the West; furthermore, if the changing value of the dollar is taken into account, we spend little more now than two decades ago. For another, the notion that our welfare programs are chiefly for the poor is a persisting fiction. In fact, most of the economic innovations of the last few decades have not substantially aided those for whom poverty is a desperate and constant condition. Social security payments, for example, mostly benefit working-class persons, and not all of them at that.

The regularly unemployed poor have not, to cite another example, gotten unemployment compensation, for one must have been employed to become eligible. Although this measure may protect a good many working-class people from the worst consequences of unemployment (at least temporarily), it is no great boon to the unemployable or the chronically unemployed. In retrospect, it seems fair to say that the chief function of this benefit is to enable the temporarily unemployed person to avoid the "means" or "poverty" test required of the chronically poor, who struggle daily to establish and maintain eligibility for the dole. Unlike the applicant for public assistance, who is obliged to divest himself of many assets while on relief, the working-class person can obtain economic benefits without having his insurance, savings and automobile attached. Working-class groups have not only increased their share in the fruits of the institution of private property through union organization; they have also understood the necessity of finding ways to secure themselves against such tides of economic misfortune as might thrust them back. The programs of the welfare state are one among many mechanisms by which these groups insure the continuity of their status.

Legislation for the poor, by contrast, makes benefits available to as few as possible, and then only under the most trying and degrading conditions. The New Deal established a huge public-welfare program under federal-state-local auspices, but great numbers of our poorest citizens are even now systematically excluded. Every state in the Union has passed laws withholding public-welfare benefits from persons not residents in the state for some specified period of time. In Michigan, for example, some public benefits are available only to people who have lived in the state for five of the nine years preceding application. For decades, residency provisions have penalized the poorest elements in the society, especially rural migrants within our borders and those crossing from Puerto Rico. Efforts to repeal these laws have been stubbornly resisted. New York—perhaps the most liberal state and certainly one of the wealthiest—has barely resisted the temptation to promulgate a more stringent residence law: such legislation has actually reached the governor during the past decade but was vetoed.

Residence laws probably violate the constitutional right to cross state boundaries without penalty. They are not the only examples of legislation governing "poor agencies" which are of questionable constitutionality. Issues of "equal protection" are constantly posed in the welfare structure. One is the requirement that self-supporting relatives (who already pay income taxes to support social-welfare programs) be taxed again to support their indigent kin. "Relative-responsibility" laws have been successfully reversed in some state courts, under the "equal-protection" clause of the Constitution, but no cases have yet reached the federal courts where more binding precedents could be established.

Efforts to secure liberalizing legislation founder much of the time, for powerful groups across the country are working to make the social-welfare apparatus even worse. At various times, it has been proposed that desertion be declared a federal offense if a family is receiving public assistance, that sterilization of welfare recipients who continue to bear illegitimate children be made mandatory, and that conviction for a felony be made grounds to deny any form of assistance. Even at a time when many wonder whether automation will not throw huge numbers into enforced idleness, programs of work relief which verge on peonage are continually being put forth. Although many of these proposals never pass into law, a good many do. A number of states, for example, have ceilings on public-welfare grants to penalize large families, ostensibly to depress the birth rate among the poor. In two states, Nebraska and Iowa, courts have declared these

Richard A. Cloward is professor of social work at Columbia University. Richard M. Elman is a free-lance writer.

laws to be violations of "equal protection" on the ground that the child in a large family needs to eat as much as the child in a small family.

That the legislative framework of our social-welfare system is becoming more humane is, therefore, open to debate. Gains can be pointed to, but there are setbacks; and it must be recognized that some of the most regressive legislation has been passed in recent years. In the late fifties and early sixties, for example, a number of states passed "suitable-home laws" in response to public outrage over disclosures of high rates of illegitimacy on public-welfare case loads. Louisiana passed a law that any woman who had had illegitimate children while on welfare could be denied further aid, and more than 20,000 mothers and children were immediately struck from the rolls. Other legislatures, as in Florida, gave mothers a choice: surrender your illegitimate children for placement (i.e., institutionalization) or be dropped from the rolls. Thousands of mothers elected to give up assistance rather than their children, and the Florida Department of Welfare, calculating to the second decimal place the millions saved, put itself before the public in subsequent annual reports as a model of administrative efficiency and moral virtue. But in Michigan, where a similar law was passed, mothers who chose to leave the rolls found that the state was determined to get their children anyway: after living for a few months in absolute poverty, they were brought into court on charges of physical neglect, and the children were forcibly removed from their homes.

A characteristic of our welfare state is that administrative practice is almost always worse than statute. Broad grants of discretion in doling out benefits are given to administrators because there is no consensus at the legislative level concerning concepts of social welfare. Some measure of discretion is inevitable, for no set of statutes can provide firm guidelines for all the varied circumstances that will be presented for decision. Legislators assume that those who carry out the laws will be reasonable and prudent men, possessed of common sense if not of the uncommon sense to divine the intent of vague and ambiguous statutes. But in areas as controversial as social welfare, the language of statutes may be purposely vague, since greater specificity would reveal more sharply the differences among contending political groups and would thereby foreclose the possibility of any legislation at all. The task of explicating the statutes then falls upon the welfare bureaucracies, so that the political struggle shifts from the legislature to the arenas of administration.

The struggle to control the discretion of the administrator is, for the low-income person, an unequal one. Those he confronts are organized and powerful, whether taxpayers' associations, newspapers, civic groups, professional societies or political actors. They have the resources to maintain constant watch over agency practices, the knowledge to frame issues and put forward policies, and the power to influence and activate sectors of the populace in behalf of these policies. Lacking comparable weapons, the low-income person is merely a refugee from a battle that alternately rages and dies down, shifting from one area of his existence to another. Whether the field of battle is his morals (if in public housing), or his willingness to work (if on public welfare), he is its victim.

Housing for the poor is an instructive case in the operation of administrative discretion. Faced with far more applicants than can be accommodated, housing officials have had to make choices. In the process they have come to be only incidentally concerned about the need of applicants. They have established elaborate screening techniques to rebuff the unworthy, whatever their need, thereby erecting defenses against the continual charge that public moneys are being used to subsidize immorality. Applicants can thus be rejected (and quite regularly are) if they have illegitimate or retarded children, have been separated from a spouse two or more times, are alcoholic, or display what is defined as obnoxious behavior at the application interview. Families on welfare with illegitimate children are shunned—a curious policy by which eligibility for one meager public benefit disqualifies a family for another. And so it is that agencies established to dispense money and other material benefits become guardians of public morality.

But the chief characteristic of public agencies serving the poor is not the punitive use of lawful discretion; it is the exercise of unlawful discretion—the promulgation of administrative rules and procedures which undoubtedly violate either constitutional provisions or the immediate statutes governing departments. No more vivid evidence can be cited of the enormous impact of political pressures upon these agencies. The most flagrant example in a history of flagrant abuses is the "after-midnight raid" on ADC mothers—an unannounced visit, without benefit of warrant, in which a home is searched for male attire that might be taken as evidence that a man (whether husband or not) is available and presumably capable of providing support, or for some suggestion of immoral activities or child neglect, any of which might justify terminating benefits. (During the past summer, candidates for office in Nassau County—both the Democrat and the Republican-Liberal — asserted the right of the district attorney's office to make such raids; the Conservative candidate denounced the practice.) These actions surely violate constitutional prohibitions against illegal search and seizure. They are, nevertheless, conducted by virtually every welfare department in the country. When an Oakland, Calif., welfare worker refused to take part in a raid in January, 1962, he was dismissed for insubordination, and is now suing for reinstatement through the appeals courts of that state. At one stage of the proceedings, the state argued that people taking public assistance waive certain rights, not the least being the right to privacy.

Another instance of lawless discretion is revealed in the way relative-responsibility statutes are applied (assuming for the moment that they are constitutional). Laws in each state designate the categories of relatives who are to be considered responsible, but administrators expand on legislative intent by instructing staff to seek out additional categories of relatives (and even friends) as potential "financial resources." When such sources of support are located, the applicant may be denied assistance, or his grant may be arbitrarily reduced by an amount presumed to be available elsewhere.

Or consider the administration of New York's "welfare-abuses law," passage of which followed hard on the Newburgh controversy. This statute, a residency law, provides that a person may be denied benefits *only* if it can be shown that he came into the state for the express purpose of securing them. It stipulates that the burden of proof is on the local welfare department, and that emergency relief must be granted pending a factual determination on the issue of motive. As a practical matter, however, the mere fact that an applicant is from out of state is often taken as prima facie evidence of intent to collect welfare. Many thousands of families have been illegally disqualified since passage of the law in 1962.

But administrative lawlessness is not limited to matters of initial eligibility for benefits. Once on the welfare rolls, recipients in need of special grants of many kinds—for winter clothing, furniture, apartment security, for example—frequently fail to secure them. There are at least three reasons. The law states that requests for all grants must be investigated, frequently by a home visit, and overburdened departments cannot always spare the manpower. In addition, under pressure to conserve funds, departments often ignore requests for special grants. Finally, because of high turnover, public-welfare employees frequently do not themselves know what benefits the applicants are entitled to and how these can be obtained for them. For instance, welfare recipients in New York who live in rat-infested buildings can receive a so-called "rat allowance" to cover the cost of keeping their lights burning all night long; few welfare workers seem to know about special grants of this kind and few clients are told of them. By such practices, welfare clients are routinely deprived of substantial cash entitlements.

The American poor may not be able to protect themselves from injustice, but affluent groups can. As governmental powers proliferate, middle-class people are also becoming objects of abuses. Accustomed to having their rights respected, they are calling for restraints against government.

Traditionally, representative democracies have relied upon the legislator to mediate between the citizen and the public agency. With the growth of government, however, this arrangement—never very effective—has become mired down in complaints. To cope with the situation, a European legislative innovation, called the Ombudsman, has been proposed for America. Developed in Sweden more than 150 years ago, this innovation has evolved and spread to all other Scandinavian countries and to a number of nations in the British Commonwealth. Last October, the cause of the Ombudsman got a special boost when the British Labour government decided to establish such an office, even preserving the Scandinavian title.* On January 1 of this year, a somewhat modified version of the Ombudsman was established in Laval, Canada (a suburb of Quebec City); it is the first in North America.

The Ombudsman is a "justice officer," or "citizen's defender." He is usually a highly respected senior member of the judiciary or a renowned professor in law, and is assisted by a small staff of lawyers. Appointed by and responsible to a legislative body—in most countries where the Ombudsman exists, to a parliament—he is charged to investigate all complaints from citizens. In Denmark, for example, the Ombudsman is obliged by statute "to keep himself informed as to whether any person under his jurisdiction [i.e., any civil servant] pursues unlawful ends, makes arbitrary or unreasonable decisions, or otherwise commits mistakes or acts of negligence in the discharge of his duties." If complaints from citizens are declared valid, the offending functionary is asked to provide redress; if invalid, no reprisals can be taken against the complainant.

Typical complaints involve the right of a postman to have in writing the grounds for a disciplinary action against him (the Ombudsman agreed, saying that governmental agencies should routinely inform citizens of the reasons for official decisions); the denial of unemployment benefits to a plumber on what he alleged was inaccurate evidence (the Ombudsman agreed, castigating officialdom for not procuring complete and reliable evidence); a businessman's charge that a national bank required him to conduct all his business with them in writing because he had been abusive to bank employees (the Ombudsman referred the complaining businessman to the ordinary courts which he said had jurisdiction); a charge that the grounds for federal grants for road construction, made selectively to municipalities each year, had not been explained (the Ombudsman ruled for the complaining municipality, saying that criteria of selection should be published).

*The British action followed the notorious Crichel Down affair, in which the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries tried to rid itself of a particularly irksome farmer by ordering his lands to be confiscated, an action which led to a Question before Parliament.

Judging from a newly published volume of essays about Ombudsmanship around the world,* bureaucratic excesses have been effectively curbed by this legislative officer. The success of the Ombudsman is all the more remarkable because his powers are usually limited to investigation and recommendation. The Ombudsman typically publishes recommendations and can thus embarrass the bureaucracies. Representatives of the press are frequently permitted to comb through his correspondence, and his activities ordinarily make news. He is also empowered to make broad recommendations for new legislation intended to remedy sources of injustice by governmental agencies. And because of the esteem in which he is typically held, his recommendations are nearly always heeded. The Ombudsman's chief strength thus derives from intangibles: his personality, his public prestige, the support he cultivates in the press. He cannot, in short, move much beyond public opinion.

*Donald C. Rowat, *The Ombudsman: Citizen's Defender* (with 29 contributors, including Ombudsmen from thirteen countries), Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press, 1965, 361 pp. All quotations, unless otherwise noted, are taken from this volume.

Within recent months, a spate of articles have appeared proposing that a parallel complaints office be developed at all levels of American government. Sweden's present Ombudsman, Alfred Bexelius, was interviewed in *The New Yorker*. An article in *Harper's* by Marion K. Sanders suggested that the creation of an Ombudsman might appease Negro demands for citizen review boards to take up complaints of police brutality. In the *New York Times Magazine*, Rep. Henry Reuss of Wisconsin explained his proposal to establish a nonpartisan "Office of Congressional Counsel." Similar bills have been proposed in state legislatures and municipal councils across the country. The general idea has been endorsed by civil liberties groups for both national and local government.

Proponents of American Ombudsmanship would endow the office with an immense purview. "If there are no avenues for correcting maladministration," Congressman Reuss has pointed out in the *Christian Century*, "programs for the general welfare, such as Social Security, public housing, and veterans' benefits, are full of possibilities for human injustice." Ralph Nader has listed the following abuses with which an Ombudsman proposed for Connecticut might wish to deal:

> . . . *preferential treatment and influence peddling, inadequate or unpublished regulations, wrongful detention, state police over-zealousness or laxity, unjust procedures in agency hearings, arbitrary censorship or secrecy, agency reluctance or refusal to give explicit reasons for decisions, patronage excesses, inefficiencies and delays by state personnel, undesirable conditions in prisons and mental institutions, payoffs and kickbacks in state contracts, and discriminatory enforcement or flagrant non-enforcement of state laws.*

Given the growing concern here about governmental abuses, it is possible that various adaptations of this mechanism will presently emerge in the United States. The likelihood that they will protect the rights of the poor therefore deserves careful scrutiny.

Debate about an American Ombudsman has thus far focused on questions of governmental organization: would an American complaints officer weaken rather than strengthen the traditional role of legislators as Ombudsmen en masse; could an institution nurtured in parliamentary systems be successfully adapted to governments marked by separation of powers; would the use of this device not give American courts further grounds for avoiding politically controversial issues in favor of narrowly technical ones? It has been assumed, and not debated, that the Ombudsman's services would be found equally effective by all American citizens. But the poor of our nation still confront special problems of injustice that have been resolved in most other welfare states, and discussions about the Ombudsman have not even approached a full appreciation of this fact.

In the United States, procedures to review the decisions of public departments have been successful when they found support in public opinion. The Loyalty Review Board, to cite one instance, compiled an extraordinary record, only one of its many recommendations having been spurned by a public department. Years after its abolition, the courts held that it had exceeded its legal authority; but its actions were hardly held to be excessive in the court of public opinion. An Ombudsman for the poor will fail for precisely the reason that the Loyalty Review Board succeeded: his recommendations would run counter to public attitudes toward the rights of the poor.

In countries where the Ombudsman has succeeded, social-welfare principles are generally accepted, even by conservatives. Compared with America, the poor in these countries have a tradition of political organization; often radical in ideology. Through political organizations—such as the British Labour Party—the poor have decisively influenced the shape of social-welfare legislation in their interests. By contrast, pressures to reform the welfare apparatus in this country have originated primarily in very limited sectors of the middle-class community, unaided by organized demands from the poor themselves. Deprived of this allied base of power, middle-class reformers have had to compromise the interests of the poor. Knowing of the injustice of social-welfare practices, but fearing that disclosures of any kind might arouse a dormant and hostile public opinion, reformers have worked "behind the scenes" and have not attacked the system forthrightly and

publicly. They have found it necessary, in effect, to conspire with administrators (tacitly, at least) to conceal the full facts from the public. This accounts in part for the widespread ignorance that most Americans exhibit about the welfare apparatus and its abuses.

In America, then, all faces are turned against the welfare apparatus. Everyone seeks to secure the release of the poor from what is defined as the bondage of "welfare colonialism" or from the psychological entrapment allegedly induced by prolonged dependence on the dole. Only the strategies differ: conservatives would make welfare practices more punitive than they are to deter men from dependency; liberals would lift the poor from dependency by equipping them to become economically competitive. Even the crusade against poverty is a crusade against public welfare; Mr. Shriver has repeatedly stressed that the Office of Economic Opportunity does not sanction "handouts."

Concepts of economic individualism also permeate the civil rights movement. The movement calls upon Americans to strike down historic barriers to individual achievement such that the poor may rise, one by one, into higher economic strata. The Negro is said to want to share in America's wealth on the same idealized terms and by the same idealized means as other groups. Thus consumer boycotts have been organized primarily to enlarge opportunities for the employment of individual Negroes, especially in white-collar positions. Out of deference to this ideology, "compensatory programs" in education and "quotas" in employment have not been pressed hard, for they seem antithetical to a social order based on the theory of open competition and individual merit. This same way of thinking accounts in no small part for the fervor with which so many now embrace the philosophy of the Office of Economic Opportunity—especially as it is symbolized in skills-investment programs like preschool education and youth-employment training. The great mass of poor whose daily lives are controlled by the "poor agencies" thus have neither defenders nor have they organized to defend themselves.

Given these compelling political facts, one derives no reassurance from the observation that Ombudsmen throughout the world cultivate success by carefully selecting cases "of a decidedly nonpolitical nature." Such judicious screening would, in the United States, eliminate from purview most administrative injustices perpetrated upon the poor. It is important to understand, then, that Ombudsmanship is not a substitute for basic reform, and that only reform will produce justice for the poor. The Ombudsman cannot overturn whole systems of law and administrative practice that are rooted in the culture and politics of a nation. He is not a legislature, or a chief executive, or a court of law. He merely polices functionaries in public agencies according to prevailing values: Ombudsmanship, one observer has noted, "cannot cure all administrative ills. It will work successfully only in a country, province or state that is already reasonably well administered. When an administration is riddled with political patronage or corruption . . . a reform of the whole system is required."

And, one might add, when a social-welfare system is rooted in contempt for its beneficiaries, it is also the system that must be reformed, for the injustices spawned

are countless. Taking up these individual cases of injustice, there being literally hundreds of thousands to contemplate, is a task that would shortly overwhelm an American citizen-defender of any kind. It would require, if nothing else, an investigatory apparatus as large as the system being surveyed and policed.

Advocates of an American Ombudsman have not been altogether unmindful of the pressures of public opinion to which the office would be exposed, although it is not opinion about poverty that they have in mind. Rather, they point generally to our loose federalism and diversity of national opinion. The Ombudsman has grown up in countries that are relatively homogeneous, especially in the factor of race. Economically and racially, the United States is among the most heterogeneous countries for which the mechanism has as yet been proposed. Consequently, it has been suggested that early experiments with the office might better be undertaken locally than nationally. There, presumably, one would encounter less diverse population grouping, and the task of cultivating public opinion would be easier.

But group conflicts, along both class and racial lines, are deeper the closer one gets to the local community. In recent years, disputes about integration in education, employment and housing have evoked bitter antagonism at the local level, and local officials have been virtually immobilized because of apparently irreconcilable differences among their constituents. By and large, federal perspectives on social welfare have been more liberal; most local practices would be much more punitive were it not for pressures from federal agencies. At a time when the Congress has been passing historic civil rights legislation, state bodies have been passing residence laws and suitable-home laws, not to speak of regressive laws in other categories, which partly reflect growing racial tensions. In New York, mounting pressure for an unqualified residence law stems from the in-migration of both Negroes and Puerto Ricans, for the high proportion of these groups on welfare rolls makes them vulnerable to attack by conservative political interests. As the Negro continues to strike at the roots of historic patterns of class and racial dominance, tensions will undoubtedly mount, and further punitive social-welfare legislation and practices at the local level may result.

Countries where the Ombudsman has been effective also tend to have high standards of public service. The success of the Ombudsman partly depends upon responsible and responsive government functionaries. America's social-welfare agencies have slowly been professionalizing, and one might see in these improved standards of personnel training an omen favorable to an Ombudsman for the poor. There is reason to doubt that this is so. Professional ideology is rooted in political ideology. Reflecting the values of their culture, American professional groups have not argued for the rights of the poor or for the legitimacy of dependency. Rather they have said that introducing better-trained personnel into the welfare apparatus will eliminate moralistic punitive practices and supplant them by scientific, rehabilitative ones. But whether strategies are puritanical or professional, the poor are still to be lifted from dependency in spite of themselves. Rehabilitative services should, of course, be extended to those who can use them, but submitting to such technical services should not be made a condition for access to economic and other material benefits; and that is how professionals have always seen it. Public housing, for example, now employs many kinds of professionals. If management finds the behavior of a tenant objectionable, he may be required to accept some form of therapy upon pain of eviction. Professionals have thus become new agents in an enveloping fabric of bureaucratic control of the poor and are, if only unwittingly, part of the problem that needs correcting. When an unwed mother makes application for public housing in New York City for herself and her children, to cite a further example, she is routinely referred to what the Housing Authority calls its "social consultation unit." There professionals employ their higher skills to make a determination of her "suitability"—not her need—for residence in a public project. Thus the rights of the poor are jeopardized as much by those who find legitimacy for their practices in the sciences as by those who find it in the scriptures.

Before an Ombudsman (or any other policing mechanism) can be of much aid to the poor, basic reforms of governmental poor agencies are required. How pressure for reform might be developed will be discussed next week.

March 7, 1966

Part 2: How Rights Can Be Secured

Richard A. Cloward & Richard M. Elman

Because the American poor, unlike the poor in most other democratic social-welfare states, have never developed continuing instruments of political power, the American welfare state defrauds them as it aids them. As noted in these pages last week, benefits are treated as charity rather than statutory entitlements; grant levels are abysmally low; constitutional rights are regularly violated by investigatory procedures; millions of the most impoverished are denied benefits by arbitrary statutes and policies (i.e., residency laws). Since the poor themselves are not likely to mount organized political pressure for reform, other strategies must be considered which would have the same impact. Three ways of attacking the injustices of the social-welfare state are discussed in the article below.

One form of attack upon the social-welfare apparatus should be mounted in the courts. Undue emphasis has been placed upon securing reforms through legislative action, and insufficient attention paid to legal remedies. Two types of legal action are required: one designed to achieve basic changes in the structure of social-welfare law, and the other to insure that laws are faithfully implemented at the administrative level. Much of the current discussion about extending legal services to the poor is intended to yield the latter objective. The Office of Economic Opportunity, for example, plans to finance legal resources for the poor in urban and rural slums. This program, to be discussed below, will bring lawyers into contact with the poor, where they will be quickly inundated by pressing problems demanding immediate action. Lawyers practicing under these circumstances will doubtless succeed in remedying injustice in one case after another through negotiation and administrative appeal or in the lower courts; they may even on occasion create a major legal precedent to which the welfare apparatus must accommodate. But crucial precedents are usually more efficiently pursued by organizations which do not offer mass services but specialize in finding "test" cases. Such organizations can develop specialized legal expertise in a given field, and can find the resources to pursue issues doggedly and tenaciously through the labyrinth of appeals, at the end of which a binding precedent may finally be established. We need, in short, an "association for the advancement of social-welfare rights," comparable in purpose and function to the NAACP and the ACLU in their respective fields of interest.

The issues of law that require intensive action are both substantive and procedural. As to the first, no aspect of substantive law in the field of social welfare is so murky as that pertaining to the question of whether various classes of entitlements are matters of legal right or public charity. Ambiguity especially surrounds benefits for the poor; most of the benefits directed toward the regularly employed classes having been less plagued. Here again, "social security" is a case in point. It is virtually unheard of that recipients require legal assistance in order to obtain this benefit. The clarity with which entitlements are framed and implemented thus reflects the relative political power of the groups which are their object. In the field of public housing, by contrast, ambiguity is striking. Legislation is written in such a way as to deny tenants any of the rights commonly associated with tenancy in private housing. Apartments can be inspected at will by management; leases are month to month; eviction can occur without recourse to the courts. Charles Reich, a professor in law, has suggested that social-welfare benefits constitute "new property rights" and should be vigorously pursued in the courts until they are so defined under law.

If benefits can be established as rights, to whom then do these rights pertain, and under what conditions? Here again, a variety of substantive issues are posed. Residence laws provide one notorious case in point, for, as we have noted, they appear to violate the historic right to cross state boundaries without penalty. Issues of illegal search and seizure arise from widespread investigatory practices now prescribed by existing legislation or administrative fiat—such as the "post-midnight raids" discussed earlier. It is customarily regarded as within the province of welfare departments to force unwed mothers to be examined regarding putative fathers as a condition for public assistance. Invasions of privacy are taken for granted in a system where no one has rights.

Eligibility for public-welfare benefits has sometimes been made contingent upon one's willingness to perform work for a governmental jurisdiction. One such case, involving male welfare recipients who were jailed for refusing to cut brush in hip-deep snow, was recently struck down in the lower courts as a form of peonage.

Ambiguity about "rights" versus "charity" is also reflected in the absence of adequate procedural safeguards. Under the guise of discharging an ethical responsibility to "protect the confidentiality" of information disclosed by clients, welfare departments have resisted the right of clients to be represented by counsel during interviews, investigations and many types of semi-judicial proceedings. But perhaps most striking is the fact that it is not clear, with respect to many benefits, whether an aggrieved person has the right to do anything more than complain. Appeals procedures, administrative or otherwise, are not often defined in legislation, and administrators do not usually choose to establish them. If a person has a grievance, it is often not known to whom he should turn or whether he must be heard. Until test cases resolve matters of this kind, rights cannot be effectively asserted.

The second form of attack should be a vigorous campaign of communication. Tyranny is not so likely to take root when men have access to information. The authoritarianism of social-welfare agencies is partly made possible by the pervasive ignorance they engender in their clientele. Where ignorance prevails, myths arise to explain what otherwise seems arbitrary and capricious. It is believed by some on the dole in New York City that welfare workers get $50 for each case they can close, for how else

is one to understand the hundreds of instances in which recipients are discharged from the rolls for no apparent reason (e.g., "failed to comply with departmental regulations")? Myths serve to order the reality, but they also reinforce ignorance of it. And because recipients do not understand administrative decisions, officials can dismiss complaints out of hand. By converting issues of justice into instances of ignorance, attacks upon the rules are thus deflected and the system remains intact.

One can grant the low education of recipients without supposing that this goes far toward explaining their failure to grasp the workings of the apparatus upon which they depend for survival. Ignorance is a product of the system itself. Our social-welfare state is enormously complex—not because it needs to be, but because it serves our ambivalence toward the poor to make it so. Because, as we have pointed out, statutes are vague and ambiguous as to who can get benefits and strikingly clear as to who cannot, fantastic administrative energy is required to define criteria of eligibility. The resulting proliferation of regulations is incomprehensible even to those who create them. People who need a variety of services (money, housing, health care) must negotiate with an array of autonomous departments, each jealous of its prerogatives, each a complex rules system, each caught up in its own trappings of petty tyranny.

A public department can make itself surveyable to its constituents or can place them under surveillance. Our "social security" agencies assiduously explain themselves, advertising on radio and in newspapers to inform a broad audience of entitlements. They deplore unclaimed benefits and pursue those unschooled in their rights. But the claimants of social security are the once employed and the propertied; they are, in time, the majority of us, and agencies catering to a majority are not unmindful of its influence. Who advertises for clients for public welfare, for public housing, or for any of the "poor agencies"? For every person on the public-welfare rolls, at least one more is eligible but does not apply. Let them find their own way to appropriate agencies and through the maze of procedures that will stand between them and relief. Let them submit without challenge to investigation,

for ours is a system obsessed with the fear that benefits will be obtained fraudulently, or by persons of questionable eligibility. No one may certify to his pauperism; it must be proved—repeatedly—and even then the evidence of home visits, interviews, forms and affidavits is not to be trusted. Elaborate patterns of illegal surveillance multiply. It is not thought that clients require information about the system; rather, the system must know about them.

A massive and aggressive program of public information could go far toward eliminating an ignorance that is both produced by and reinforces these barbaric practices. Such programs are by no means novel or untried. Some three decades ago, Britain's National Council of Social Service, a private organization, established a number of "citizen's advice bureaus" which have been operated with public funds since 1949, and are located in churches, settlements, family agencies, unions and elsewhere, close to those who need them most. The central office generates a constant flow of information to the local bureaus: it summarizes entitlements under new legislation, digests changes in administrative rulings, reports the outcome of appeals on one issue or another, and otherwise provides judicious advice and guidance to the users of public services. Is has been, from all accounts, a remarkably successful program.

American private social-welfare agencies — despite large subsidies from government — resist making functions of this kind central to their operations. Consonant with America's attitudes toward the poor, private agencies have devoted themselves unceasingly to various forms of moral, cultural and psychiatric uplift. Prior to the depression, they carried on cash-relief programs, using such funds as could be extracted from the well to do. Pressed by heavy demands from their clients, and with relatively little money to disburse, they became experts in making judicious grants, evolving criteria and techniques to distinguish the worthy from the unworthy. They instituted a system of "social-service exchanges" which compiled information on their clientele to insure against the possibility that a few recipients might be pyramiding meager benefits by migrating from agency to agency. When government acted during the depression, many voluntary agencies argued that the new poverty agencies—such as public welfare—should be staffed by experienced social workers who understood how to administer benefits without inducing dependency, that tragic flaw of America's poor.

The mental hygiene movement also penetrated the field of social work during the depression years, and it was not long before private agencies began to draw from Freudianism their images of man,

his needs and his susceptibility to intervention. And so the private field progressively turned away from environmental assistance and embraced the new personality manipulations. But the economically dispossessed remained stubbornly oblivious to the subtleties of a psychology that stressed man's participation in the creation of his own problems, preferring to believe instead that they were the victims of arbitrary and capricious outer forces beyond human control. With their traditional clientele thus alienated, a good many private agencies announced that they would welcome opportunities to serve people "in need of counseling and guidance, whether financially dependent or not." By the mid-fifties, many agencies had succeeded in uplifting themselves by attracting a high proportion of middle-class constituents.

The "war against poverty" has again focused attention on the poor, and a new period of uplift has begun. The National Urban League, the Family Service Association of America and the Child Study Association recently joined to establish, with poverty funds, a program called "Project Enable." With the League's access to the Negro ghetto and the technological expertise of the Associations, a vast program of counseling and guidance of parents will be undertaken to improve child-rearing practices so that their children can become upwardly mobile.

It is now being said, curiously, that people are poor because they have no money—but no one has thought to give them any. "Welfarism" has become discredited; all forms of the dole are in particular disrepute. The new uplift stresses a cherished American value—economic advance by individual achievement. But the poor are mostly young or very old. For the old it is too late to advance; and the poverty of the young is so crippling that they are incapacitated for mobility once they come of age. The question of poverty, in short, is being confused with the question of economic mobility. Once again, America finds itself unable to deal just with poverty; it has always had to "save" the poor as well—exhorting them to abandon the immoral ways which cause their condition, or diagnosing and treating them, or launching into the next economic stratum those who could respond to the countdown. Merely to provide money so that all may start from a minimum standard of living affronts our belief in individualism and our faith in the efficacy of professional interventions to which all social problems can finally be made to yield.

Reflecting the culture of which they are instruments, private agencies have by and large failed to act as guardians and proponents of the welfare apparatus. Standards of financial assistance are still very low (even in industrial states, "minimum cost-of-living indexes" are computed, and grant formulas are fixed at two-thirds or less of the indexes); millions of families needing assistance are not being recruited to the rolls; and those who obtain assistance are still not getting all to which they are entitled. Specializing in "information services" may not lay the best basis from which to assert professional status, but it must be said that the poor need allies against the welfare apparatus a good deal more than they require the therapeutic and other skilled services which are the stuff of professional legitimacy.

Power finally belongs to those who are able to define for others their station in life. If men have been led to believe that they have no rights, being told that they do may matter little, for the belief can overwhelm the telling. In New York State, public-welfare agencies distribute a brochure to every recipient describing, briefly and abstractly, the rights of clients, including the right to take appeals from decisions considered unjust. And, as we have shown, the grounds for appeal are abundant.

3

The third attack, then, must be through the apparatus of appeals. In New York City, which contains more than 500,000 welfare clients, and almost half again as many rejected applicants, how many come to challenge the tens of millions of decisions regarding their various entitlements made in any year? For the whole of the city, in most years, there are about fifteen. Granted that the poor have little education and even less money for legal assistance, this is still unimaginably few.

To what interpretation will such a statistic yield? Only, it would seem, to one showing how the welfare system leads the poor to participate in their own victimization. Many welfare recipients endure that status for long periods of time, sometimes handing it down from generation to generation. Eventually, some come to believe that they know a great deal about the workings of the system, as indeed they often do, including ways to circumvent its rules. Those most familiar with the system often end by accepting its premises and thus ascribe legitimacy to its practices.

Doubtless, reluctance to appeal also arises from the fear that petty evasions of the rules will be uncovered during hearings. Nor is this the only instance one could point to in which men have given allegiance to the rules by which they are degraded, to the rules which they covertly violate. The lawless and authoritarian practices of the welfare apparatus thus produce correlative adaptations among clients. For when rights are ignored, men come to live by their wits, meeting caprice with chicanery; or they live witlessly, meeting the arbitrary with acquiescence.

Under such conditions, it will take more than information about rights to make them believable or to lead men to act upon them. If old patterns of accommodation are to be disrupted, there must be a demonstration that rights can be successfully asserted. And that will require advocates willing to pit themselves against an entrenched system. Where, then, are the poor to find these advocates?

One answer comes from the Office of Economic Opportunity, which has been promoting programs of legal services for the poor. Bar associations have rather vigorously opposed this intrusion by government into their part of the free-enterprise preserve, but that resistance may be overcome, for it is difficult to find any but the most obviously self-serving arguments to support it. The plans for "neighborhood law offices" and other legal programs under various auspices are, to be sure, a distinct advance over the present condition. Until now we have preferred to avoid the matter by ostentatiously praising the charity and idealism of those few lawyers in Legal Aid Societies and elsewhere who have resigned themselves to relative poverty by choosing to serve the poor. If, through OEO's largess, the number of lawyers entering the lists against the welfare state can be multiplied five-

or tenfold or more, it is certainly all to the good.

The plan to expand legal services, however, has several defects. First, it equates the need for advocacy with the need for lawyers. But the great bulk of problems that arise in the day-to-day transactions between recipients and public agencies can be resolved by persons possessing only a rudimentary knowledge of the social-welfare establishment, provided that they are willing to be aggressive and tough-minded negotiators. Such pressure is all the more likely to be effective if backstopped by the threat of legal action, should redress not be obtained. The existence of legal power is thus more important than its exercise.

Mobilization for Youth, on New York's Lower East Side, has conducted large-scale advocacy programs through a series of "neighborhood service centers" located in store fronts and staffed by professional social workers and case aides. Lawyers train staff members in the basic laws and rule systems governing public departments. The vast majority of problems brought to the centers are then effectively resolved by these nonlegal advocates, the more difficult cases being referred to MFY's legal unit of five full-time lawyers. With poverty funds, neighborhood service centers patterned after those on the Lower East Side are being established in other cities, although it remains to be seen whether the vigor of advocacy which distinguished MFY's program will be matched elsewhere, for such programs are not popular with the governmental officials who control poverty funds. Aside from this question, the point is that advocacy resources could be greatly expanded if scarce legal resources were conserved for in-service training, appeal procedures, court actions and other matters requiring depth of legal knowledge and experience.

The plan for "neighborhood law offices" also suffers the defect of being an altogether *ad hoc* mechanism. It will thus be dependent for funding on the vagaries of the political process. If the programs generate a great many problems for city government (as they surely will when the job is properly done), pressure may mount to shut off funds. Legal services can also be initiated in stable institutional settings — unions, settlement houses, family service agencies, inner-city churches—and this is slowly happening. Even if such institutions apply for governmental funds to initiate advocacy services, they would be able to carry on with private resources, should public sources dry up. Bar associations, it should be noted, resist the practice of law by organizations, the stated fear being that organizational interests will be "interposed" between client and lawyer. The danger is real, to be sure, for once organizations experience political backlash from the activities of their lawyers, internal pressures for more moderate advocacy may be felt. On the other hand, it is equally real that the reluctance to see nonprofit organizations hire lawyers has had the long-standing consequence of denying counsel to the poor.

In the end, we shall require arrangements that do not make access to advocates dependent upon the vagaries of poverty funding or the interests of private organizations. Once again we may need to look to European countries, where legislative measures—such as Britain's Legal Aid and Advice Act of 1949—guarantee the availability of lawyers and provide payment for services for the very poor. Clearly, the country is not yet ready to entertain such measures. But some form of socialized law seems inevitable if men's rights are to be secured.

We have stressed reform strategies which take account of the lack of organized low-income political influence in this country. If, however, welfare recipients in large urban centers could be organized to press their grievances through dramatic, well-publicized actions, these strategies would be greatly enhanced. The notion that the poor should participate in the decisions affecting their dependency is not novel. In the depression years, the Workers' Alliance—a union of relief clients and relief workers—performed this important function in New York City. The Alliance staged sit-ins at welfare offices, mass demonstrations and letter-writing campaigns, and succeeded in securing improved benefits for its members.

Recently, groups under diverse sponsorships and in scattered localities have begun to organize around welfare issues. In some cases, as in Syracuse or Washington, they have been organized by professional social workers, using OEO funds. In Newark, Cleveland, Detroit, some parts of the South and elsewhere, they have been organized by newly emergent radical groups, principally SNCC and SDS. One would be hard put to describe these sporadic efforts as a movement, or even a

potential movement. They have been isolated efforts to adjust individual grievances through protest.

In some instances, efforts have been made to establish procedures comparable to collective bargaining. If this process is to succeed, it must attract expert allies. A short time ago, for example, a group of Lower East Side Negro and Puerto Rican ADC mothers, represented by an attorney and a social worker, held a meeting with the Commissioner of Welfare to negotiate grievances. The immediate aim of this Committee of Welfare Families, organized through Mobilization for Youth, was to force the Welfare Department to supply its members with winter clothing. The Committee first notified the Commissioner that it had unsuccessfully made formal requests to the appropriate welfare investigators for the necessary cash grants. It threatened to picket if the Commissioner refused a hearing. The Commissioner agreed to a meeting with the Committee, and subsequently negotiated a formal grievance procedure with them. But, throughout the negotiations, the Commissioner continued to insist upon the traditional prerogative to investigate assertions of individual need, rather than to accept the validity of the Committee's assertions. While acceding to the principle of collective bargaining, he reaffirmed the right of the Department to conduct confidential interviews with clients, unimpeded by the presence of other Committee members, lawyers, social workers or translators. "Why should a discussion on why our members are not receiving the winter clothing which is due them contain so much 'confidential' information?," the Committee wrote to the Commissioner recently. And they went on: "If Mrs. John Doe is told by her investigator that her coat received in 1959 or 1960 should last '5 to 8 years,' or if a Mrs. Rodriguez is told that her investigator is too busy with 'more important things, and I don't know when I can get around to see you,' is all this 'confidential'?" Despite bureaucratic tactics of resistance, these efforts at reform—however faltering and few—are needed in a society whose social-welfare apparatus has always had its way with the poor.

And, finally, it should be said that new legislation—such as the proposed plan for a federally sponsored "guaranteed minimum income"—would solve most of the problems cited in these two articles, for it would eliminate their source. Nor should anyone mourn the passing of the local public-assistance agency, if that ever comes to pass. One reason for developing vigorous programs to protect individual rights—whether by information dissemination, advocacy, legal testing or collective action—is to dramatize the need for a new way to distribute income by revealing just how bad is the way that now prevails.

CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY

REPORT FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS' CRUSADE

MINIMUM WAGE

Problem: In our affluent society there can be no justification for millions of wage earners being forced to work for wages that consign them to a world of "the working poor." Yet in 1963, of the approximately 7.2 million families living in poverty, some two million were headed by a full time, year around wage earner. An additional 500,000 poor families had a breadwinner who worked more than three-fourths of the year at a full-time job.

Coverage of Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

Of a total 47.3 million non-supervisory workers, there are currently about 17.7 million not covered by FLSA. The largest groups presently uncovered are:

--3.5 million workers in retail trades

--1.75 million restaurant workers

--over one million hospital workers

--2.5 million domestics

--1.85 million agricultural workers

--550,000 hotel and motel employees

--505,000 laundry workers

--581,000 construction workers

The uncovered categories are some of the lowest wage industries, contain the highest proportions of working poor and contain the highest proportions of non-white workers.

Domestics and agricultural workers are among the most exploited; seldom are they protected by state minimum wage laws.

Besides its limited coverage, the current FLSA fails to provide a minimum wage sufficient to guarantee a decent standard of living even to covered workers. Based on a 40-hour work week, the present $1.25 minimum yields an annual income of only $2,600, a figure substantially below current poverty guidelines.

At the conclusion of the First Session of the 89th Congress, the House Education and Labor Committee had approved a bill (H.R. 10518) that would have raised the minimum wage, by stages, to $1.75 by 1968 for workers already covered and would have extended coverage to 7.9 million additional workers. The present legislative situation is in flux. There are pressures for a smaller increase in the minimum and cut backs in the extension of coverage.

Executive Committee Position: The Executive Committee favors a $2.00 an hour minimum wage with the broadest possible coverage including domestics and agricultural workers. At this time, it urges its associated organizations to work for the immediate passage of H.R. 10518 without crippling amendments. H.R. 10518 raises minimum wages in steps to $1.75 by 1968 and extends coverage to 7.9 million additional workers with more gradual raising of their wages.

February 1966

CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Tel:202-234-3645 Washington, D.C. March 26, 1966

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING THE ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM

I. MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION OF THE POOR

Problem: The exact definition of "maximum feasible participation" of the beneficiaries of anti-poverty programs was not spelled out in the original legislation. Moreover, the concept of participation of the poor has been increasingly called into question and subject to wide variation in application. The original intent of this concept as formulated by the Federal task force which developed the legislative proposals for the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, was to foster a partnership among three major parties at the local community level: representatives of public agencies, private agencies traditionally concerned with poverty, and residents of the areas and members of the groups served (the poor). The lack of clarity as to this intent has given rise to considerable confusion, bickering and partisan maneuvering in local communities to the detriment of the program and at the expense of adequate representation of the poor. It is necessary that affirmative steps be taken to insure that the poor are adequately and fairly represented at all decision-making levels of community action programs so that the "partnership" idea is given a fair chance to work.

CCAP Recommendation:

A. The concept of a tri-partite partnership would imply that approximately one-third of the community action agency governing boards and executive committees should consist of representatives of residents of the areas and members of the groups served. Consequently, by January 1, 1967, the governing boards and executive committees of all community action agencies should have a membership approximately one-third of which consists of individuals residing in the areas to be served by such agencies. These representatives must be selected by procedures designed to insure that they are truly representative of the low income individuals residing in those areas. Persons so selected should serve specifically defined terms staggered so as to produce continuity in the work of governing boards and executive committees.

B. At the neighborhood level boards and committees should have at least one-third representation from residents of the area and members of the groups served. Where such deficiencies in representation exist, changes consistant with this guideline should be made no later than January 1, 1967

C. The Office of Economic Opportunity should authorize allowances for poor people serving on boards and committees when such service clearly represents a personal or family financial hardship difficult to bear.

Discussion: The concept of tri-partite partnership was developed to promote that part of the community action program concept stipulating: "The term community action program means a program which mobilizes and utilizes resources, public or private, in any urban or rural geographical area...in an attack on poverty." (Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Title II-A, Sec. 202(a)(1).) As well, the partnership concept was meant to insure maximum consideration of the rights, needs and capacities of the population to be served. The three-way partnership concept leads to the general guideline of approximately one-third representation from the poor. This should not be an iron-clad rule. It should be subject to limited variation depending upon the local community situation. However, the present range in representation of the poor - from 14% to 100% (the latter being some special cases of Indian tribes) - suggests that better guidelines are needed to insure more adequate representation.

Often, representatives of the poor, if they too are poor, may be substantially penalized financially by board or committee participation, particularly if meetings are frequent. The "working poor" often hold more than one job, working days and nights to make ends meet. Meetings, cutting into job time, are severely penalizing. Mothers on boards may need special allowances for baby sitters, etc. Wherever such hardships are obvious and cannot be addressed by other means, the Office of Economic Opportunity should authorize special allowances in order to facilitate participation and reduce hardships.

II. BUDGET

Problem: The original strategy of the War on Poverty envisioned an expansion of the program until the basic elements of the problem were engaged on a massive scale. But policies related to our increasing military commitments abroad and the fear of inflation at home have limited the expansion originally envisioned in the Economic Opportunity Act.

CCAP Recommendation:

1. The over-all appropriation for the Economic Opportunity Act in the next fiscal year should be consistent with the rising scale of program development and support initially envisioned by the Office of Economic Opportunity. This is substantially above the current budget request.

2. In this expanded budget, approximately one-third of these funds should be reserved exclusively for community action programs.

3. There should be distinct authorization for separate funding for federally-inspired programs such as Head Start (500 million dollars), legal services (75 million dollars), and similar programs.

Discussion: We recognize the complex and difficult decisions which must be made in the face of our domestic needs, and our world responsibilities. However, we believe that with our expanded economic effort, and the very substantial increase in our gross national product, America can meet its international responsibilities and still appropriate adequate resources to insure that the Economic Opportunity Program will move forward to its next and expanded phase, as initially planned.

There has been some tendency in the past for attractive federally-inspired programs such as project Head Start to encroach upon monies appropriated for community action programs. The pressure to do this has come in part from the fact that community action programs are sometimes controversial and are slower in reaching operating levels than are "packaged" single purpose programs. The purpose of distinct appropriations for these single purpose programs is to safeguard funding commitments for community action programs, prohibiting transfers of funds out of the community action program budget.

III. APPEALS PROCEDURES - TIME DEADLINES

Problem: Under an amendment last year to the Economic Opportunity Act, the Office of Economic Opportunity instituted an appeals procedure through which an independent group can be funded directly from that agency if it is arbitrarily denied funds from a recognized local CAP umbrella agency. However, an aggrieved applicant can be subject to unreasonable delays because there are no announced time limits in the appeals procedure.

CCAP Recommendation: The Office of Economic Opportunity should set a specific and reasonable time limit from the time a complaint is initially filed to its final determination. The Office of Economic Opportunity should also publish monthly the status and disposition of all appeals actions.

Discussion: For many a local group attempting to secure program funds, time is a major enemy. It is important that there be no unreasonable delays in the processing of appeals and that there be safeguards to insure that the status of the appeal is easily followed by concerned parties. Monthly reporting by the Office of Economic Opportunity on matters before it would be a simple device by which determination of cases on appeal could be made visible to all parties.

CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY

Richard W. Boone	Executive Director

OFFICERS

Walter P. Reuther, Chairman	President International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America 8000 East Jefferson Avenue Detroit, Michigan 48214
Rabbi Richard G. Hirsch, Secretary	Director Religious Action Center Union of American Hebrew Congregations 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036
Clyde Ellis, Treasurer*	General Manager National Rural Electric Cooperative Association 2000 Florida Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009

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*Jerry Anderson, Acting Treasurer	Acting General Manager National Rural Electric Cooperative Association 2000 Florida Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009
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Elizabeth Wickenden	Social Welfare Consultant National Social Welfare Assembly 345 East 46th Street New York, New York 10017

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Dr. Frank Graham	Chairman National Sharecroppers Fund 112 East 19th Street New York, New York 10003
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Michael Harrington	Chairman League for Industrial Democracy 112 East 19th Street New York, New York 10003
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Ben Neufeld	Executive Secretary National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036
Paul Potter	Students for a Democratic Society 2908 Jay Avenue Cleveland, Ohio
A. Philip Randolph	President Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters 217 West 125th Street, Room 301 New York, New York
Dr. Kurt Reichert	Associate Professor Department of Social Work and Social Research Bryn Mawr College Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

Bayard Rustin	Director A. Philip Randolph Institute 217 West 125th Street New York, New York
Mitchell Svirdoff	Executive Director Community Progress, Inc. 270 Orange Street New Haven, Connecticut
David Sullivan	President Building Service Employees Union 900 - 17th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.
Rabbi Jacob Weinstein	President Central Conference of American Rabbis KAM Temple 930 East 50th Street Chicago, Illinois 60615
Roy Wilkins	Executive Secretary NAACP 20 West 40th Street New York, New York
Pearl Willen	President National Council of Jewish Women 470 Park Avenue New York, New York
Whitney Young	Executive Director National Urban League 14 East 48th Street New York, New York 10017

March 1966

CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST PROVERTY

National Committee Members

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Arnold Aronson	Secretary Leadership Conference on Civil Rights 55 West 42nd Street New York, New York
Eli Cohen	Executive Secretary National Committee on Employment of Youth 145 East 32nd Street New York, New York
Robert Choate	Choate Foundation 603 Security Building 234 North Central Phoenix, Arizona
Vine Deloria, Jr.	Executive Director National Congress of American Indians 1765 P Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036
David Dubinsky	President International Ladies Garment Workers Union 1710 Broadway New York, New York 10019
James Farmer	Executive Director Center for Community-Action Education 2900 M Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007
Dr. F.F. Fauri	Dean School of Social Work University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan
John Kenneth Galbraith	Professor Harvard University Cambridge, Massachusetts
Robert W. Gilmore	Turn Toward Peace 218 East 18th Street New York, New York

Harry Golden	Publisher The Carolina Israelite Charlotte, North Carolina
Dr. Fred Harrington	President University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin
Raymond Hilliard	Chairman Executive Committee National Catholic Conference for interracial Justice 1307 South Wabash Chicago, Illinois 60605
Thomas D. Hinton	Executive Director National Catholic Community Service 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.
Sidney Hollander	2315 Talbot Road Windsor Hills Baltimore 16, Maryland
Eugene I. Johnson	Executive Director Adult Education Association of the USA 1225 - 19th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036
Guy R. Justice	Executive Director American Public Welfare Association 1313 East 60th Street Chicago, Illinois 60637
Nathaniel Keigh	President National Housing Conference 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.
Leon Keyserling	Member, National Committee Conference on Economic Progress 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.
Edith Lerrigo	Exeuctive Director National YWCA 600 Lexington Avenue New York, New York
Delores M. LeHoty, R.N.	Executive Director Program of Economic and General Welfare American Nurses Association 10 Columbus Circle New York, New York 10019

Jack Lyons	President International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers 3615 Olive Street St. Louis 8, Missouri
Dr. Berwyn P. Mattison	Executive Director American Public Health Association 1790 Broadway New York, New York
Dr. Benjamin Mays	President Morehouse College Atlanta, Georgia
Ralph McGill	Editor Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Georgia
Margaret Mealy	Executive Director National Council of Catholic Women 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.
Isiah Minkoff	National Community Relations Advisory Council 55 West 42nd Street New York, New York 10036
Emanuel Muravchick	Director Jewish Labor Committee 25 East 78th Street New York, New York 10021
Honorable James M. Nabrit, Jr.	Deputy United States Representative Security Council USUN 799 U.N. Plaza New York, New York 10017
Sarah Newman	Director National Consumers League 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005
Grace Olivarez	Acting Director State Office of Economic Opportunity 807 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Dr. Joachim Prinz	Chairman American Jewish Congress 15 East 84th Street New York, New York

Dore Schary	National President Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith 515 Madison Avenue New York, New York 10022
Dr. Charles Schottland	Dean Brandeis University Waltham 54, Massachusetts
Leon Shull	National Director Americans for Democratic Action 1123 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036
Dr. John Slawson	Executive Vice-President American Jewish Committee Care of Institute of Human Relations 165 East 56th Street New York, New York 10022
Roger L. Sonnabend	President Hotel Corporation of America 464 Commonwealth Avenue Boston 15, Massachusetts
Dr. Benjamin Spock	2220 Woodmere Drive Cleveland Heights 6, Ohio
Reverend James Vizzard, S.J.	Director Washington Office National Catholic Rural Life Conference 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005
Jerry Voorhis	Executive Director Cooperative League of the U.S.A. 59 East Van Buren Street Chicago, Illinois

March 1966

CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST PROVERTY

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March 1966

CITIZEN'S CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

THE RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM: UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF THE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965.

Problem: Under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, Congress authorized payments to owners of private housing to help make more housing available to low income families. The program was designed to help those low income families in greatest need: the elderly and physically handicapped, those displaced by government, those living in substandard housing, and victims of natural disaster. No family is eligible unless its income is below the maximum permitted for occupancy in low-rent public housing. Those eligible pay 25 percent of their income for rent, with the rent supplement providing the difference between that amount and the normal rental rate. As family income increases the supplement is reduced. If the tenant can ultimately pay the full rent, he is eligible to continue to live in the same unit and is even given an opportunity to buy the house or unit in which he lives. Of the $300 million authorized for the program only $450,000 was appropriated, and that for "pre-implementation planning".

CCAP Recommendation: The President's request for appropriations to mount the rent supplement program should be supported. Caution should be exercised to prevent the enactment of crippling amendments to render meaningless the great promise of this program.

Status in Congress: Despite its temporary setback in Congress in 1965, the Administration refused to abandon the controversial rent Supplement Program. In March, a Supplemental Appropriation Bill finally passed the House by a slim 198-190 margin, providing $12 million for the administration of the program through June 1966. Opponents of the measure, however, managed to tack a rider on to the Bill, which could be crippling unless it is amended by the Senate. The rider, which applies to this year's appropriation only, requires that no funds can be used for rent subsidies on any dwelling or unit which is not either part of a workable program or which is not explicitly approved for participation in the program by the local government. This provision would, in effect, give every local government veto power over the program, and could be exercised by simple inaction on the part of the local government.

Still to be decided on is the Administration's request of $35 million for fiscal year 1967 to mount a rent supplement program for 58,000 low-income families. Hearings on the Appropriation Bill to provide program funds are currently being held in a Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. Final Committee action is not expected before May 1st.

4/5/66

CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

April 5, 1966

MAJOR AREAS OF CURRENT LEGISLATIVE INTEREST AND CONCERN IN THE WAR ON POVERTY

At its January 19, 1966 meeting the Executive Board of the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty voted to provide friends of the Crusade with information on five major areas of current legislative interest and concern in the War on Poverty.

In order to bring this information to the attention of interested groups and to encourage informed discussion, the enclosed packet contains specially prepared materials in the following areas:

- The Economic Opportunity Act: Status Report and an Examination of Ways to Strengthen the Program.
- Unemployment Insurance and the War on Poverty.
- The Rent Supplement Program: Unfinished Business in the Urban Development Act of 1965.
- Minimum Wage and the War on Poverty.
- Agricultural Policy and the Poor.

CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

MAJOR AREAS OF CURRENT LEGISLATIVE INTEREST AND CONCERN IN THE WAR ON POVERTY

AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND THE POOR

Problem: Almost one-half of the nation's poverty is concentrated among the one-third of the population living in rural areas. In addition, urban poverty with its resultant social and economic unrest often traces directly to the deplorable conditions in which the rural poor exist. Although there are extensive Federal and State services applicable to the needs of the rural poor and the development of rural areas, there is no effective coordination of these efforts. Many of these programs are not reaching poor people in rural America. In addition to the small family farmer, millions of older persons in rural areas, marginal and tenant farmers and migrant and seasonal farm workers continue to live without the kinds and levels of assistance basic to a decent life.

CCAP Recommendations:

1. A Presidential Task Force or Commission should be appointed to study the effectiveness of all agencies of Government having programs of assistance to the rural poor. The Task Force should study appropriate levels of investment in rural areas, remaining attentive to the trend toward mass urbanization, and recommend Government-wide action to achieve national goals in small towns and rural areas.

2. Concurrently, the President should designate a Special Assistant with no ties to any existing agency, but working with department heads, to develop ways to coordinate planning and program efforts in rural areas.

3. Concurrently, there should be administrative recognition within all appropriate agencies of the importance of high level direction of their rural activities. (For instance, the Office of Economic Opportunity should have an Assistant to the Director dealing exclusively with rural programs.)

4. The projected "War on Hunger" program should be expedited with specific provisions for increasing the earnings of poor persons in rural areas, simultaneously alleviating hunger and suffering throughout the world.

5. Emergency legislation should be enacted to provide housing and temporary support and training for Southern farm workers and other rural residents evicted from their homes as a result of local and regional economic and political reasons.

6. Policies pertaining to the surplus food program should be liberalized to provide surplus food to the poor where local agencies refuse or are unwilling to participate, or arbitrarily administer local programs for political and racial reasons.

7. Legislation should be enacted to support development of family farm development corporations. This would permit small farmers and farm workers to purchase sufficient farm land for economically feasible and competitive agricultural units.

8. Farm workers should be covered by the social insurances enjoyed by workers generally. This includes protection under the Fair Labor Standards Act (minimum wage and child labor), unemployment compensation, labor relations machinery under the NLRA, and workmen's compensation.

9. The importation of temporary foreign farm workers should be prohibited.

10. There should be increased appropriations for the various Federal programs which have demonstrated their ability to substantially contribute to the War on Poverty in rural areas.

4/5/66

CCAP CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY

2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

Telephone 202 / 234-3645

Walter P. Reuther
Chairman

Rabbi Richard Hirsch
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Msgr. Raymond J. Gallagher
Dr. Martin Luther King
C. Virgil Martin
James Patton
Elizabeth Wickenden

Richard W. Boone
Executive Director

April 6, 1966

TO ALL PARTICIPANTS OF FORUM C:

Enclosed please find your packet of background materials for use at the Crusade's Annual Meeting, Wednesday and Thursday, April 13 and 14 at the International Inn in Washington, D.C.

The Chairman of your Forum will be Bayard Rustin, Director, A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Please remember to bring these materials with you.

Enclosures

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

citizens' crusade against poverty

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

April 13-14, 1966

Washington D.C.

CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

APRIL 13 AND 14, 1966
INTERNATIONAL INN, WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1966

7:30 - 9:00 PRE-REGISTRATION

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1966

8:30 REGISTRATION

9:30 GENERAL SESSION

INVOCATION

ADDRESS: Walter P. Reuther, Chairman
Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty

10:30 - 11:45 FORUMS

A. ECONOMIC POLICY AND POVERTY: Discussion and resolutions pertaining to employment of the poor; minimum wage; unemployment insurance; guaranteed annual income, etc.

Chairman: Michael Harrington, Chairman
League for Industrial Democracy

Key Resource Persons:

Edward D. Hollander, Vice President
Robert R. Nathan Associates
Leon Keyserling, Former Chairman,
Council of Economic Advisors; Consulting
Economist and Attorney; President,
Conference on Economic Progress
Sar Levitan, Director of Economic Opportunity
Project, Upjohn Institute for Employment
Research
Thomas L. Ribich, Research Associate,
Brookings Institution

B. QUALITY EDUCATION AND THE POOR: Discussion and resolutions pertaining to quality education for youth in the ghetto.

Chairman: Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Professor of Psychology
City College of New York

Key Resource Persons:

Christopher Jencks, Resident Fellow,
Institute for Policy Studies
John Martin, Superintendent of Schools,
Mount Vernon, New York
Frank Riessman, Professor of Educational
Sociology, New York University
Patricia Cayo Sexton, Professor of
Educational Sociology, New York University

C. MAXIMUM FEASIBLE PARTICIPATION OF THE POOR: Discussion and resolutions on the concept's meaning and methods of implementation.

Chairman: Bayard Rustin, Director
A. Philip Randolph Institute

Key Resource Persons:

Jean Cahn, Esquire
Norman Hill, Legislative Representative,
Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO
S.M. Miller, Visiting Professor of Education
and Sociology, New York University
Amzie Moore, Cleveland, Mississippi
Rudy Ramos, Esquire, Washington Director
American G.I. Forum
Robert Roessel, Director, Indian Community
Action Center, Arizona State University
Timothy Vincent, Community Representative,
Bedford-Stuyvesant, New York City

D. NEW PIONEERING ROLES FOR PRIVATE AGENCIES IN THE WAR ON POVERTY

Chairman: Philip Bernstein, Executive Director
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds

Key Resource Persons:

Monsignor Lawrence Corcoran, Secretary
National Conference of Catholic Charities
Manuel Diaz, Jr., Acting Executive Director,
Puerto Rican Community Development Project
Jon Regier, Associate General Secretary,
Division of Christian Life and Mission,
National Council of Churches
John O. Root, General Secretary
Young Men's Christian Association of
Metropolitan Chicago
Herbert J. Sturz, Executive Director,
Vera Foundation; Co-Director,
National Conference on Bail and Criminal Justice

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1966 - AFTERNOON SESSION

12:15 LUNCHEON MEETING

Chairman: Jerry Anderson, Acting General Manager
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

INVOCATION: Rabbi Richard G. Hirsch, Director,
Religious Action Center
Union of American Hebrew Congregations

LUNCHEON

ADDRESS: Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, Stated Clerk,
United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

1:45 RECESS

2:00 THE WAR ON POVERTY: VOICES FROM THE NATION

Chairman: Dr. Eugene Carson Blake

DELANO SPEAKS

MISSISSIPPI DELTA SPEAKS

APPALACHIA SPEAKS

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

Residents from these areas will speak on:

--Local Poverty Conditions
--What Local Groups Are Doing About Poverty
--What More Must be Done to Attack Poverty

3:30 - 5:30 FORUMS A, B, C, D (CONTINUED)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1966 - EVENING SESSION

6:30 DINNER MEETING

Chairman: James G. Patton, Consultant to the Board of Directors
National Farmers Union

DINNER

PRESENTATION OF AWARD

ADDRESS: Roy Wilkins, Executive Director
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

8:45 FORUMS A, B, C, D (CONTINUED)

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1966 - MORNING SESSION

9:00 THE WAR ON POVERTY: VOICES FROM THE NATION (CONTINUED)

Chairman: Rabbi Richard G. Hirsch

WATTS SPEAKS

CHICAGO'S WESTSIDE SPEAKS

CENTRAL HARLEM SPEAKS

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

Residents from these areas will speak on:

--Local Poverty Conditions
--What Local Groups Are Doing About Poverty
--What More Must be Done to Attack Poverty

10:30 RECESS

10:45 - 11:30 GENERAL SESSION

Chairman: Walter P. Reuther

FORUM RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1966 - AFTERNOON SESSION

12:30 LUNCHEON MEETING

Chairman: Richard W. Boone, Executive Director
Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty

LUNCHEON

ADDRESS: Sargent Shriver, Director
Office of Economic Opportunity

2:15 - 2:30 RECESS

2:30 GENERAL SESSION

Chairman: Walter P. Reuther

FORUM RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS (CONTINUED)

CRUSADE BUSINESS

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FINANCIAL REPORT

NEW BUSINESS

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Walter P. Reuther, Chairman	President, International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America
Rabbi Richard G. Hirsch, Secretary	Director, Religious Action Center Union of American Hebrew Congregations
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Jerry Anderson, Acting Treasurer	Acting General Manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

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C. Virgil Martin	President Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company
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CCAP

2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

REPORT FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS' CRUSADE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND THE WAR ON POVERTY

Problem: Adequate protection of unemployed workers and their families is imperative in any over-all plan to prevent poverty. Unemployment insurance, as the principal mechanism for giving the worker assured income to partially replace that which he loses through involuntary unemployment, is a major weapon in preventing poverty. The unemployment insurance system has certain principal assets. First, it is a direct cash payment program. Second, its purpose is to prevent poverty rather than to alleviate poverty. Third, it is based on a legally enforceable right of entitlement linked to a previous work history.

Although the basic framework of the unemployment insurance system is sound, over the past 30 years virtually nothing has been done to update the program at the Federal level. Millions of workers are still not protected by the law. Benefit levels are much too low and the duration of payments is too short. In fact, restrictive benefit rights established under existing State laws have become a major factor in creating poverty and dependency. Finally, entitlement related to availability of work similar to that which the worker held prior to unemployment is unrealistic in today's labor market. There is a pressing need to modernize the unemployment insurance system.

CCAP Recommendations:

1. Legislation should provide universal coverage. Only when all workers are covered will the preventive wall against poverty due to temporary joblessness be complete. (H.R. 8282 and companion Bill S. 1991 would provide coverage for five million workers not currently protected. Passage of these Bills would result in unemployment insurance coverage of about 85 percent of all wage and salary workers.)

2. Weekly benefit payments must be increased. Payments must reflect the realities of our economy and today's cost of living. (House and Senate Bills cited above would establish the minimum benefit amounts that must be observed by State law. These are stated as half the individual's lost weekly wage. The purpose is to guarantee the great majority of wage and salaried workers a weekly amount of half their individual earnings lost if they become unemployed.)

3. The duration of the benefits must be extended. Long term benefits must be available for those whose jobs have disappeared through automation or plant transfer or who are the victims of a recession. (House and Senate Bills cited above would make available additional payments from a Federal fund to those whose benefits have run out before they have found a job.)

4. Extended benefits should be accompanied by provisions for retraining, where appropriate. Where retraining is feasible, States should be required to pay regular benefits to unemployed workers while they take training approved by the State agency.

STATUS IN CONGRESS: PROPOSED EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1966

The House Ways and Means Committee is still meeting in executive session on H.R. 8282, the Administration's Bill to strengthen the unemployment compensation system by amending the Employment Security Act of 1965. Introduced by Representative Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, H.R. 8282 will provide for increased benefits, extend the duration of benefits by providing supplementary payments for those who use up their state allotment, expand coverage, set fair disqualification penalties, and strengthen the financing of the whole program through a more up-to-date tax base and other adjustments. An identical Bill, S. 1991, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota. The upper chamber plans no action on it until the House finishes work on its Bill.

I. SUMMARY OF PROJECT

This is a plan to assist the Nation's poor to participate more effectively in the war against poverty and in the democratic process generally. Any successful attack on poverty demands that the poor themselves be effectively involved in resolving critical issues and problems facing them. The poor must be helped to establish groups at the local level. However, they must also be encouraged to participate actively and with dignity in organizations within the larger community, enlisting the aid of others in an alliance against poverty. We do not endorse the romantic and simplistic notion of a purely bootstraps approach, one which urges organizations of the poor to refuse help from all quarters. Such strategies further isolate the poor from solutions to their problems. We believe that there are ways to work with the poor, helping them to build responsible partnerships with others in their communities, thus broadening the base of local anti-poverty efforts. Through a blend of self-help and alliances the poor will be encouraged to repudiate dependency and gain a greater sense of independence, responsibility, and self-esteem. This approach, in our view, will enable the poor to obtain higher incomes, better services, and genuine opportunities to influence events - - - - prerequisites if they are to join other Americans in seeking and fully participating in a better society.

The program proposes to pursue these ends by first establishing two community training and action centers which, over the first three year period, will:

(1) Provide a series of ten-week programs to train approximately 1,000 persons to become skilled in helping the poor establish strong local groups and in seeking constructive partnerships with others in the community.

About 250 to 300 of the trainees, mostly from among the poor, will be community action fellows whom the centers will select and support financially for a period ranging from 4 to 21 months. Such support will enable the fellows to devote full time to work with the poor. It will also ensure that they will not be diverted from their primary responsibilities for reasons of financial necessity.

The remaining 650 to 700 will be tuition students selected and supported by their sponsoring agencies under negotiated contracts, about half of which will be partial fee arrangements with grass roots organizations.

(2) Arrange the placement of workers in up to 400 selected locations throughout the United States, offering continuing support and consultation from the centers.

(3) Continually develop new training support materials based upon experiences in the field and stimulate the growth of training programs generally through program materials, technical assistance, and cooperative arrangements with other training programs, having as an objective a substantial increase in the number of workers skilled in community development among the poor.

A key purpose of this program is to find new and more effective uses for existing resources. Last year alone the Nation's investment in welfare spending by Federal, state, and local governments and private agencies totaled over $35 billion, about five percent of our Gross National Product. And even in this period of unprecedented economic growth (and despite our increasing world commitments), a continued increase in welfare spending is projected.

In this upward spiral the potential value of increased services is often offset by great waste and counter-productivity in the delivery of services. Frequently programs are compromised by regulatory mazes and bureaucratic insensitivity. These poor "delivery systems" increase dependency, perpetuating and intensifying poverty.

To break through this problem, those working with the poor must have a thorough knowledge of available resources and a sensitivity to the tragedy of poverty. With that information and understanding they must help educate the poor in how to get and use resources effectively. They must help the poor learn how to influence the delivery of services, using techniques of negotiation and even confrontation when those responsible for vital resources continue to allocate them in wasteful and destructive ways.

The graduates will enter communities equipped with at least three basic tools: (1) knowledge of relevant programs for fighting poverty, and how to obtain operating funds; (2) knowledge of a variety of viable organizational structures (i.e., models designed to permit a pooling of talent and the full and effective participation of the poor in carrying out meaningful programs); and (3) a sense of strong dedication to democratic processes of change. These three tools will often be used simultaneously by a community worker.

In this process the worker must work <u>with</u> the poor. Without active and meaningful involvement of the poor, personal dignity and self-respect are hardly likely to develop. Nor can any sense of responsibility emerge if opportunities to make decisions are denied. However, when these "consumers" are afforded opportunities to express preference and need, thereby influencing and shaping services, those services will prove more effective. Then the poor will no longer be passive recipients. Instead, they will be involved in the entire process of helping themselves become capable individuals,

able to shape their futures and become accountable and responsible for their judgments.

That there exist great shortages of persons skilled in work with the poor is indisputable. If we provided one worker for each 1,000 of America's 35 million poor we would need 35,000 workers. This does not take into account critical variables requiring a smaller ratio of poor-to-workers, such as mobile groups (migrants) or sparsely populated and geographically isolated rural poverty pockets. Unfortunately, the number of skilled persons available to meet this demand is drastically limited. This program plans to make a major contribution to filling that demand.

The training program itself should be viewed within the following context:

1. The Crusade has already established contact through 200 key "spotters" with over 4,000 local grass roots organizations in all parts of the country. By June, the number of contacts will increase to over 6,000 and by October, over 10,000. Most of these groups are unaffiliated nationally and regionally and currently have little or no information about the "war on poverty." These groups range from tiny communities in the hollows of Appalachia to store front churches in Harlem, from Mexican-American migrant groups to action agencies on Indian reservations. The most common characteristics of these groups are that they are comprised largely of poor persons and decision-making is in the hands of poor persons.

2. One hundred twenty-five national organizations with local and regional affiliates throughout the country are now identified with the Crusade. Nationally, the Crusade will attempt to focus the attention of these organizations and their affiliates on anti-poverty issues and programs, bringing broad impact and coordination into the voluntary sector's approach to this national problem.

3. The leaders of the Crusade have gained such national and even international stature that they can command a wide and attentive audience when they speak on problems of poverty.

Thus, for the first time in recent history large numbers of national organizations and outstanding citizens--from the areas of civil rights, labor, business, and religion--have come together sharing in common a commitment to eliminate poverty. Also being brought together for the first time are thousands of grass roots groups touching poverty directly and locally. The national potential of a total relationship is self-evident.

However, it is clear that these resources from the voluntary sector as well as increasing public resources can be related to the needs of the poor (including the 10,000 grass roots groups with which the Crusade is establishing contact) only if we construct new bridges between resources and needs. This program will train workers to become those bridges.

One training and action center is projected for the Eastern United States, the other for the West. The centers will operate on a quarterly basis, with a new class enrolled four times a year. Additional centers may be selected based on the experiences of the first three years. Each of the two centers will train about 12 fellows and 30 tuition students per quarter. Fellows will come for the most part from the communities to which they will return. Tuition students, on the other hand, will return to work for the organizations which selected and sponsored them. Selections shall be made without regard to academic background, formal training, or the possession of "traditional" credentials. It will be limited to persons giving evidence of dedication and ability to work effectively with the poor.

After the fellows complete the ten-week program, contact with them will be maintained through a continuing education program and on-the-spot consultation with the centers' floating field supervisors. In addition, fellows will return to the centers twice a year for a three-day training "retreat."

The centers will maintain contact with those graduating as tuition students through periodic publications, updating resource guides, regional retreats and emergency consultation, when requested.

The centers will be governed by the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty through a Special Committee on Training, one-third of which will be fellows with at least 12 months of assigned field experience. Another third will represent the officers of CCAP, and the balance will be persons chosen for their generally recognized knowledge and experience in community development. The centers will also have a consultation board representing organizations supporting fellows and tuition students and an advisory board composed of representatives of local grass roots organizations.

The budget to operate this program will amount to $5,127,979 for a three-year period. Fellows will be supported by a wide variety of national organizations contributing about $16,950 to cover the training and initial field service (combined average of 18 months) per person. The shorter term tuition students will be trained mostly under contracts for fees of about $1,725 per student. Grass roots organizations will also be invited to send students by paying partial tuition fees of about $250 per person. To safeguard the independence and integrity of the program from political pressure it is not intended to seek support from the Federal Government during the first year of operation. Initial

Initial foundation support needed to cover the balance of the costs of operating the total three-year program will amount to about $3,155,500.

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The uniqueness and strength of this program are underlined in the following factors:

1. The centers are designed for national rather than local purposes. They will not become identified primarily in resolving particular poverty problems and local issues in the geographical locale of the center--although workers trained in the centers will have such responsibilities locally as they move from the centers to local communities throughout the Nation:

2. This is the only program currently designed to produce a large number of skilled community workers to meet a pressing national demand;

3. The national character as well as the independence and diverse interests of groups represented in the Crusade constitute structural safeguards to insure:

   a. The integrity and balance of this training program. Thus, the program will not become polarized around a particular cult or restrictive ideology. Indeed, the Crusade could not remain a coalition were it to adopt a narrow or factional focus.

   b. That workers will remain politically non-partisan in their work. (Their activities will be "political" only in the sense that they will seek ways for the poor to join in local decision-making.) The national centers will avoid becoming embroiled in partisan affairs.

4. Its broad national institutional base of support will further the likelihood that this program will have sufficient resources to sustain it on a long term basis.

The training and action centers proposed here are not intended to supplant existing centers. Rather, they are seen as adding scope and another dimension to training now provided.

While this program is seen as a timely response to the chronic national shortage of persons skilled in linking resources to people in great need, it will not be undertaken in isolation from the experience and resources of other local or regional training programs.

With a concern both for quality and quantity, this national program will have freedom to work cooperatively with other training programs, using their facilities where their locations and unique experiences make such arrangements suitable and making available to them the services and resources of the Institute.

CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY

2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036
Telephone 202 / 234-3645

Walter P. Reuther
Chairman

Rabbi Richard Hirsch
Secretary

Clyde Ellis
Treasurer

Vice Chairmen:

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake
Msgr. Raymond J. Gallagher
Dr. Martin Luther King
C. Virgil Martin
James Patton
Elizabeth Wickenden

Richard W. Boone
Executive Director

Dear Friend:

Thank you for your interest in the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty.

Enclosed, you will find information about the policy and programs of the Crusade. We have taken the liberty of adding your name to the mailing list so that you may receive all of our publications in the future.

Kind regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Ralph Caprio

Ralph Caprio

CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY

BULLETIN BULLETIN

DANGER SIGNS IN THE WAR ON POVERTY

THE RIGHT OF THE POOR TO HAVE A REAL VOICE IN THE DIRECTION OF ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS IS BEING CHALLENGED! The demand that poor people have a voice in solving problems facing them was a basic part of the anti-poverty law passed in 1964 (Economic Opportunity Act.) For a long time, too many programs to help the poor were run by people who thought they alone knew what to do for poor people. The poor themselves were seldom asked what they thought they needed. Those who voted for the Anti-Poverty Act were concerned about this problem. They wanted the poor to have something to say about the kinds of programs they needed and the way those programs were run. There was hope that leaders among the poor could become partners with local public officials and heads of private agencies in developing local community action programs. The idea of partnership was new. No one thought bringing about this partnership would be easy. But working for such a partnership was believed much better than starting one more huge welfare program without the help of poor people. Only as partners could poor people have a sense of dignity and personal worth.

Now, because the poor are beginning to speak up there are those who have become alarmed and fearful. From powerful quarters pressure is being put on congressmen to change the law, cutting back the right of the poor to be partners in local anti-poverty programs. In addition, there is an attempt to cut back funds for community action programs. The budget being put forward is far short of the real need.

The right of the poor to be partners in local anti-poverty programs should be protected and funds for these programs greatly increased. IF YOU BELIEVE IN THIS, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU SPEAK OUT, MAKING YOUR POSITION KNOWN TO OTHERS, HEARINGS ON THE ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM BEGIN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON MARCH 8.

CITIZENS' CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Tel: 223-5345

RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Housing is one of the most basic problems facing America's poor.

With the passage of the Federal Housing Act of 1949, the following became our national policy: "That the general welfare and security of the nation and the health and living standards of its people require...the realization as soon as feasible of the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family."

Seventeen years later there is much evidence that not only is progress not being made toward this goal, but that housing stock is deteriorating. Presently, one out of every four families lives in substandard housing. Of the 58.3 million housing units surveyed in the 1960 census 8.4 million were classified as deteriorating; 3 million as delapidated, and 4.3 million otherwise sound units lacked basic plumbing. By now this situation is almost certainly worse.

The problem is particularly acute in the cities, where large numbers of poor people are concentrated in overcrowded, substandard and dangerous slums, providing grossly unsuitable living conditions and environments for raising their children. The housing problem is particularly acute for low-income-elderly and Negroes, who are additionally the victims of discrimination.

Quite clearly the present public housing programs, in addition to the activity in the private sector of the housing market, have failed to meet the housing needs of large numbers of low-income families. Most striking has been the failure of local public housing authorities to actually build all of the public housing units allocated by Congress. In fact, in not one year in the past ten have all the authorized public housing units been built. During that period over 100,000 units which had been reserved and placed under contract by the local housing authorities have not been built.

Moreover, public housing projects frequently develop into low-income ghettoes and even racial ghettoes. They are frequently devoid of imaginative planning and too often run by bureaucratic administrations which are insensitive to the needs and wishes of the occupants. Quite clearly fresh techniques are required if significant progress toward our national housing objectives is to be made.

The rent supplement program is one of the most important new approaches to securing decent housing for low-income families. In his message to Congress, President Johnson described this program as "the most crucial new instrument in our effort to improve the American city".

The program as authorized by Congress in 1965 makes it possible for private enterprise to provide housing for families and individuals whose incomes are low enough to make them eligible for public housing and who, in addition, qualify in at least one of the following ways:

1) Has been or will be displaced by governmental action.

2) Is 62 years of age or older.

3) Is physically handicapped.

4) Now lives in substandard housing.

5) Occupies or did occupy living units destroyed or extensively damaged by national disaster.

Families and individuals who qualify for rent supplements will be required to pay 25% of their income for rent. The difference between this amount and the full market rent for the dwelling unit occupied would be the amount of the federal rent supplement payment. That payment would be made directly to the owners of the project on behalf of the tenant. If the family's or individual's income increases, he continues to pay 25% of his income for rent and the supplement is reduced accordingly. Hopefully the family's income would eventually increase to the point where the rent payment would drop below 25% of its income and no subsidy would be required. The average American family pays about 20% of its income for rent, but poor families have been traditionally burdened with rent payments as high as 30 to 50% of their incomes, and these payments have often gone for woefully inadequate and substandard dwellings.

On behalf of selected tenants, the law contains a special "option to purchase" provision. The tenant is selected on the basis of his capacity and the probability of future increase in income. He will pay the normal 25% of his income for rent, with the remainder supplemented by rent subsidy. In addition, the lease-option tenant will be permitted to contribute additional sums from his own resources to be placed by the housing owner in an escrow account in his name. When he has accumulated the required down payment; when his income has increased sufficiently to qualify for ownership, and his general credit position is acceptable, he will be eligible to have his own insured mortgage and assume ownership of the premises. Similar procedures could apply to cooperative and condominium housing.

Only new housing projects or extensively rehabilitated housing projects are eligible to receive rent supplement payments. The projects must be approved prior to construction or rehabilitation by the FHA and must be sponsored by:

1) Private non-profit organizations

2) Limited dividend mortgagers

3) Cooperative housing corporations.

Housing owners would obtain financing from private lenders with mortgages insured by FHA. For the most part, projects are to be insured under Section 221 (d)(3) at market interest rates plus the FHA insurance premium of ½ of 1% per annum. Rent supplements may also be paid to tenants moving into a limited number of experimental type projects, (e.g., FHA Section 231 and CFA Section 202 Housing projects for the elderly).

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DRAFT STATEMENT OF POLICY

ON

"MAXIMUM FEASIBLE PARTICIPATION IN AMERICAN DEMOCRACY"

".....a voice for the poor is not the grant of a license to play jester in the king's court."

PREPARED BY

THE LAW FIRM OF

JEAN CAMPER CAHN

We, the undersigned, believe that poverty is no accident.

In America, poverty is a condition of need amidst a surfeit of goods and productive capacity. It is a condition of confinement -- by virtue of age, race, national origin, occupation or geography -- in a land where the unobstructed flow of commerce is constitutionally protected.

I PREAMBLE

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 authorizes funds for local anti-poverty programs. It requires that those programs be developed, conducted, and administered with the maximum feasible participation of the residents of the areas and members of the groups to be served. Response to that requirement has been largely limited to two courses of action:

1) poor people -- or persons designated as representatives of the poor -- have been placed on Boards of Directors and Advisory Boards; and

2) residents have been employed by poverty programs and entitled "indigenous workers" or "sub-professionals".

We are concerned lest the response to that statutory mandate remain confined to these approaches.

But we are far more concerned that the principle of democratic participation which underlies the requirement has begun to be equated with mere representation on a Board of Directors. The concept of democratic participation implies far more than representation -- regardless of percentage.

Poverty is many things -- all of which operate to prevent full participation in the life of society.

Poverty is a condition of paralysis -- caused by need, helplessness, apathy, suspicion and fear.

Poverty is a ritual of public degradation.

Above all, poverty is a deprivation of full citizenship. And in a wealthy and democratic society, such poverty is no accident.

In consequence, we view the words "maximum feasible participation" as an act of rededication to fundamental democratic principles -- and as a public acknowledgement that all Americans are entitled to enjoy the full status of citizenship.

That status bars condescension, and paternalism. But it does more. It confers the right to participate.

We view the concept of democratic participation thus as embodying a set of guarantees essential to full citizenship.

We number among these, the guarantee of

I. the Right of Effective Speech
II. the Right to be Wrong
III. the Right to be Different
IV. the Right to Influence Decision Making
V. the Right to Contribute
VI. the Right to Consume -- In Dignity
VII. the Right to a Continuing Share in this Nation's Burdens and Benefits.

Maximum feasible participation of the poor confers the right to participate in all these ways. What is more, it represents a commitment to confer the preconditions of such participation.

The Preconditions of Participation

In a democratic societywhere there is no food, there will be no speech.

Where people cannot learn of others' trials, errors and successes, the right to be wrong is subverted into a requirement to start from ignorance.

Where contribution is defined without reference to culture, values, styles, and traditions, the right to be different carries the taint of inferiority.

Where there is no vote, no adequate representation, no power, and no knowledge, there will be no ability to influence decision making.

Where the person who desires to contribute is frustrated or barred from learning the necessary skills, work, by itself, will not bring a sense of dignity and fulfillment.

Where no duty is recognized to guarantee a decent standard of living (and minimal services) the poor are treated as objects of largesse, not as sovereign consumers entitled to protection and dignity.

Where the processes of change and of redistribution of power are not specially protected, today's democratic decision can become tomorrow's tyranny.

Consequently, we cannot speak of genuine citizenship without these preconditions. Guarantees of participation are not self-executing. But without certain minimal preconditions, they are not even attainable.

We believe that a commitment to maximum feasible participation entails a commitment to secure these preconditions to all.

I

The Right of Effective Speech

Free speech is Truth's first and best hope. But in an age of TV, radio, newspapers and movies, in an age of science and specialization, speech can be readily suppressed and truth, distorted. To speak out effectively requires access to knowledge, to mass media, and to vast audiences. This in turn requires resources, organization, staying power and protection from retaliation.

Speech is a right of both the listener and the speaker.

> For the listener, free speech is necessary to reach an informed decision. For the speaker, free speech is necessary to feel that one is a participant, to persuade others, to test one's views, and to enjoy the dignity of self-expression.
>
> For the listener, then, there must be an opportunity to hear all sides, to elicit further information, to weigh all positions. And this must occur in an atmosphere where the listener is free to draw his own conclusions.
>
> For the speaker, there must be freedom to define issues on his own terms, to appeal to broader audiences, to reply to critics, and in the last resort, to challenge the fairness of traditional forums and to bypass methods of appeal when they have been tried and found wanting.

Moreover, in a democracy, free speech performs a special function in making officials both responsive and accountable to the people. There must be both the inducement and the compulsion for an official to listen to all points of view, followed by sufficient contact, accessibility and visibility so that the response can be known and performance judged. And thus, there must be an obligation to disclose promptly when a position or a decision has, or has not been reached -- either by choice or by default.

Finally, effective speech requires more than official protection, more than lip service and more than mere toleration. It requires an active appreciation so that it may be most prized even when its exercise is most offensive.

II

The Right to Be Wrong

The price of free speech is the protection of dissent. But beyond mere dissent goes the right of a group or a people to choose wrongly where they and not others will bear the primary consequence of that choice.

The poor are only a minority. And among the poor are diverse communities -- each now engaged in striving toward self-determination and self-realization. They are entitled, not just to register disagreement and dissatisfaction -- but to develop and pursue a course of action, even though others feel such action is wrong or ill-considered. That right must be curtailed only where -- and to the extent -- it impinges upon similar rights held by others.

There are those who oppose this right. Some, in their wisdom, do not believe that the poor, if entrusted with power to decide, do not and cannot possess the skills and sophistication to exercise that power wisely.

And there are some, among the poor, who have never enjoyed the right to be wrong and feel afraid and unwilling to accept the consequence of their own decisions -- including their own mistakes.

But the right to be wrong means an abandonment of the "father knows best" mentality.

The right to err includes the right to acknowledge a mistake without running the risk of having the right to be wrong withdrawn. And error does not leave others free to desist from mitigating injury to the extent this can be done without undermining the right to err.

Most important the right to be wrong means freedom from retaliation -- freedom from being punished for trying. There should be no penalty for choosing wrong other than those consequences that flow directly and necessarily from that decision.

Finally, the right to be wrong does not release the majority from its responsibility to do right as it is given to see the right -- even when such gestures are rebuffed.

III

The Right to be Different

The right to be different is the right to be oneself, to take pride in one's heritage -- and to have that heritage presented, respected and transmitted positively -- not just to one's own group but to the entire society.

The right to be different includes the right to contribute, to have that contribution respected and to abstain from contributing on others' terms without penalty. It means all possible consideration, allowance and accommodation for rhythms of life and styles of decision making.

Being different shall not carry with it an imputation of inferiority. Nor shall society impose a special burden of proof should one choose to try to conform to the dominant society.

Nor is the dominant society entitled to abandon or lessen its concern for the needs of a minority -- to neglect to take actions or support programs which provide promise of filling the needs of a culturally, social, or economically distinct group. But we desire that the thrust and direction of actions undertaken to fill those needs preferably come from the group itself, even if weakly at first.

IV

The Right to Influence Decision Making

In a democracy, a voice for the poor is not the grant of a license to play jester in the king's court. The right to participate in decision making must confer power wherever decisions are made that shape this society. And particularly, it must confer the power to affect decision making proportionate to that stake which one has in the outcome.

The poor must not be made to bear the continual burden of justifying their voice and their share. Rather -- where programs purport to be for the benefit of the poor -- the burden is upon others to prove they have a legitimate interest in being represented.

The right to influence decision making is a form of enfranchisement. Enfranchisement takes as many forms as decision making takes -- legislative, executive, administrative, and even judicial.

We do not lay claim to a vested right in any particular resolution of any particular issue. We simply assert that citizenship goes beyond the formal ballot, beyond the vote, beyond electoral reapportionment, beyond numerical representation.

It is a mandate to proliferate the forms of representation.

Proliferationof the forms of representation is meaningful only where there are the resources, knowledge and power necessary:

to become aware of the existence of a forum
to generate awareness of the need for a forum
to designate the appropriate forum
to challenge the appropriateness of a forum designated by others
to gain access to a forum, and
to utilize that forum effectively.

And once an authoritative decision has been made, all are entitled to ensure that such decisions are actually enforced and not circumvented by non-enforcement.

Wherever there is any form of representation

--on boards
--through employment on staff
--through elections or public meetings
--through volunteer service
--through day to day administration
--through complaint bureaus of grievance procedures

there must be access to knowledge and resources needed to present the best possible case for the position taken.

This may mean pay for representatives of the poor; it may mean money for them to hire consultants or staff. It may mean converting unilateral planning process into an informal adversary hearing. It also may require power to delay decisions where there has been no full hearing.

And if it is to be genuine, enfranchisement imposes, on those possessed of knowledge, an obligation of maximum, timely and effective disclosure to all who are directly concerned. Information too late is no information at all.

The right to influence decision making is complicated by the necessity of delegating that function to others.

Where a person is designated to serve purely in a representative capacity, those represented should have the controlling voice in his nomination, selection and recall. Once designation of a representative has been properly made, that representative is entitled, both for his own sake and his constituents', to sufficient time to establish a record of performance upon which he can be fairly judged.

On the other hand, where a person represents the poor by fulfilling a service function -- such as teacher aide, hospital aide, neighborhood worker -- failure to be responsive to the concern of those whom he serves is as much cause for dismissal as any other form of lack of performance.

Service, apart from empathy and advocacy, cannot provide representation.

V

The Opportunity to Contribute

Enforced idleness and lack of a producer's role carries with it a stigma of dependency and inferiority in a society which so heavily rewards the worker and the producer.

Yet, notwithstanding, many people live in poverty because they have been consigned to idleness by a network of policies -- created both by the public and private sector -- which remove those persons from productive roles and simultaneously penalize them for that removal.

This society regards the family as one of the basic elements on which this democracy rests. But we refuse to accord the status of work to raising one's own children decently.

Similarly we promulgate rules and regulations which withhold from the father opportunity to provide adequately for his family by gainful employment.

In a society which rests upon the mobility of its labor force and upward mobility for all its members, we refuse to consider basic education, job hunting and job retraining as socially productive work.

In an age where youth is asked to undergo more and more extensive preparation, it is asked to forego the dignity, rewards and responsibility of being treated as a worker or producer fulfilling an essential function for society.

In a society where incentives and sanctions are increased to remove and drive the elderly from the labor market, not only have we prevented the elderly from making continued contribution, moreover we have stigmatized them as useless and have forced them tobear disproportionately the burdens of inflation and change.

In a society that needs to make maximum use of all manpower, we refuse to recognize that each individual has something special to contribute -- amongst them a unique knowledge of his own conditions, desires, needs, misfortunes and frustrations.

We call upon this society to redesign useful roles for the poor, the elderly, the young, the handicapped and the culturally distinct and to accord such roles the status and reward of work.

We call upon this society to acknowledge socially essential activity such as child rearing, job hunting, retraining and other service activities as productive work.

To these ends the monopoly power and restrictive practices of professionals, public officials and unions and the artificial

barriers caused by and created through overly rigid application of accreditation, standardization, over specialization, unrealistically high or non-functional entry and employment standards, and artificial professional and disciplinary jurisdication lines must be eliminated.

VI

The Right to Consume in Dignity

The citizen is a consumer -- not just of material goods -- but also of the products of our culture and of our government.

The consumer needs protection. Consumer protection starts with consumer power, knowledge and choice.

The ability to make an informed choice is the ability to reward or sanction. It needs to rest more firmly with the consumer.

The consumer's interest can be advanced by group representation. But persons suffer as individuals. And thus they need both power as a group and protection as individuals.

Thus the right to consume includes

--adequate representation for consumer interests;
--a meaningful choice among goods and services to fill needs,
--knowledge and disclosure with respect to goods and services;
--penalties against misconduct by producers and suppliers;
--indemnity for those who are injured by providing an adequate remedy;
--dignity of treatment through entitlement;
--grievance, settlement, and arbitration procedures, and
--policing and surveillance by government as protector of the consumer interest.

In the final analysis, the right to consume in dignity is an extension of that most comprehensive of all rights -- the right of privacy -- the right to be left alone.

VII

The Right to a Continuing Share in This Nation's Burdens and Blessings

America has always stood for opportunity -- not just for one generation -- or one group of newcomers. But to generations unborn, it has pledged that it would stand behind that promise -- ever renewed and ever regenerated.

We have seen that promise falter in late years -- only to grow stronger after being reaffirmed.

We have seen it falter for the voter in the city and the suburb. Only to have the Supreme Court say that electoral representation cannot be perverted into an irreversible enthronement of yesterday.

We have seen it falter for Negroes so long as the doctrine of

"separate but equal" barred a national confrontation of conscience with inequality and inhumanity.

And we have seen it falter for the poor, where the ideals of opportunity, of self reliance, and of individualism became the rationales for a verdict of failure for the crime of being poor or colored or Spanish speaking, for the crime of growing old or starting handicapped, for the crime of being rendered obsolete as a human being by "progress" or relegated to the human slag heap by rising job requirements.

Until Congress and the President acted to restore access to opportunity --recognizing by statute that today's mess of pottage could never be tomorrow's birthright --
and declaring by law that:

> It is the policy of the United States to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this Nation by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity.

Thus we do not view the Economic Opportunity Act as a sop for the present. We view it as one in a series of historic actions to protect an age old promise against new foes, to reopen doors shut or almost shut by new pressures.

We can no longer count upon the political and economic processes of the past to break through new and ever more formidable barriers to opportunity. For too long the poor have born disproportionately the burden of change.

There will always be individuals that constitute the lowest income group in this nation. But the poor -- as a group apart, walled in and paralyzed -- need never again exist. Because poverty is no accident.

We hold it within our power, as a nation, to take steps to insure that each form of growth and change, each risk and burden, each advance and new resource is distributed equitably

--so that all may partake without foreclosing the future to others

--so that changes in the administrative state do not produce discriminatory unresponsiveness to special population groups

--so that social, economic, legal and educational innovations do not create separate systems of education, justice, residence and opportunity for the more fortunate and the less fortunate.

--and so that the new technology is assigned as paramount, the task of enabling man to cope democratically with increased complexity, with new dangers and equally, with new forms of wealth and power.

We cannot ignore the moral imperative which the power so to act now imposes.

Greenwood 'Campaign' Residents Say It'll Be C

By IRENE ALBERT, Sun Staff Writer

Puffs of dust rose from the sun-baked ground where five small boys played marbles. An eight-year-old chased a ball into the bordering street where cars whizzed by at dizzying speeds.

Babies in three cornered pants toddled delightedly toward tempting piles of trash. One munched unconcernedly on a discarded melon rind until an adult shout stopped him.

A man in dungarees shoveled a pile of debris onto a wheelbarrow, trundled it perhaps half a block away and dumped it onto a larger pile only a dozen feet from nearby back doors.

Tired clumps of sun-baked grass dotted bare dirt yards, flanked by peeling walls and doors.

Two large safety pins held together the frayed screen of a door. The edge of a white curtain flapped through a jagged pane in an uncertain breeze that brought with it the classic odor of heat and garbage.

Flies were everywhere, fat and lazy.

This is not a big city slum. It is not in the Dominican Republic or Viet Nam or the teeming barrios of Peru. It is as close as the city's churches and stores and schools, only a stone's throw from Jack Russell stadium and the country club golf course — an unkempt fringe in the heart of "sparkling" Clearwater.

It is the Greenwood Apartments.

Both tenants and management have agreed to do something about it. In the first self-help project of its kind in this area, some two dozen residents in the development met last week to organize the Greenwood Apartments Improvement Association.

A second meeting a few days ago was attended by three times that many — all enthusiastic and expressing themselves as willing to work.

Sparked by O'Cain Thumbtzen, principal of Union Academy in Tarpon Springs, and headed by Jack Jones, mail handler with the city postoffice, the tenants have embarked on a determined clean-up campaign to do away with unsightly and unhealthy rubbish in and around the buildings.

On the part of management, Jacksonville businesswoman Mrs. J. S. Wilensky, who owns the property, has promised to start a paint-up job on the buildings within the next three weeks.

Other officers serving with Jones ar president; Mrs. Clarence LaPread, secr LaPread, assistant secretary. The cle first suggested by the Upper Pinellas C lations, but all subsequent ideas and ar worked out by the Negro tenants them

The GAIA's first major undertakin and disposal — a problem confrontin ment and city alike. Overcrowded c apartment buildings (often more tha allowed to each four room unit: an o putedly five times the 1,000 it should quate refuse containers make it impos the accumulation of trash.

"We are trying to get our own pe trash and keep it cleared," said GAIA vi who is driving his own truck through pick up old furniture or other discar tenants to handle alone.

Each load is then deposited in a cen city can take it away. At present the close proximity to some living quarters their occupants.

One person from each of the 25 bui appointed to a central committee, whos with the housing committee of the Hu cil, headed by Mrs. J. C. Fournier. Eac promote clean-up activities in his ow set of self-governing rules will be poste in how to keep their premises in good

The tenant group's second major pr paign for a nursery-kindergarten and s for younger children to take the place made hazardous by passing traffic.

It is believed that this will also do av of destructive wear and tear — broken w scarred and trodden premises — inevit children play.

"We have a lot to do," agreed Preside one is enthusiastic . . . and seems willi We want to improve conditions for ever

TAKE IT AWAY — LaPread and his crew of helpers use his open truck to remove outsize pieces of trash that make the grounds unsightly. Left to right: Robert LaPread (in truck), Clarence LaPread, Albie Sullin and Jack LaPread.

CLEAN-UP — Jack LaPread dent of the newly formed Apartments Improvement mans a shovel and wheelbarro small piles of rubbish that h on the premises.

WE HELD A RAIN DANCE!

gn' Set; Be Clean

g with Jones are Jack LaPread, vice e LaPread, secretary; and Mrs. Jack retary. The clean-up movement was Upper Pinellas Council on Human Re- ent ideas and arrangements are being ro tenants themselves.

ajor undertaking is trash handling blem confronting tenants, manage- Overcrowded conditions in the 25 often more than the single family oom unit: an overall population re- 1,000 it should be) and lack of ade- make it impossible to keep up with ash.

et our own people to clear out the ," said GAIA vice president LaPread, truck through the development to or other discards too large for the

posited in a central locale where the At present the main trash pile is in living quarters — to the dismay of

h of the 25 buildings has also been ommittee, whose members will meet ittee of the Human Relations Coun- . Fournier. Each appointee will also ities in his own building, where a les will be posted to guide occupants remises in good shape.

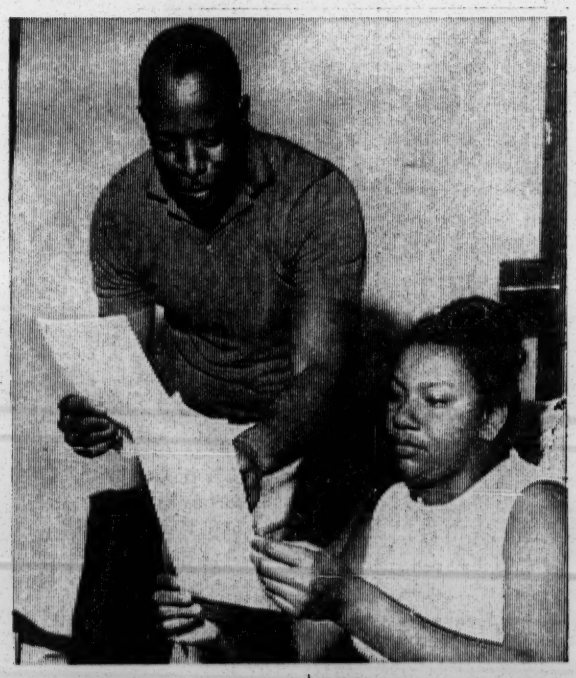
econd major project will be to cam- ergarten and supervised playground take the place of yards and streets ing traffic.

will also do away with a great deal ear — broken windows, torn screens, mises — inevitably found wherever

agreed President Jones, "but every- and seems willing to work and learn. ditions for everyone who lives here."

NO DUMPING? — Greenwood tenant Clarence Thomas points to "No Dumping" sign that is ignored or knocked down, and the debrris that accumulated in a single day near the back door of his apartment.

Jack LaPread, vice presi- ewly formed Greenwood nprovement Association, nd wheelbarrow to remove ubbish that have collected s.



Sun Photos
By
Ed Beaty

GAIA OFFICERS—Jack Jones, newly elected president, and Mrs. Clarence LaPread, secretary, look over rules and by-laws now being formulated for the recently organized Greenwood Apartments Improvement Association. The group is made up of residents in the apartment development.

MOVING TO FL

July 5, 1966

Mrs. John Fournier
1938 Carlos Avenue
Clearwater, Florida

Dear Mrs. Fournier:

Thank you for your letter and for the information concerning Greenwood Apartments.

From what you say in your letter and what I can learn from the newspaper clippings it appears that you all have done a great deal already -- and learned an equal amount during the time of doing.

I really would need to see the situation and talk to many, many people to respond accurately and in detail to your request for assistance. I hope I can do that sometime during the next couple of months. However, here are a few thoughts now, for what they're worth.

1. It is sort of a general rule among people who work at organizing people around self-interest issues that you never get the group to do something that someone else, like the landlord or a city agency, should do. To do so simply implies being "guilty" of the offense in question.

   To what extent cleaning up the trash in the apartment area constituted a violation of that general rule I don't know.

2. Most city ordinances hold landlords of large apartment complexes responsible for the surroundings. Perhaps Clearwater's doesn't.

3. A landlord who evicts tenants "outside" the usual lawful eviction ordinance leaves himself open to legal action by the wronged tenant.

   Again lack of knowledge of Florida eviction statutes handicaps me, but most states require a warning notice to be sent to the tenant -- and the law usually offers a remedy for redress by the tenant if the eviction is illegally done.

4. Rent strikes are, of course, illegal in most southern cities but even an illegal one can scare the hell out of a landlord and help him to see the "right" road of action he should take. A good lawyer is a must on this one.

   Having the landlord in Jacksonville complicates the problem. Groups I have worked with in the past found such tactics as picketing the landlord's house or church to be helpful in some cases.

I doubt if this offers you anything you haven't already considered. If you think a visit would be of assistance I'll try and arrange one.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

1938 Carlos Ave
Clearwater, Fla.

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St N.W.
Atlanta, Ga

443-9791

Fort Harrison
Dun

Summit Point Rd
Florence Left
Wilson

Dear Mr Ulmer;

Several weeks ago, at a Florida Council On Human Relations workshop in Orlando, Mr Paul Anthony informed the participants of several new programs and services with which the S.R.C. is prepared to aid local councils. He especially mentioned your interest in Neighborhood Self Help Programs.

Mrs Holmi, the president of the Upper Pinellas Council on Human Relations, has asked me to contact you for any possible assistance to our housing Committee.

Our Committee has attempted to assist the residents of the Greenwood Apartments in Clearwater to organize themselves in order to obtain more attractive and healthful surroundings. Instead of assisting in these endeavors, the owner seems to feel that the organization is a threat and has been most antagonistic.

-5

In one instance, the owner was asked to follow lawful eviction procedures when people are delinquent in their rent, and to stop locking the doors, leaving children to wander in the streets. She mentions that since she operates with a Hotel, Motel and Restaurant license, she can do as she pleases in this regard. She is not willing, however, to maintain the property in good repair as stipulated in these same regulations.

At first there was great cooperation and enthusiasm among the residents, but due to the owners lack of cooperation the tenants are beginning to feel that "you can't fight city Hall".

We would welcome any assistance that you can offer us. We are anxious to get the Association on its feet and hopefully on its own as soon as possible

Very truly yours

Mrs John, (Maureen) Farmer

NORTH SUNCOAST
CLASSIFIED 4-B
St. Petersburg Times
Sunday, November 28, 1965
SECTION B

—Staff Photo by Frank Caperton

Trash Is Commonplace At Greenwood Apartments

NO PLACE TO GO BUT HOME

Landlord And Tenants - - - Unhappy Pair

By FRANK CAPERTON
Times Bureau

CLEARWATER — The Greenwood Apartments present a paradox.

Many of the residents complain bitterly of what they call the landlord's failure to make repairs.

Yet the apartment project is full, and the landlord has a waiting list of prospective tenants eager to move in.

The explanation is found in the fact the tenants are Negroes, and, in their words:

"Places to live are hard to find around here. If I had a place to go, I would" — Louise Brand.

"The problem in moving out is there is no place to move" — Frederick Walls.

"You can't find anything else. I'd like to go" — Mildred Edmonds.

The apartment project these people reluctantly call home consists of 25 two-story buildings with 199 apartments, located just north of Jack Russell Stadium in Clearwater's largest Negro ghetto. There are a few new and well-kept homes in that ghetto, but even these are often adjacent to shacks.

Mrs. Fred Stanley, who with her husband manages the Greenwood Apartments, said her new tenants often have told of having paid $18 to $20 a week to live in old frame dwellings with no hot water.

At the Greenwood Apartments, tenants pay $10 a week for four unfurnished rooms and a bath, with hot water. An apartment on the corner of a building costs a dollar extra.

A VISITOR to the project is struck first by the Army-barracks style of architecture and second by the swarms of children playing in the streets.

A closer inspection reveals the children's play has de-

(Please See THERE'S, 3-B)

GREENWOOD TENANTS SAY

'There's No Place Else To Go'

FROM 1-B

stroyed the grass in most yards. The area is littered with paper.

Windows are out in some apartments, and in some the screen doors are broken.

Inside there are problems — faulty plumbing, and, above all, overcrowding. Many families have 8, 10 or 12 children living in their four rooms.

Last spring, because they felt they had no place to go and because they were not satisfied with living conditions at the apartments, a group of tenants formed the Greenwood Apartments Improvement Association.

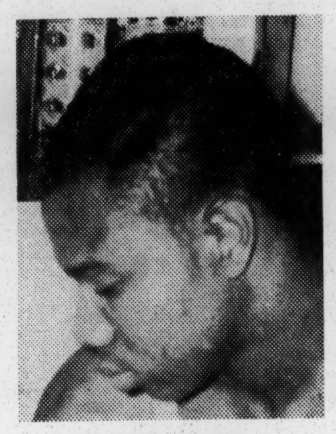
At a meeting of the Upper Pinellas Council on Human Relations in early June, the association disclosed its plan of action:

First, to get fellow tenants to clean up their yards and homes and then to ask the landlord to paint and make repairs.

A SURPRISE visitor to the meeting was the apartments' owner, Mrs. Joseph H. Wilensky of Jacksonville.

"I'm on their side," she said. "I'm ready to do it as fast as they clean up."

She specifically promised to paint the exterior of the apartments, and this job is nearly complete.



LeROY SMITH
. . . looking for eight years.

The association drew up a list of regulations urging tenants to keep their apartments clean and pay their rent promptly. Building captains were appointed to persuade tenants to comply.

In its first months, the association managed to get the city to eliminate some drainage problems in the project's streets, to post signs advertising the 15 m.p.h. speed limit and to increase the trash runs for several weeks.

The increased trash collections were part of an early and successful clean-up campaign — a campaign that has faltered in recent months.

In those early months, membership meetings were held at the Greenwood Park Branch YWCA and attendance sometimes reached 110-115. But no general meetings have been held for several months.

Instead, the officers and building captains have concentrated on a survey of repairs needed in the apartments. They apparently hope the survey will prompt the management to make the repairs, thus rekindling tenant interest in the association's work.

The survey covered most of the apartments in 17 of the 25 buildings. The others were missed, an association spokesman said, because the captains were too busy to do the work.

A SUMMARY of the survey showed the following complaints by tenants:

Kitchen cabinets needing repairs, 58 tenants; walls needing paint, 75 tenants; defective ceiling lights, 35; defective wall outlets, 48; leaking roofs, 84; water seepage through walls, 52; water seepage through floors, 75; kitchen shelves needing repair, 100; defective window screens, 55; doors needing repairs, 59; defective bathroom plumbing, 51; rodents in apartment, 47; roaches, 25, and termites, 29.

The association gave copies of the summary to the Florida Hotel and Restaurant Commission, under which the apartments are licensed, and the commission is now making an inspection of the apartments, with the consent of the owner, to check the complaints. That inspection will be completed next week.

Behind the statistics of the summary are some frustrated people.

Helen Thomas complained the kitchen cabinet had fallen away from the wall nearly an inch and that water damage had caused the bottom shelf of the cabinet to rot out.

She said she had asked for repairs earlier this year and had been told they would be done "when we get around to it."

In another apartment, as Louise Brand pulled open the loose door on her kitchen cabinet to show that its bottom shelf had rotted out, too, a mouse scurried into a hole in the side of the cabinet.

SHE SAID she had asked unsuccessfully for repairs.

Mildred Edmonds also had a leaking sink and, she said, her wash basin had not drained properly for eight years.

"I've steady asked them to fix it, and they won't," she said.

Mrs. Stanley, the manager, conceded there were many repairs needed, but put the blame on the tenants. She said repairs were made for tenants whose rent was paid a week in advance.

Mrs. Edmonds admitted she had paid only $7 in advance, but said when she had paid a full week in advance the repairs weren't made.

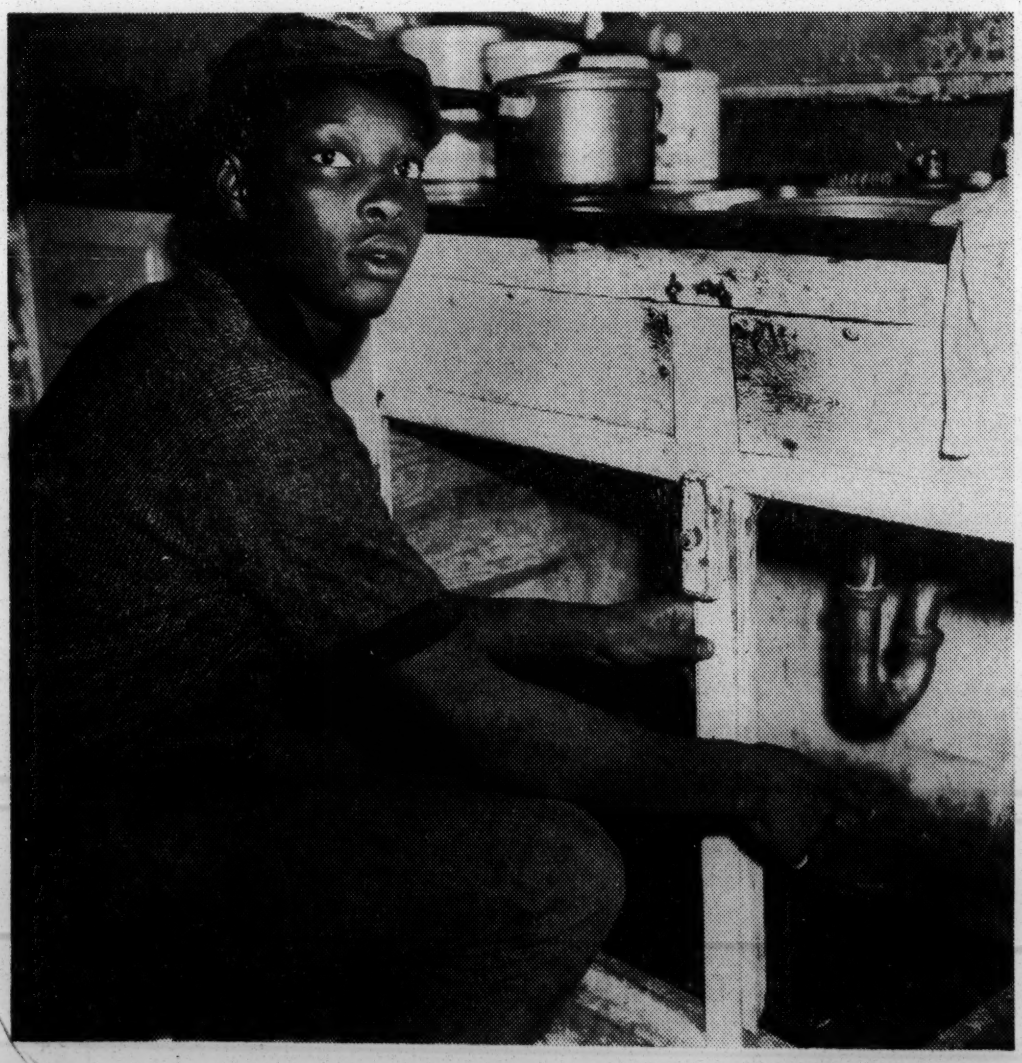
She said she had six children, and her husband, Frank, a construction worker, made about $50 a week. But some weeks, she said, he makes less.

Another tenant said, "When a man has just a little bit of money, he buys food for his children first."

LeRoy Smith, one of the association's building captains, estimated 85 per cent of the tenants make less than $3,000 a year.

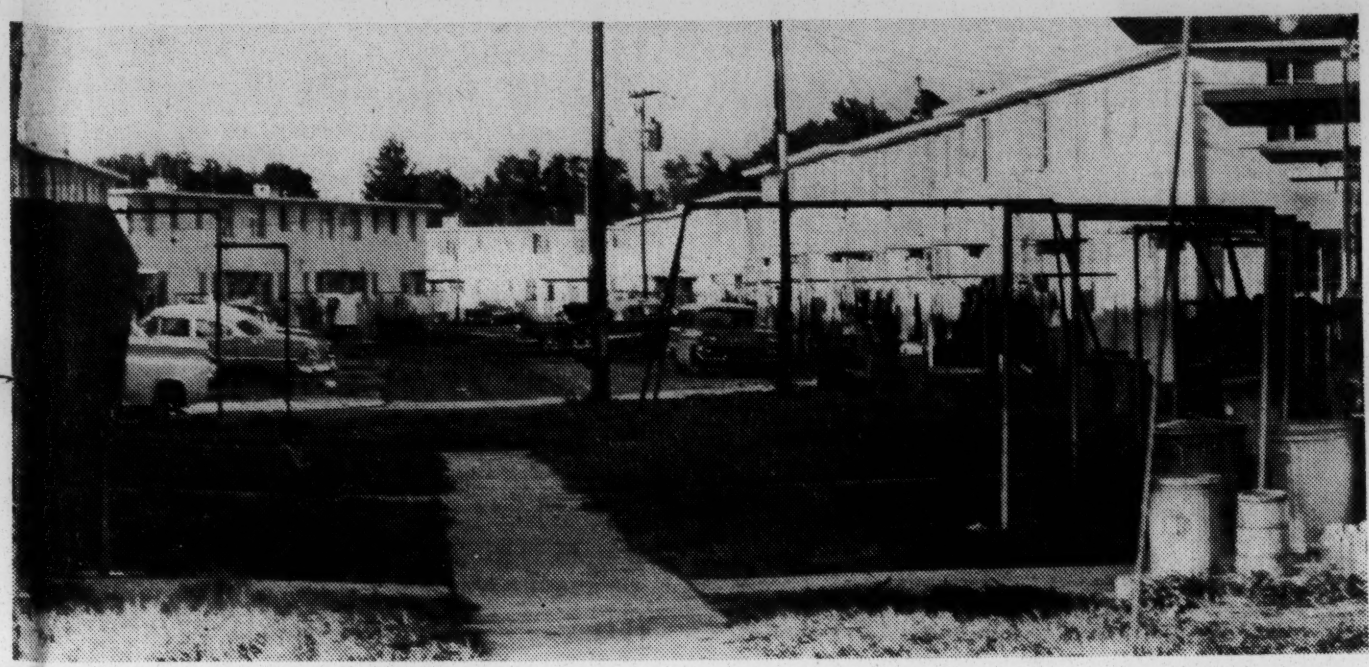
JACK JONES, president of the association, said the landlord should not allow the apartments to become run-down because some tenants don't pay their rent. "It's not fair to those who do pay their rent," he said.

The managers should ask



—Staff Photos by Frank Caperton

Frank Edmonds Points To Deterioration Under Apartment Sink



—Staff Photo by Frank Caperton

Washes Hang Where Children's Feet Have Worn Grass Away

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those who are not paying their rent to move and get tenants who will pay, Jones said.

The apartments' management is also critical of the tenants housekeeping and feels the association has not sustained its clean-up efforts.

In a telephone interview last week, Mrs. Wilensky said, "The trick is to teach them (the tenants to live in a nice place and keep it nice."

She said that in many cases tenants failed to report water leaks because they were living in the apartments illegally. She said families sometimes move into an apartment when a friend moves out without telling the managers. Then, she said, the new tenants pay the rent in their friends' names.

In other cases, she said, there are too many persons living in the apartment, in some cases as many as 15.

Mrs. Wilensky said parents will go to work and leave children at home without supervision. They swing on the doors, climb on the cabinets, stop up the plumbing with things like diapers and wreck the furniture, she said.

Many of these tenants don't want the managers in their apartments, said Mrs. Wilensky, and don't want repairs made.

She said some of the newly painted exteriors of the apartment buildings are already dirty. In some cases she said, tenants had been given paint for the interior of their apartments and then had sold the paint.

But she insisted if the tenants would pay their rent and wash their walls, they would be painted.

Mrs. Wilensky estimated there were enough people living illegally in her apartments to fill another 200-apartment project.

MRS. STANLEY said she had asked some of the large families to move, only to be told they have no place to move.

And in response to questions from The Times last week, Clearwater City Manager James R. Stewart said:

"We have no housing problem in Clearwater."

He did say there were a few areas of substandard housing, but not enough to justify a housing program.

This represents an apparent change-of-mind on the part of city government. In March, 1962, city officials conferred with federal housing official and said they would move one way or another to rid Clearwater of slum conditions.

"It's just a matter of which way we will go," said Robert Weatherly, then mayor and now a county commissioner.

Then in January, 1964, Weatherly urged a program for expansion of Negro residential areas in the city.

"Words are a dime a dozen. It's time for action," said Weatherly.

HERE'S WHAT LeRoy Smith, who has eight children and has lived in the Greenwood Apartments for nearly eight years, had to say about housing in Clearwater today:

"I've been looking for another place for eight years. My girls are growing up and I've got to find a place.

"I don't want to move to Safety Harbor or Baskins Crossing. I want to live in Clearwater, and there should be a place for me."

The Challenge of Community Service

Progress Report Through 1965

Community Service Foundation

September 26, 1966

Mrs. Eugene Halmi
411 Orangeview Avenue
Clearwater, Florida

Dear Mrs. Halmi:

Here are the non-profit housing materials. I hope it will be possible for all of us to get together either October 4th or 5th to discuss the possibility of a project.

It was good to see you again last weekend.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

October 7, 1966

Mr. Leroy Smith
Building 15, Apartment 6
Greenwood Apartments
Clearwater, Florida

Dear Mr. Smith:

Tuesday night's meeting at least provided the starting point for re-activating the Greenwood Tenant's Association. The following is a summary of the ideas discussed at the meeting, and also several thoughts I have has since that time:

1. A licensed electrician should be asked to make a thorough inspection of the person's apartment that has had consistently high utility bills. The electrician should be instructed to put his findings in writing and to give an estimate of the cost for necessary repairs and replacement. Also he should be instructed to give his opinion concerning the safety of the present electrical wiring of the buildings. Mr. Smith was asked to take care of this matter and to send Mr. Ulmer a copy of the cost of the inspection, if any.

2. It was suggested that, at an early date, a delegation from the Greenwood Apartments should visit the Lincoln Court Apartments in Lakeland to see if the tenants in those apartments would be interested in working with the Greenwood Apartment tenants to force Mrs. Wilensky to make necessary repairs. Transportation money would be available for the delegation.

3. The question of withholding rent from Mrs. Wilensky was brought up and discussed. It was suggested that if there appeared to be no other way to force the landlord to meet the demands of the tenants that a group of 30 - 40 tenants might stand together--obtain a lawyer--set up a trust fund

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

(called something like, The Greenwood Tenants of Basic Human Necessities in Housing Trust Fund), pay their rent to this trust rather than to Mrs. Wilensky. If the persons doing this were padlocked out of their apartment, decision would need to have been made before hand whether or not to knock the locks off and go on in.

One man present said he had heard that a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Davis, had ruled that a landlord could not evict a tenant after said tenant had lived in the property for two years, but that the sheriff would have to be notified for such an action. Mr. Paul Young said he would look into this case to see if it pertained to apartments as well as houses.

4. A plumber might be employed to make the same type inspection of plumbing facilities as the electrician was instructed to do. In both cases written reports should be made to the tenant's association, signed by the licensed plumber or electrician. An inspection should then be requested from the Hotel and Restaurant Commission, the results of which could be compared with the findings of the electrican or plumber. A letter to the Commission or Mrs. Wilensky showing what needs to be done and the costs should be written. Copies should be sent to the St. Petersburg Times, the State NAACP, the Hotel and Restaurant Commission, the Governor, the Civil Rights Commission, and maybe even the President of the U.S.

5. It was mentioned that if Mrs. Wilensky wouldn't fix the electricity, expecially the hot water heaters, perhaps an "let your water run All Night Long" campaign might show her what it's like to pay high utility bills.

6. It was said that the issue of segregated housing was sure to come up once action began and that it needed to come up. Several people mentioned the "enlaggement of the ghetto" plans of the city along Myrtle and the bringing of the property by a Mr. Eldridge for rental to Negroes. Discussion

about taking action against the big slum owners of North Clearwater included plans for picketing their homes in suburban Clearwater and perhaps even visiting their churches with hand-out sheets and pictures of the property the person rents.

7. Lastly, the question of no recreation facilities for the children in the areas was mentioned. Suggestions of blocking off Greenwood Street or picketing the Stadium were made.

This is, to the best of my knowledge, represents the main topics we discussed Tuesday evening.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
cc: Mrs. Eugene Halmi
Mrs. John Fournier

Send copies of all materials
regarding Greenwood to:

Dr. Paul Young
2150 Wrens Way
Clearwater, Fla. 33516

Al Ulmer - (Thurs. lunch)

Dr. Paul Young (Clearwater, Fla.) called. On route on Greenwood.

Mrs. Halmi has asked that you send him copies of any corres. & keep in touch - In particular, (ab) send cc of letter you sent to ~~Bishop~~ Mr. Smith.

address:
2150 Wrens Way -
Clearwater Fla
33516

TENANT'S APPLICATION

Date.....

Name ..... Married..... Single.....

Property Rented ..... Type.....

Effective Date....., 19..... Rate $.....Rent collected $.....

Tax $.....Tax collected $..... Total $.....

Business or Occupation of Applicant ..... Salary.....

Business Address ..... Phone.....

Wife's Name ..... Employer.....

Present Home Address ..... Phone.....

Landlord or Agent ..... Phone.....

References .....

.....

Remarks: .....

.....

TENANT'S RENTAL AGREEMENT

1. The tenant hereby agrees to rent the above property on a.....basis at the rate specified in the above application.

2. The tenant agrees to give FIFTEEN (15) DAYS WRITTEN NOTICE PRIOR TO DUE DATE OF RENT of intention to vacate this property or pay an additional months rent if notice is not given.

3. The tenant agrees to be responsible for any stoppage caused to the plumbing or damage to other fixtures and equipment in these premises caused by misuse.

4. The tenant agrees to be responsible for all excess utility costs over and above the maximum amount alloted on these premises.

5. The tenant shall not sub-let this property, or any part thereof, or assign this agreement without the owner's or agent's consent.

6. The tenant agrees that there shall not be more than.....occupants in this property at any time and such occupants consist of.....adults and..... children.

7. The tenant shall not keep or permit to be kept in said premises any dog, cat, parrot or other bird or animal. Tenant agrees to pay $20.00 monthly additional rental for any animal kept in violation of this provision.

8. Tenant agrees to return.....keys to agent immediately upon vacating premises. Deposit $..... on keys will be refunded if deposit receipt is surrendered and premises are left in good condition.

9. The tenant agrees that upon receipt of the inventory of furniture and furnishings for the property, landlord copy(ies) will be returned within five (5) days. Should tenant fail to return inventory properly executed within prescribed time, the landlord may, at his option, terminate this agreement.

10. The tenant agrees not to use or permit the premises to be used for any illegal or improper purpose, nor permit any disturbance, noise or annoyance whatsoever, detrimental to the inhabitants of the premises or to the reasonable comfort of the other inhabitants of this building or its neighbors; and will permit the agent or landlord to inspect or show the accommodations to a prospective tenant, purchaser, mortgagee or prospective mortgagee, or other persons having legitimate interest thereon.

11. Any violation of the above or any mis-statement of facts in this application and agreement will be considered a violation of this rental agreement and will constitute ground for eviction.

12. In the event that the rental is not paid in advance as agreed, the tenant agrees to pay the agent a collection fee for late payment.

13. Tenant agrees that owner or agent may lock tenant out of the premises if the rent is not paid in advance on the due date.

Application taken by ..... Checked by..... Approved.....

Signature.....

Tenant

Rental
Real Estate owned
by
Jackson &
Eldrige

Mr. Caine Thompkyn
Greenwood apts.

Mrs. ? Jones
Greenwood Apts

Mr. Leroy Smith
Bldg 15, Apt. 6

Mr. & Mrs. E. Jones
4146 - 9th St

Members of the Upper Pinellas C.H.R. who
live in the Greenwood Apts.

Mrs. F. D. Belcher, Bldg. 2, Apt. 5

Mrs. Bertha B. Bell, Bldg. 6, Apt. I (YWCA Secretary)

Mrs. Altamese Cameron, Bldg. 8, Apt. 7

Mr. and Mrs. George Minor, Bldg. 8, Apt. 3

Mr. and Mrs. O'Cain Thumbtzen, Bldg 8, Apt. I, (School Principal)

FLORIDA HOTEL AND RESTAURANT COMMISSION

STATUTES AND RULES

HAYDON BURNS
GOVERNOR

W. J. HAMRICK
Commissioner

Property of City Planning Office

PROPOSED HOUSING ORDINANCE

CITY OF CLEARWATER, FLA.

CHECK THE INTERIOR

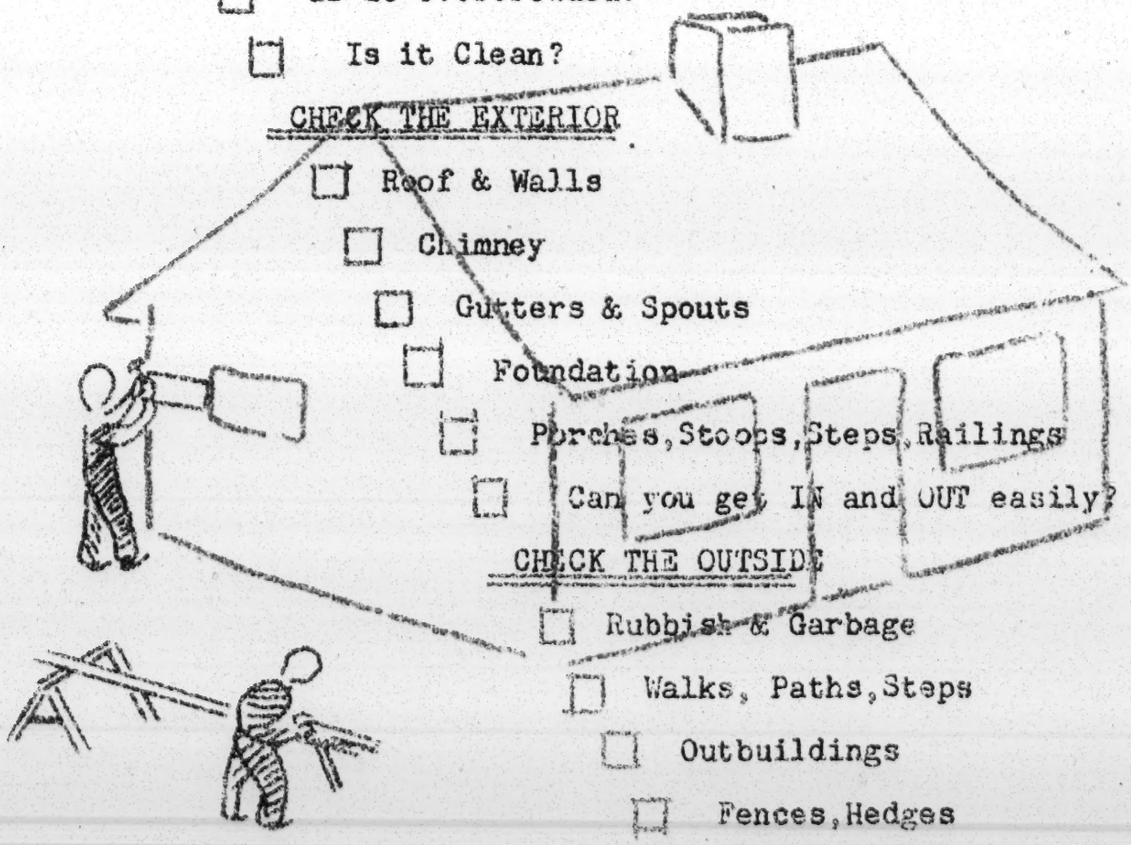
- ☐ Walls & Ceilings
- ☐ Floors
- ☐ Windows
- ☐ Wiring
- ☐ Cooking, Water Heating & Space Heating
- ☐ Plumbing
- ☐ Is it Overcrowded?
- ☐ Is it Clean?

CHECK THE EXTERIOR

- ☐ Roof & Walls
- ☐ Chimney
- ☐ Gutters & Spouts
- ☐ Foundation
- ☐ Porches, Stoops, Steps, Railings
- ☐ Can you get IN and OUT easily?

CHECK THE OUTSIDE

- ☐ Rubbish & Garbage
- ☐ Walks, Paths, Steps
- ☐ Outbuildings
- ☐ Fences, Hedges
- ☐ Drainage



IMPROVE A HOME

IMPROVE A NEIGHBORHOOD

FLORIDA HOTEL AND RESTAURANT COMMISSION
TALLAHASSEE

File No. _____
Sales Tax No. _____
Capacity _____

PUBLIC LODGING ESTABLISHMENT
RECORD OF INSPECTION AND RATING

Owner _____ Business _____
Street No. _____ County _____
City _____ Date _____

( ) Hotel ( ) Apartment ( ) Motel ( ) Rooming House
( ) Apartment Hotel ( ) Apartment Motel ( ) Resort Motel ( ) Other—Describe

RATING

Excellent	95-100	_____
Good	90-94	_____
Conditional	70-89	_____
Unsatisfactory		_____

	Points	Deducted
SAFETY		
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, HOSES AND SPRINKLER SYSTEMS		
1. Number and type required: Tag date ..... S & A or Wet Water..... CO2..... Dry Chemical.....	12	
2. Number provided..... Properly hung and accessible? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
3. Are all systems properly maintained? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
EXITS		
4. Are sufficient exits available, in good repair, properly designated, and accessible to all occupants of building? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
5. ELEVATORS: ( ) Yes ( ) No Capacity..... Service Co. ..... Contract No. ..... Date	12	
6. Is inspection card posted and properly completed? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
7. Is elevator in good repair? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
8. Is shaft pit clean? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
9. Is machine room equipped with CO^2 or dry chemical fire extinguisher and metal covered trash receptacle? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
FIRE HAZARDS AND OBSTRUCTIONS		
10. Halls..... Stairways..... Guard Rails.....		
11. Closets ..... Porches..... Guard Rails..... ( ) Yes ( ) No		
12. Others	11	
13. Are any electrical deficiencies noted? Yes( ) No( )		
14. Are flammable and combustible materials properly stored? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
HEATING: TYPE—Oil..... Gas..... Electric..... Other		
15. Are heating appliances adequate? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
16. Are heating appliances properly installed? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
17. If fuel is gas, are all appliances installed in accordance with codes? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
17A. Are there unvented wick-type fuel-burning space heaters in use? ( ) Yes ( ) No	12	
OTHER APPLIANCES		
18. Are appliances installed according to applicable codes? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
19. If high pressure boiler is used is Insurance Inspector's Boiler Report current? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
20. Does Boiler Room construction meet Underwriters or other Hotel and Restaurant Commission requirements? ( ) Yes ( ) No		

	Points	Deducted
MISCELLANEOUS		
21. Are doors provided with proper locking devices? ( ) Yes ( ) No	11	
22. Are buildings in need of repair or painting? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
SANITATION		
23. Is plumbing connected to lawful sewerage or disposal system? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
24. Is an adequate number of public toilets and washrooms or guest bathrooms provided, kept clean, properly designated and easily accessible? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
25. Are sufficient towels and soap provided? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
26. Is hot and cold water supplied? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
27. Are mattresses, pads, sheets, pillowslips and other bedding items clean, adequate, and in good condition? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
28. Are items of furniture, china, glassware and other household furnishings provided by owner adequate and in good repair? ( ) Yes ( ) No	30	
29. Are sufficient and approved garbage receptacles provided? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
30. Are approved waste baskets provided in bedrooms? ( ) Yes ( )No		
31. Are premises properly lighted and ventilated? ( ) Yes ( )No		
32. Are doors and other openings properly screened? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
33. Are premises free of rodents, termites or other vermin? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
34. Are premises clean, well drained and free of trash? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
35. Are employees' quarters clean and adequate? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
36. Number of employees required to have health cards ..... Number of cards available.....		
GENERAL		
37. Are license and latest Safety and Sanitation Rating Card properly displayed? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
38. Is proper Guest Register maintained? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
39. Is current Room Rate Schedule (H&RC Form No. 8) available on premises? ( ) Yes ( ) No	12	
40. Do posted room rates coincide with current Room Rate Schedule (H&RC Form 8)? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
41. Is general housekeeping satisfactory? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
42. Are any other deficiencies noted? ( ) Yes ( ) No		
TOTAL.....	100	

INSTRUCTIONS AND COMMENTS

Item No.

I hereby acknowledge receipt of this record and fully understand the instructions written hereon regarding deficiencies and the corrective action I am required to take.

Signed: _____

Title: _____

I hereby certify that on the above date I made a thorough inspection of above premises.

W. J. HAMRICK, Commissioner

By _____
Deputy Commissioner

NOTE: Unfavorable comments should be explained in space provided. Recurring deductions will be doubled with each subsequent inspection. Violation of Items No. 4 or No. 17 constitute an Unsatisfactory rating and a Legal Notice will be issued.

GENERAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT & PRINTING CO.—TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA H&RC Form No. 26R (5-66) 150M

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

THE MIGRANT FARM WORKER

and

THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

An explanation of the assistance available under the Economic Opportunity Act to assist the migrant and other seasonally employed agricultural worker and his family.

"We must open the doors of opportunity. But we must also equip our people to walk through those doors."

Lyndon B. Johnson
President
United States

"Surely, it is not beyond our resources nor our ingenuity to include in our war against poverty these always "excluded" Americans (the migrants)."

Sargent Shriver
Director
Office of Economic Opportunity

PROVISIONS FOR MIGRANT LABOR PROGRAMS

Programs of assistance for migrants and seasonal farm workers under Title III-B of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE UNDER TITLE III-B

Title III-B of the Act provides for housing, sanitation, education and day care for migrants and seasonal farm workers and their families.

Housing and Sanitation

Facilities meeting special needs or circumstances

Examples include:

--peak or short season special camp or field facilities, and permanent housing facilities for farm workers through public agencies or non-profit agencies that supplement existing authority or financial limitations of existing public programs, including subsidized rental programs
--facilities in camps or fields which are experimental in design, operation or materials
--self help housing (technical assistance to farm workers in their home base or settling areas to teach them to build their own homes; loans from Farmers Home Administration or other sources would finance cost of land and materials
--wells or other water or sanitation programs when such items are vital to the development of sanitary conditions in migrant communities and are not available through other public programs.

Education

...For children or adults
...Summer schools, enrichment programs during regular sessions for school age children, full-time programs for adults with stipends, or part-time adult programs
...For basic literacy or for special needs including:

--guidance and counseling
--social work services in school
--personal or community relations
--pre-school preparation
--adult work skills
--citizenship
--job search methods
--health education
--family management
--other needs.

In addition the Act seeks to encourage projects that would provide for:

Establishment and operation of migrant opportunity centers, including:

--migrant participation in program planning
--social service referrals
--reading, etc.

...Continued counseling and assistance before and after a migrant leaves agricultural work
...projects which seek to test and develop new methods of assisting migrants

Day Care

...Health care, immunization, etc.
...Educational activities
...Language development
...Lunches, other nutrition
...Recreation
...Cultural enrichment
...Community orientation
...Other needs

WHO MAY APPLY FOR A MIGRANT FARM WORKER PROGRAM?

Under Title III-B the following are eligible to apply for direct grants:

---states
---political subdivisions of states
---public agencies
---private non-profit organizations concerned with problems of migrant and the impoverished
---combinations of the above

WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS UNDER THE MIGRANT FARM WORKER PROGRAMS?

---any individual (and his family) whose primary employment is performing agricultural labor on a seasonal or other temporary basis

WHAT FINANCIAL RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Up to 100 percent of the cost of a project can be paid by the Office of Economic Opportunity, provided that:

the applicant maintains or increases its previous level of effort in related activity

and

the project would increase opportunities for the worker and his family to achieve economic independence and social self-sufficiency.

However, communities should make every effort to finance a portion of the program by providing space for the program, administrative costs, etc., and by obtaining all available goods and services from other public and private agencies, such as surplus foods and health, welfare, educational and employment services.

HOW TO BEGIN YOUR PROGRAM

1. Bring together the civic, church and governmental agencies concerned with welfare, health, housing, education, labor, and employment. Secure representative leaders from business, farm groups and organized labor. Include representatives of migrants or ex-migrants.

   The key to the successful program is involvement of as many facets of your community as possible.

3. Assemble available information on poverty in the community, including information on the migrants, seasonal farm workers and their families, and on the characteristics of their poverty.

4. List the problems in order of priority; enlist ideas for solving these problems.

   The key to a successful plan is to find solutions which have long-range effects and which are tailored to attack the basic causes of poverty in your community.

5. Develop a tentative set of proposals. In the proposals outline the particular problems of your community on which you wish to concentrate and identify the specific projects you propose to undertake to solve those problems.

6. Survey your local resources. In your community what talents, services, facilities, public and private organizations, state and local public assistance programs exist which might be utilized for this special project. Secure the support of as many of these as possible for your program.

7. Survey the federal programs in your area which may be useful, such as: Job Corps Centers, Manpower Development and Training Act programs, Neighborhood Youth Corps projects, Migrant Health Act programs, etc.

8. Select or organize an agency (public or private non-profit) willing and qualified to accept and administer funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity. You may wish to go through the Community Action Organization in your community. If more than one such agency is advisable, work out plans for coordination.

9. You may wish, at any point, to consult with the State Coordinator, State Office of Economic Opportunity, in your state or directly with Migrant Branch, U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C., 1200 19th Street, N.W.

APPLYING FOR A PROGRAM

Once you have taken the preliminary steps, you should be ready to make a formal application for a program to assist migrant farm workers under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

For Application Forms Contact:

The Coordinator
(Your State) Office of Economic Opportunity
The Governor's Office
(Your State Capital)

or

The Office of Economic Opportunity, CAP
Attention: Migrant Branch
Washington, D. C., 20506

Ask For:

...A set of Migrant Program Applications

SUBMITTING AN APPLICATION FOR A TITLE III-B MIGRANT PROGRAM

1. Prepare Community Action Program Forms 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 23. For assistance in completing these program forms, please consult pages 35 - 52 of the Community Action Program Guide, Volume I, Instructions for Applicants. Copies of the Guides may be obtained at no cost from the Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C., 20506, or from your State Office of Economic Opportunity.

   Financial instructions pertaining to obtaining grant funds, to the payment procedure, to accounting for program funds, to the Federal Audit and to financial reports are contained in the Community Action Program Guide Volume II, Financial Instructions.

2. To accompany the forms, prepare a migrant Program Letter providing such information as:

   ...the general characterisitics of the seasonal labor force in your area including:

   ---numbers
   ---travel patterns
   ---home base of residence
   ---length of stay in your area
   ---circumstances or conditions which make the project proposal appropriate and important

...beginning and ending dates of project proposal

...preliminary plans and specifications for any construction or material alteration of housing and/or sanitation facilities

3. Six copies of each application for a Title III-B Migrant Program, including all attachments, shall be submitted directly to the Migrant Branch, C.A.P., The Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C., 20506

YOU MAY SECURE ADVICE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM:

Your State Coordinator
State Office of Economic Opportunity
State Capitol

or

The Office of Economic Opportunity, C.A.P.
Attention: Migrant Branch
Washington, D. C., 20506

or

At Any OEO Regional Office

Office of Economic Opportunity
Region 1
40 East 41st Street
New York, New York 10017
(212) 889-4508

Office of Economic Opportunity
Region 2
1156 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20506
(202) 382-6161

Office of Economic Opportunity
Region 3
101 Marietta Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 526-6623

Office of Economic Opportunity
Region 4
623 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60605
(312) 828-5786

Office of Economic Opportunity
Region 5
Lowich Building
314 West 11th Street
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) GR-6-6411 X6381

Office of Economic Opportunity
Region 6
Pershing Building
215 West Pershing Road
Kansas City, Missouri 64104
(816) BA-1-7000 X2473

Office of Economic Opportunity
Region 7
100 McAllister Street
San Francisco, California
(415) 556-7889

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL SERVICE PROGRAMS

Equal justice under law has long been an objective of democractic government. Today, that struggle for equality has a new impetus -- a mandate to "eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this Nation by opening to everyone the opportunity . . . to live in decency and dignity." This is the challenge of the present to a profession increasingly aware of its obligations to protect the individual against unequal treatment.

Equal justice for rich and poor alike demands lawyers as effective counselors and advocates for all. The law and lawyers are of paramount importance in a comprehensive attack upon the causes and effects of poverty. For this reason, funds are available under the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA).

Programs for legal services must be initiated, designed and operated by the local community. The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) can provide funds for legal service programs that meet the requirements of the Statute and conform to the policy of the OEO. This publication will assist communities interested in designing a legal service program. From the outset, it must be emphasized that there is no model legal service program. Programs must be shaped to fit local needs and desires; innovation is encouraged and is limited only by the ingenuity of the developers of a proposal.

The function of the National Program to Provide Legal Services to the Poor is five-fold:

First, assist community efforts to provide legal advice and representation for people too poor to employ counsel,

Second, encourage and support experimentation and innovation to determine the best methods of providing legal services to the poor,

Third, sponsor education, research and publications in the areas of law that affect the problems of poverty,

Fourth, acquaint the practicing bar with their essential role to combat poverty and to provide the means for the involvement of lawyers in the War on Poverty,

Fifth, educate the poor to know and recognize the aid of the law.

Programs which best accomplish these functions and goals will be funded. Funding of a program in one area does not guarantee funding for a similar program in another locale. Each proposal will be considered on its own merits. New ideas, new methods and the promise of better results warrant special consideration.

In the preparation of a proposal, advice and assistance should be sought from the organized bar, lawyers practicing in low-income neighborhoods, law schools, legal aid organizations, poor and minority groups and other knowledgeable and concerned individuals and groups.

This publication briefly explains the structure of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the relationship of the Legal Service Program in that structure. Certain required provisions of an application are

explained. Other factors which should be considered in the development of an application are discussed. The list is not exhaustive. Some of these elements may not be relevant to all programs.

At page there is a list of additional publications and resources available to those interested in further exploration of the role of the lawyer in the anti-poverty program. For example, the Office of the Director of Legal Services of OEO will provide consultants to assist local communities in the preparation of applications.

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1. THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

The Office of Economic Opportunity is the executive agency established by Congress to administer the Economic Opportunity Act -- the War on Poverty. Among the various methods employed is the Community Action Program. The agency for this Program is the local organization in each community comprised of the many institutions and groups concerned with the alleviation of poverty. A vital feature of this broadly based agency is the involvement of the poor themselves through representation on the policy-making board.

2. RELATIONSHIP OF LEGAL SERVICE PROGRAMS TO OEO

A legal service program, in the contemplation of the Economic Opportunity Act, is any program designed to bring the services of a lawyer and supportive staff to those financially unable to afford adequate representation to effectively protect legal rights. The local community action agency ordinarily serves as the "applicant" agency in seeking funds from the OEO. The applicant agency screens applications for funding from "delegate" agencies who propose various component projects of a total community action program. Examples of delegate agencies that have thus far received OEO funds for legal service programs include legal aid societies and organizations newly formed for the express purpose of conducting a legal service program.

If there is no community action agency or if the existing community action agency does not wish to consider a legal services component, the "delegate" agency may make direct application to the Office of the Director of Legal Services.

REQUIRED PROVISIONS

1. INVOLVEMENT OF THE POOR

To qualify for funding a program must be one that is developed, conducted, and administered with the maximum feasible participation of residents of the areas and members of the groups served. This is a most fundamental principal -- that the people to be served should themselves

have something to say about the services they need and the manner in which those services should be provided. The aid of the Economic Opportunity Act is not only to help the poor but to help the poor help themselves. Meaningful participation of the residents of the areas served may be secured in several possible manners. Among the means to ensure this participation are:

a. Representation on the policy-making body and appropriate advisory boards,

b. Use of existing and neighborhood organizations and the creation of new representative neighborhood organizations for advice on program policy,

c. The provision of meaningful opportunities for residents, either as individuals or in groups, to protest or to propose additions to or changes in the ways in which a program is being planned or undertaken,

d. Employment, to the maximum extent feasible, of the residents of areas being served on jobs created as part of the program itself.

There is no national standard for compliance with the provision that the poor must be represented. As stated by Sargeant Shriver at the American Bar Association's Annual Meeting in August, 1965:

> Our statute requires maximum feasible participation of the poor in all aspects of anti-poverty programs. We intend to carry out the mandate of Congress on this. But to do so does not require the imposition of inflexible and arbitrary quotas. We have already financed legal service programs approaching this requirement in a variety of ways. We believe in flexibility. But flexibility cannot become a euphemism for evasion of our statutory duty.

2. INDEPENDENCE OF ATTORNEYS

The structure and organization of the local legal service program must permit the attorneys to maintain the traditional lawyer-client relationship. The lawyer must be totally committed to the cause of his client. The undivided loyalty owed by the attorney to his client must not be abrogated either by command of supervisory non-legal personnel within the legal service agency itself, or by command from any persons within the community action agency. Freedom from outside control may be assured by the establishment of a separate corporation or entity, or by administration by a separate board of directors within the community action agency. Conflict between a client and a governmental agency represented on the community action board or the board itself is not unlikely. The conflict of interest which would arise if the attorney representing the client was subject to control by the community action agency is apparent. Avoidance of this danger requires a clear separation between the community action agency and the legal services program.

3. LOCAL CONTRIBUTION

Under the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act, effective until August, 1967, the federal assistance for local programs will not exceed 90% of the cost. This imposes on the communities seeking federal funds a corresponding obligation to contribute at least 10% of the total cost of the program. This requirement is applicable to all communities unless the Director of the OEO determines that federal assistance in

excess of such percentage is required. Regulations have been published setting forth the specific circumstances in which grants in excess of the ordinary limits may be made.

Local contributions to make up the 10% may be in cash or in kind and, for example, may include the fair value cost of equipment, rental of offices and, in some instances, the services of volunteers.

4. MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The OEO is prohibited by statute from supplying funds to maintain services already in existance and financed by non-federal funds. This restriction does not, however, preclude the possibility of funding a significant improvement or extension of an existing program that meets OEO standards. To qualify for OEO funds, the level of local expenditures for existing services must be maintained or increased. To compute the required non-federal contribution, only those expenditures and services in addition to existing expenditures and services for similar purposes may be considered.

5. NON-DISCRIMINATION AND CIVIL RIGHTS ASSURANCES

Each applicant and delegate agency must sign a legally enforceable promise that the program will be conducted and all program facilities operated in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

CONSIDERATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROGRAM

1. PERSONNEL

Attorneys. The poor are entitled to competent attorneys to handle their legal problems. A proposal should describe the qualifications of the lawyers to be employed, such as academic achievement, experience, bar association work and community involvement. Compensation should be competitive for the level of required competence. An attorney employed on a full-time salaried basis should not be allowed to maintain an outside practice. Attorneys employed under any other basis should not be allowed to maintain an outside practice which would interfere with their effectiveness to the program.

Other Personnel. The application should describe the qualifications and functions of supporting personnel to fit the program requirements. This may include secretaries, stenographers, interviewers, investigators, law students, neighborhood aides and trained personnel from other disciplines--all to assist the attorney under his supervision and control.

Training. The staff of a legal services program is often asked to perform unaccustomed roles and to operate in new areas of the law. For this reason, it is desirable that any proposal include a carefully prepared plan for training attorneys, investigators, and other personnel. This training may be provided by qualified personnel described in the application and employed by the applicant, by a law school faculty or by a bar association continuing legal education program.

2. ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS

The legal service program, like all other programs of the OEO, is to focus its attention upon the needs of low income individuals and families. It is not the intention or desire of OEO to fund programs designed to provide free legal services for persons otherwise capable of paying for those services. Although the standards of elibigility should not be so high that they would include persons capable of paying for legal services, conversely they should not be so low as to exclude persons without adequate means to employ an attorney. Therefore, an application should describe the method of determining those unable to afford legal services. The eligibility criteria should include such factors as income, dependents, age, assets and liabilities, cost of a decent living in the community and the cost of adequate private counsel. Obviously, an evaluation of a reasonable fee for private counsel requires consideration of the complexity of the particular case. A standard may be developed which provides for the same individual eligibility in cases of a certain magnitude but not in a lesser case. It is preferable that a standard be flexible and allow some measure of discretion to be exercised in individual circumstances.

3. SCOPE OF LEGAL SERVICES RENDERED

There should be no limit to the scope or type of legal services provided to eligible clients. All areas of the law traditionally dealt with by attorneys should be included and a full spectrum of legal work should be provided, e.g., advice, representation, appeal, litigation. Of course, there is no necessity for duplication of existing legal services for indigent clients.

Cases generally taken on a contingent fee basis or where adequate statutory compensation is provided should be excluded. The test should be whether the client can obtain representation. Where a case generates a fee sufficient in size to be attractive to a competent private practitioner, the client may be referred under an appropriate referral system. Where there is a question as to whether the fee generated by the case is sufficient to retain a private attorney, a procedure may be established whereby the legal service office may call two or three private attorneys, under an appropriate system, giving them the "right of first refusal." If the attorneys decline the case, the client may be eligible.

An application should provide for the payment of expenses of litigation and other costs incidental to effective legal representation. Such items as court costs, expert witness fees, deposition fees and transcript costs should be paid on the same basis as representation is provided, i.e., whenever clients cannot realistically afford to pay. If forma pauperis proceedings are available, the application should so state.

4. REFERRAL SYSTEM

There are occasions, either where an adequate fee is generated from the case or where a case is of a specialized nature, when clients should be referred to private practitioners. In many communities, local bar associations have established lawyer referral systems. Such a system should be utilized when it can be effective for both the attorneys and the client. It may be possible to modify an existing lawyer referral system to provide better representation for the client. For example, a referral system should consider the proximity of the attorneys office to the client and, where necessary, the specialized experience and skill of the attorney.

5. EDUCATION AND PREVENTIVE LAW

An essential ingredient of a legal service program is comprehensive education to apprise eligible people of their legal rights and obligations. Law schools, the organized bar and individual attorneys should be involved in this phase of the program. A strong "preventive" law approach should be established, educating potential clients to become aware of their legal rights and protect them so that legal remedy to be sought after involvement will be the exception rather than the rule.

The application should state the method of preventive law. For example, this education may include discussions with church groups, block clubs and other groups of poor people to inform them of their legal rights and the availability of the legal service program; a bar association may prepare and distribute model forms of installment contracts and leases; and public agencies should be encouraged to inform poor people that legal counsel is available.

6. EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

The application should provide for detailed evaluation of the program. An evaluation should be directed to answer two basic questions: (1) What was the quantity and quality of legal work for the clients, and (2) what contributions did the program make to eliminate the causes and effects of poverty. In addition, it should include analysis of such matters as the kinds of cases handled and the results, the kinds of cases referred, the places to which they were referred and the results of referral, training programs, and methods and results of community legal education. These matters, among others, will be considered by the Office of Economic Opportunity when application is made for renewal or extension of a grant for legal services.

Adequate records should be kept of the individual cases to allow for proper evaluation. The record-keeping and reporting system must not violate the confidentiality of the attorney-client relationship. A proposed record-keeping and evaluation system should be included as a part of the application.

7. ETHICS

The Canons of Ethics and Rules of Professional Conduct of the legal profession are intended primarily to serve the best interests of the public. Neither the letter or the spirit of the canons prohibit the effective representation of the poor. For, as Attorney-General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach has noted:

> . . . to be reduced to inaction by ethical prohibitions against profiteering when the client is probably penniless is, on its face, anomalous. And to be reduced to inaction by ethical prohibitions against promoting litigation whenever unfair treatment exists is to let the canons of lawyers serve the cause of injustice.

8. OFFICE LOCATION AND FACILITIES

The offices of the legal service program should be located to make the lawyers visible and accessible to the poor. The offices should be open at convenient times for the clients (particularly weekends and evenings), should be physically comfortable, should afford the necessary privacy and should not be located in a place that the clients will find imposing and alien. Consideration should be given

to locating offices in centers offering social services or in separate offices.

9. EDUCATION OF LAWYERS AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS

In addition to programs of legal education and preventive law for poor clients, other educational programs should be considered.

Continuing Legal Education. Law schools should provide continuing education for the lawyers representing the poor, including attorneys employed by the legal services program. Continuing Legal Education programs, sponsored by bar associations or law schools should consider subjects relating to the legal problems of the poor.

Socio-Legal Seminars. Consideration should be given to socio-legal seminars for social workers and others who work with the poor. Cooperation among the various disciplines concerned with eliminating poverty should result in a better understanding of the roles of each profession, both among the professions themselves and the public they are pledged to serve.

Law Students. With proper supervision, law students may be used effectively in many phases of legal service programs, including research, investigations, brief writing, legislative drafting and self-education.

10. COORDINATION WITH SOCIAL SERVICES

The poor people with legal problems almost certainly have social problems and, in many instances, poor people with social problems often have problems which only a lawyer can resolve. The legal service program should provide for the referral from other disciplines to lawyers and for lawyers to obtain non-legal assistance for their clients. This suggests that a legal service program may include on its staff a person trained in the field of social work.

11. BUDGET

The application should describe the qualifications of personnel to be employed and the budget should allow for fully qualified personnel. There are no national standards of salary; salaries should be competitive for the level of experience required in accordance with the general salary structure in the particular locale.

Other budgetary items which may be included are:

a. Travel expenses for attorneys and investigators.

b. Funds for rent and equipment.

c. Adequate law library.

d. Filing fees, court costs and the costs of litigation.

e. Program analysis and evaluation.

There are many other areas for which budget may be needed. This will depend upon the particular project and the area to be served.

The elements of a legal service program discussed above are by no means to be used as rigid rules and are not exhaustive. Rather, they should be considered flexible guides in the preparation of an application for funding. Each community is encouraged to be innovative in its program, to use the total local resources available, to plan for comprehensive services, and to prepare a legal service project that best fits the needs of the community involved.

Legal Services Program
Office of Economic Opportunity
November 8, 1965

A GUIDE TO FOUR PROGRAMS OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE IN FINANCING A COLLEGE EDUCATION

A number of private groups, institutions, and organizations offer financial assistance to qualified college students. The U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and other government agencies also provide financial aid for study in specific areas. This information sheet is a guide to the four major financial aid programs of the Office of Education, and is intended for students in any course of study.

NATIONAL DEFENSE STUDENT LOANS: A Program of BORROWING. High school graduates who have been accepted for enrollment by colleges and universities, or college students enrolled in full-time or at least half-time courses and who need financial help for educational expenses, are eligible for student loans. An undergraduate student may borrow as much as $1,000 each academic year to a total of $5,000. Graduate students may borrow up to $2,500 per year to a maximum of $10,000. The repayment period and the interest begins 9 months after the student ends his studies. The loans bear interest at the rate of 3 percent per year and repayment of principal may be extended over a 10-year period. If a borrower becomes a full-time teacher in an elementary or secondary school or in an institution of higher education, as much as half of the loan may be forgiven at the rate of 10 percent for each year of teaching service. Borrowers who elect to teach in certain eligible schools located in areas of primarily low-income families may qualify for cancellation of their entire obligation at the rate of 15 percent per year. Repayment may be deferred up to a total of 3 years while a borrower is serving in the Armed Forces, with the Peace Corps, or VISTA. Repayment is deferred for as long as a borrower is enrolled at an institution of higher education and is carrying at least a half time academic work load. The colleges and universities approve and make the loans and are responsible for collections. CONTACT THE FINANCIAL AID OFFICER AT YOUR COLLEGE for applications and more information.

GUARANTEED LOANS: A Program of BORROWING. The education of young people from middle or upper income groups frequently places a financial burden on their families. In many cases, the student from this higher income bracket may not show a great enough need to qualify for a National Defense Student Loan. To help these young people and their families a Guaranteed Loan Program is now authorized and is expected to be in operation early in 1966. Under this program a student may borrow from a bank or other financial institutuion. A graduate student may borrow as much as $1,500 a year, and undergarduate as much as $1,000. A student from a family with an adjusted income of less than $15,000 a year pays no interest while he is attending an eligible college, business college, or technical or vocational school. Repayment of principal and 3 percent interest begins when the studen has ceased his course of study. A student from a family with an adjusted income higher than $15,000 a year pays the entire interest on the loan, but he may borrow under the Guaranteed Loan Program at 6 percent simple interest. The major objective of this program is to make loan insurance available to any eligible student who wants to borrow. By the end of this calendar year the FINANCIAL AID OFFICER at the school in which you are enrolled or wish to enroll will have more information on this program.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Educational Opportunity Grants: A Program of DIRECT AWARD. By the fall of 1966 colleges and universities will make Educational Opportunity Grants availalbe to a limited number of UNDERGRADUATE students with exceptional financial need who require these grants to attend college. Grants will range $200 to $800 a year and can be no more than one-half of the total assistance given the student. As an incentive to students, an additional award of $200, if needed, will be given to those students who were in the upper-half of their college class during the preceding academic year. By the spring of 1966 the FINANCIAL AID OFFICER AT YOUR COLLEGE will have more information on this program.

College Work-Study: A Program of EMPLOYMENT. Students, particularly from low-income families, who need a job to help pay for college expenses are potentially eligible for employment by their colleges under federally supported Work-Study Programs. Students may work up to 15 hours a week while attending classes full time. During the summer or other vacation periods when they do not have classes, students may work full-time (40 hours a week) under this program. In general, the basic pay rate is $1.25 an hours, althought up to $3.00 may be paid for highly specialized work. Work may be for the institution or for an approved off-campus agency. On campus jobs may include work in libraries, laboratories, dining halls, and maintenance. Off-campus jobs are assigned in public or nonprofit organizations and include work in health, welfare, and recreation programs. CONTACT THE FINANCIAL AID OFFICER AT YOUR COLLEGE.

High School guidance counselors and college financial aid officers frequently will be able to help the student work out

"Package Financial Plans

That may include the Work-Study Program, the National Defense Student Loan Program, and the Educational Opportunity Grants Program, together with other sources of help that may be available through the college. These plans are designed to make it possible for qualified young people to obtain a college education no matter how low the student's financial status or the income level of his family.

INQUIRE ABOUT OR APPLY FOR FINANCIAL AID AT THE COLLEGE

WHICH HAS ACCEPTED YOU OR IN WHICH YOU ARE ENROLLED.

Division of Student Financial Aid
Bureau of High Education
Office of Education
Department of Health, Education & Welfare

December 1965

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, Inc.

Date: February, 1966

To: Fleming, Levin, Penn Center Staff

From: J. Gibson

Subject: Report on Visit to Beaufort County, S. C.

Reference points for observations during the trip to Beaufort County:

1. need to identify resources to help the low-income population scattered around the county to meet their basic needs;

2. question of reorienting certain phases of the Penn Center community development project away from too indirect an approach and an inordinate reliance on self-help in the face of the rather technically complex job of identifying and utilizing available public and private resources, and

3. feasibility of using the Penn Center facility for a program of community leadership training and community development training with South-wide impact.

I. LOCAL NEEDS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES

Among the easily available and almost universal needs of the poor in Beaufort County, S. C. are decent housing, toilets, running water, indoor plumbing and land drainage. There are equally crying needs for day care, transportation and, of course, jobs. As might be expected, there is little communication between these citizens and the local government and evidence of gouging and fraud from local lenders, retailers and land speculators. As in much of the rural South, the very old and the very young remain as bulk of the poor population, the minority of the working age men and women having migrated to urban centers for jobs.

While most of these problems are endemic to the South, accentuated here as elsewhere by racial discrimination, the poor of Beaufort County can "boast" of being perhaps worse off than most rural poor due to the tideland marshes which render yards and roads soggy and sometimes impassable, and due, in the instance of Daufuskie Island, to isolation except for a primitive dependence on erratic and infrequent water transportation.

Obvious resources such as the programs of the Economic Opportunity (OEO), the Office of Manpower Automation and Training (OMAT), and the Farmers Home Administration (FHA), are already present in the county:

There was a Headstart project in the summer, initiated by the private, civil rights oriented Penn Community Center, funded to them and later handed over to the County Economic Opportunity Commission for operation.

The Economic Opportunity Co-mission, appointed for the county by the state legislature, has not yet been officially accepted by OEO. There has been dissatisfaction with inadequate representation of Negroes; now, apparently, its delay is due to an attempt to merge the Beaufort County Commission with efforts of adjacent Jasper County. This move I do not fully understand. It seems that the South Carolina legislature is intimately involved in the various CAP citizen structures around the state and this merger move is considered desirable officialdom.* Almost no technical assistance is being provided to the clusters of poor Negroes scattered about the county in unincorporated communities to get them involved in the development of the CAP structure. No one except Penn seems even to be communicating with them about their specific needs or about plans for proposed remedies.

*Note: The Commission has since been funded, having joined with Jasper County and having become a private, non-profit group, thus freeing it from legislative dependence.

The two VISTA volunteers on Daufuskie Island, a retired California businessman and his wife, were assigned after a hand-written request from the island residents straight to Washington. (Their coming was surrounded by some notoriety when the governor initially vetoed their assignment to the state). The volunteers are charged with helping the islanders develop home-based craft industries, but their effectiveness is basically encumbered by the lack of any regular transportation to and from the island.

There is a Manpower Development and Training Act Program in the county in which several of the poor are enrolled; however, it will have almost no impact on the basic housing and sanitation needs of the vast majority of the "employable" very young and very old population.

The Farmers Home Administration has recently assigned a representative to the county full time. He is a young Negro (the first Negro FHA representative in the nation) and seems anxious to step up services to the residents. This program offers several home improvement and small business loan services which could address quite effectively many of the housing, water and sanitation needs of the families; loans are even available to pensioners under this program.

II. BEAUFORT COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The only apparent effort to involve poor people, and particularly poor Negroes, in Beaufort County in programs of community improvement comes from the Penn Community Center. Two full-time community development workers concentrate in nine low-income Negro communities. The project has stimulated the establishment of a privately-run day care program in one of the communities, has several other communities discussing their needs for day care programs, and has one community moving to set up a water system. The project workers also have helped several individuals to get loans from the FHA and have generated a spreading consciousness of and interest in development programs in these eight communities.

The project workers' approach has been oriented heavily towards self-help, with maximum staff effort going into regular weekly meetings in each of the eight communities. Thus, through continuing discussion of needs and of possible remedies the project has sought to foster the emergence of leadership and initiative. This approach has produced several specific achievements, such as those cited above, and has laid a foundation upon which to base additional and more comprehensive programs, but it does not meet the need for rather substantial technical assistance in planning large programs or in identifying and negotiating with the government agencies which represent resources. More direct assistance is needed from Penn Center by the emerging indigenous leadership, and Penn is trying to redirect its community development project to provide for such assistance without assuming a purely community services-oriented posture that might discourage self-help initiative and capability.

In two sessions with the Penn staff, several suggestions for refocusing the community development project evolved. The implementation of some of the suggestions will require additional funds for the project; however, the most important innovations entail no new expense and none is very costly.

The following represent some of the suggestions which seemed both essential and feasible:

1. Citizens Development Corporation -- It was suggested that persons from each of the nine communities now in the project and other poor persons from around the county should be encouraged to come together and form a non-profit corporation for the purposes of (a) identifying the range of specific needs of the poor and establishing priorities and schedules for addressing the needs; (b) launching efforts to obtain available government and private support for specific development programs, and (c) operating and/or overseeing the operation of resulting programs.

It was not felt that this corporation would necessarily rival or attempt to take the place of any CAP group formed under county or state legislative auspices. The corporation could and should, however, seek to represent the interests of its membership to the CAP group or to OEO directly where necessary, and it should not hesitate to negotiate with federal or local agencies other than OEO.

2. Re-deployment of Staff -- It was suggested that the two community development workers' efforts to maintain the weekly evening meetings and their "circuit" routine of regular "visiting days" in each of the nine communities were full time commitments and precluded their being available for needed assistance should the number of specific projects start increasing. Therefore, it was suggested that in each of the eight communities designated to receive intensive attention (as I understand was an earlier recommendation of the Program Review committee) an indigenous person be identified -- either by staff selection, or perhaps by community election -- as "community coordinator," that these persons be paid a stipend of about $10 weekly, and be charged with the responsibility for convening regular meetings and serving as liaison with the Penn project staff, alerting them in emergencies or when individuals in the community require special attention or assistance. Not only would such an arrangement considerably lighten the present load on the two workers at relatively little cost(a total of $80 weekly), but the entrusting of some community development responsibilities to residents would contribute to leadership development. While $80 weekly would not be an unreasonable cost expansion of the Penn project, the $40 monthly income supplement which it would represent to each "community coordinator" would be quite significant.

3. Institution of Beaufort County Leadership Training Program -- It was suggested that one evening meeting each week in each small community did not bring ample return for the staff time invested; the inititaiton of a regular Saturday morning series of workshops, drawing from all over the county, was suggested. Representives from federal, state, county and private agencies and programs could be invited to present information and participate in discussions

relevent to the needs and priorities as identified by the development corporation and coinciding where possible with proposed or on-going projects. Few individuals could be expected to make every Saturday program, but the drawing up and publication of scheduled topics and speakers would permit given individuals and communities to select programs most relevent to their interests and needs. Such meetings would be primarily work sessions to increase needed technical know how and would not have to be judged for massive attendance. Whether they should be held weekly or less frequestly would depend on need and response; however, it was suggested that the need for information and stimulation is such that Penn should assume the inititative in organizing and promoting as full a program as feasible.

4. Monthly County-Wide Newsletter -- In order to announce the time and purposes of meetings, to provide for regular dissemination of information about needs and activities in the communities around the county, and generally to encourage greater cohesion among low-income residents and groups, it was suggested that the Penn newsletter be published and distributed regularly, on a monthly basis, and that community people be encouraged to contribute to its content. Perhaps eventually, the county-wide citizens group should seek funds for its own publication.

5. Need for Technical Consultants -- It was suggested that in order to expedite the beginning of needed housing and sanitation programs, the services of persons knowledgeable about construction and water systems, etc. should be available to assist low-income residents to draw up plans and proposals and to guide them in making contacts with and in negotiating with appropriate agencies. Such persons would not be needed full time and might even be available as volunteers. However, the technical and legal aspects of planning self-help housing programs, or sewage and plumbing projects will call for skills not now present on the Penn staff.

6. County Referral Service -- Related to suggestion #5 above, but more specifically tailored to individuals rather than group or community projects needs; it is suggested that Penn establish a "central referral service" for residents of the county. Essentially, the referral service would be an information and counseling center for the entire range of problems which a family, individual or community group might encounter. A "registry" of agencies, programs, personnel and services could be developed and maintained by a locally trained person who could assist and guide residents who need information about funerals or hospitalization, social security, various county services, a lawyer, education, etc. Whom to contact? What is the telephone number? When is the office open? Such a service is run in many cities by the Health and Welfare Council or other Community Chest or United Fund agency. The service could be advertised in the newsletter, radio spot announcements and by word of mouth.

In the instance of Penn Center, such a service could serve several purposes, among which are:

(a) to provide a needed service to isolated low-income residents;

(b) to thrust Penn into a county-wide function which would enhance its role as a "center for the county;"

(c) to develop a needed service which could subsequently be established as a self-help function of the county-wide corporation thereby bringing more residents into a tangible relationship with the corporation.

(d) to provide a central hub for the activities of the suggested indigenous community coordinators;

(e) to provide employmnet to a local person who could be trained to operate the Center.

7. County Advisory Committee -- In conjunction with the establishment of the above service, it is suggested that an advisory committee should be formed composed of attorneys, doctors, social workers, funeral parlor directors, public service agency staff, and other persons from around the county who function in the area of human services and who are supportive of the objectives of the community development project. This committee could be called upon to provide guidance and assistance in a variety of ways,as volunteer counselors, technical advisors for service and training programs, etc.

III. PENN CENTER AS A SOUTH-WIDE COMMUNITY TRAINING CENTER

The Program Review Committee has suggested that Penn is uniquely suited to play a part in community development for more than its immediate surroundings. Because of the Center's dormitory facilities, the committee recommended looking into the feasibility of running a residential training program for community workers from other parts of the rural South.

Discussion with the Penn staff centered around: (a) present preparedness to develop a training curriculum and offer field training experience; (b) a funding framework for the training program and stipends for trainees; (c) recruitment of trainees and general relationship of Penn to the trainees,

There were numerous problems identified which indicate rather clearly that Penn is not prepared to embark immediately on such a training program.

A. Training Curriculum and Field Experience

It was felt that the present thrust of the Beaufort County community development project did not provide enough of the kinds of specific experiences which the staff needed in order to train others to take advantage of existing resources. The question of who, where, how, etc., involved in funneling state, federal and

private programs into depressed rural areas have not yet been sufficiently dealt with in Beaufort County to prepare the Penn staff to answer them for others.

It was felt that a lead time of at least six months could permit the Penn staff to gain enough of these experiences, with local efforts, to then reopen the question of instruction for others.

B. Funding Framework

Several sources of funds for the training program were discussed. Each however, posed some hard questions:

1. Direct grant from OEO -Hypothetically, Penn is eligible for a training grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity. However, it was considered unlikely that such a grant would be made to Penn. Local CAP groups could be expected to have a say in where their community workers are trained; considering the present OEO system of reorganizing CAP groups which are tied into "the establishments" of the various counties, hardly any such group could be expected to send trainees off to civil rights connected Penn. Further, without CAP sponsorship, it does not seem likely that OEO would fund Penn to train community workers for places distant from Beaufort County. Who would recruit them? Who would fund and supervise them once the training period is over? What would be their relationship to existing or emerging local CAP groups?

2. Foundation Grant -- Unless the questions, raised above concerning recruitment, continued funding, supervision, relationship to local CAP groups were resolved, foundation funding for a training program at Penn seems just as unfeasible as OEO funding.

3. Church social action programs -- One potential funding source which seemed to be able to handle some of the above questions was the network of social action programs which are operated on national, regional and state bases by the various denominations. Perhaps, it was said, the National Council of Churches, the social action division of the United Church of Christ, the Presbyterians, Episcopals, the Catholics, etc., would be interested in recruiting, funding and providing administrative and program supervision for several "indigenous interns" from rural areas in the South, with Penn -- perhaps with grant funds from OEO, foundations or the churches -- doing this training. While such an arrangement might provide answers to some of the previously outlined questions, it poses an entirely new set of unknowns which only a complex of inquiries to the church groups, to OEO and to foundations can plumb.

4. Southern Regional Council -- Perhaps the expanded programs of the Southern Regional Council and the Voter Education Project could be enriched by a residential facility to train community workers. It was suggested that inquiries be made concerning this prospect.

Generally, it was thought that immediately efforts should be directed towards reorienting the current community development project and getting needed programs launched in Beaufort County. Additional exploration seems needed to determine a financially feasible way for Penn to have a larger role in community development beyond Beaufort County.

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.

Frogmore, South Carolina

MEETING OF THE PROGRAM REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Program Review Committee met at Penn Center January 21-22, 1966, with the following members present: Dr. Hylan Lewis, Mr. Harold Fleming, Dean C. G. Gomillion, and Dr. John Griffin. Dr. Guion Johnson was absent due to illness. Also present were the Chairman of the Board, Dr. Dabbs, and staff members Barnwell, Gill,McDomick and Siceloff. Dr. John Griffin was named Chairman of the Program Review Committee for this session.

Everett Gill gave a brief description of the community development program, its approach and philosophy, following this, Joseph McDomick, Jr. and Thomas C. Barnwell, Jr., field directors, each described how the program is worked out in one of the communities where they work.

The following observations were made concerning the present program:

1. It was suggested that Penn's community development approach is too passive. Too much time is spent for the results realized, and the field director might not be contributing as much to the community as he is able. The approach of going into a community without a specific plan or goals for that community was questioned.
2. With the massive federal programs and money waiting to be spent, one cannot afford to use a slow pace of approach. Some felt that certain basic needs such as housing, sanitation, food, etc., are deserved by everyone and should be met without regard to the approach used. Projects in community cooperation, employment, citizenship and adult

education could be undertaken through the present indirect approach. Others felt that community development had something unique to offer in terms of human development that should not be discarded.

3. If Penn wants its methods used elsewhere, then the staff would have to make an analysis and evaluate different methods. Evaluation of the work should not be entirely impressionistic. Different methods should be used in different counties. There should be an analysis of successes of the program each year in terms of categories, not by communities.
4. In terms of political action, field directors should be actively engaged in voter registration, but are prohibited from backing a specific candidate, or lobbying for a certain bill. Where needed, Penn vehicles should be utilized for work in voter registration.
5. More of staff time should be used in planning, as opposed to spending all the time in the field.

The question was raised as to whether the present scope of the program - limited to specific communities on an experimental basis - should be continued as it is or should move in new directions along county-wide lines in terms of projects and goals. Among the new aspects discussed were planned parenthood education, adult education, and the development of Negro power (economic, political and educational).

The following suggestions were made toward redirecting the program:

1. As to approach, the community development program should adopt a more "interventionist" approach in the communities. It was felt that dramatic changes might reasonably be expected.
2. Specific goals should be set in terms of housing, basic human needs, leadership development, political influence, or other appropriate interests.

3. The present program should be directed more toward the total county and a greater cooperation among the communities. It was suggested, for instance, that a housing program begun by one community should eventually reach the entire county. Meetings should be scheduled that bring together representatives from several communities.
4. A collective approach should be attempted in terms of employment.
5. Penn should mobilize government resources for the county, perhaps by bringing in representatives of affected government agencies. The Community Relations Service did this in Moultrie, Georgia.
6. Additional emphasis should be put on adult education. Special resources here are through Title II-B (check which law) operated through the Department of Education. Another source is the newly created organization headed by James Farmer.

One of the major proposals to come out of this session was the use of Penn facilities and staff for a program of training persons to do similar work in other rural communities; such a training program was not known to exist. This might involve:

1. Training local non-professional people for community development work in their community.
2. Training of professionals, as community organizers, an expanding field of job opportunity. These persons could be brought in from other counties in South Carolina and adjacent states.

In order to undertake the training program, there might be opportunities through the Office of Economic Opportunity or OMAT in the Department of Labor. To get started, the project would probably have to be privately financed.

To develop the project, it may be necessary to obtain a planning grant so that a person could work full-time or use consultants to work out these plans.

What is being suggested is conducting a demonstration program of community development and undertaking a professionsl training program. Members of the Committee offered continuing advice and services of their organization in implementing these suggestions.

It was decided that the Program Review Committee be reconvened when the staff has moved sufficiently in the suggested directions that the programs can again be evaluated.

PA — For your information

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, Inc.

Date: March 3, 1966

To: Courtney Siceloff

From: James Gibson

Subject: Community Development Project Report

Here at last is the write up of my observations during the enjoyable and instructive trip to Beaufort County.

I delayed sending it to you long enough to touch base with Hy Lewis and get the benefit of his judgment. His suggestions are incorporated in the report.

Part I is background which is included for Potomac Institute rather than pretending to offer any new insights to you folks. I hope I haven't over-simplified at the expense of accuracy, general though it is.

Part II is a brief description and discussion of the community development project followed by some of the points touched on in the discussions between the Penn staff and myself. I believe we discussed each of the points except for numbers 6 and 7. These represent Hy Lewis' chief recommendations.

Some of the suggestions will definitiely require increased spending, specifically numbers 2, 4, and 6. Plus, it can be anticipated that overall administrative and logistics costs will be higher as activities increase. I would estimate that additional costs could be roughly $4500 for #2 and approximately the same for #6, counting employee taxes, social security and other fringe expenses. It is impossible even to speculate on other costs, but they should be relatively smalls.

I realize, therefore, that these suggestions thrust additional pressure on you since they say in effect that the present finding framework is inadequate to do the job needed in Beaufort County.

Part III does little more than illustrate some of the complexities surrounding the proposed move into a larger community development role. Out of my discussions with Hy Lewis came the suggestion that we should explore with you the feasibility of some sort of relationship with the Atlanta University School of Social Work. Penn, we thought, might offer A. U. a rural field placement training site for professional students as well as sub-professional workers and A. U. might offer to Penn

additional faculty resource and a powerful ally in approaching various federal and private grant resources.

If this idea receives an initial nod from you, then Hy and I could attempt to get a dialogue going between you and A. U.

After you and the fellows have a chance to go over my version of things, I would appreciate having your reactions. There are implications and aspects of the various suggestions which are, of course, not spelled out in detail in the report. The basic rationale reflects our common thoughts, I believe, but one of the objectives of trying to get something on paper was the desire to look closer and harder.

Also included in the package I am sending is a book recently produced by OEO, a catalogue of federal resource programs. I copied certain pages from the book to illustrate some of the relevent things in it.I believe it will prove something of an asset to you.

Please tell the fellows that I made informal forays into OEO in an attempt to get a surplus boat given to Daufuskie Island. It didn't fail,yet, but I am still trying to find just the right spot to hit in the murkiness of the bureaucracy over there.

I look forward to talking with you after you have reviewed the report.

Regards to all.

cc: Fleming
Levin
Lewis

USE YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE IN 1966

Many important elections will be held in 1966. All of the members of the United States House of Representatives, 1/3 of the United States Senators, several state governors, officials and state legislators will be elected by the voting public. This will be the first time that several thousands of Negroes and illiterate whites will have the opportunity to participate in choosing these elected officials. The 1965 Voting Rights Act gives them a chance. Let us all use our right to vote and continue to work to make this truly the land of the free.

Below is a listing of important dates in 1966 which voters in the nine southern states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia should remember.

ALABAMA

February 1, 1966	Last Day for paying the annual poll tax.
March 1	Last day for candidates to qualify for May primary.
April 23	Last day for registering to vote in the May 3 primary.
May 3	Primary elections for November 8 election, and the last day for an independent candidate to qualify for the November 8 election.
May 31	Second primary, if necessary, for the November 8 election.
August 7	Last day for registering to vote in the August 17 municipal elections.
August 17	Election of commissioners whose terms have expired in those cities and towns having a commission form of government.
September 7	A run-off election, if necessary, for the election of city commissioners in cities and towns having a commission form of government.

October 29	Last day for registering to vote in the November 8 election.
November 8	General election of a United States Senator (the incumbent is John J. Sparkman), U. S. Congressmen, two Associate Justices, a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Auditor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries, Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, Sheriffs, Tax Assessors, Members of the County Boards of Education, and two Associate Public Service Commissioners.

FLORIDA

March 1, 1966	Last day for candidates to qualify for the May 3 primary election.
April 3	Last day for registering to vote in the May 3 primary.
May 3	Primary election for the November 8 general election.
May 24	Second primary, if necessary, for the November 8 general election.
September 8	Last day for registering to vote in the November 8 election.
November	General election of U. S. Congressmen, State Senators in even-numbered districts, and all Members of the House of Representatives.

GEORGIA

July 25, 1966	Last day for registering to vote in the September 14 primary.
July 31	Last day for candidates to qualify for the September 14 primary
September 14	Primary election for the November 8 general election.
September 19	Last day for registering to vote in the November 8 general election and the last day for independent candidates to qualify for that election.

November 8	General election of a U. S. Senator (the incumbent is Richard B. Russell), U. S. Congressmen, a Governor, state administrative officers, State Senators, and members of the State House of Representatives.

LOUISIANA

July 8, 1966	Last dayfor registering to vote in the August 6 primary election, and for candidates to qualify for that primary.
August 6	Primary for November 8 election.
September 10	Second primary, if necessary, for November 8 election.
November 8	Election of U. S. Senator (the incumbent is Allen J. Ellender), U. S. Congressmen, and State Supreme Court Justices.

MISSISSIPPI

February 1, 1966	Last day to pay the annual poll tax.
April 18	Last day on which a candidate can qualify for the June 7 primary election.
May 7	Last day for registering to vote in the June 7 primary.
June 7	Primary election for November 8 general election.
June 28	Second primary, if necessary, for the November 8 election.
July 8	Last day for registering to vote in the November 8 election.
September 29	Last day on which an independent candidate may qualify for the November 8 election.
November 8	General election of a U. S. Senator (the incumbent is James O. Eastland), U. S. Congressmen, State Supreme Court Judges, Circuit Judges, Chancery Judges, and County Judges.

NORTH CAROLINA

March 19, 1966	Last day for candidates to qualify for the November 8 election.
May 14	Last day for registering to vote in the May 28 primary.
May 28	Primary election for the November 8 general election.
October 29	Last day for registering to vote in the November 8 election.
November 8	General election of a U. S. Senator (the incumbent is B. Everett Jordon), U. S. Congressmen, State Senators, Members of the State House of Representatives, a Clerk of the Superior Court, Registrars of Deeds, Sheriffs, Coroners, County Surveyors, County Commissioners, County Treasurers, and County Solicitors.

SOUTH CAROLINA

March 7, 1966	County party conventions shall be held at the county seats of each county.
March 15	A state party convention shall be held at Columbia. Candidates must qualify for the primary no later than two weeks after the closing of the party conventions. Also, independent candidates must qualify for the November 8 election no later than two weeks after the closing of the party conventions.
May 15	Last day for registering to vote in the June 14 primary election.
June 14	Primary election for the November 8 general election.
June 28	Second primary, if necessary, for the November 8 election.
July 12	Third primary, if necessary, for the November 8 election.
October 9	Last day for registering to vote in the November 8 election.

November 8	General election of a U. S. Senator (the incumbent is Strom Thurmond), U. S. Congressmen, a Governor, state administrative officers, State Senators, and Members of the State House of Representatives.

TEXAS

February 1, 1966	Last day to pay poll tax of $1.75 in order to vote in the 1966 state election.
February 7	Last day for candidates to qualify for the May 7 primary election.
May 7	Primary election for the November 8 general election.
June 4	Second primary, if necessary, for the November 8 general election.
July 4	Last day for independent candidates to qualify for the November 8 general election.
November 8	General election of a U. S. Senator (the incumbent is John G. Towers), U. S. Congressmen, a Governor, and all other state officers.

VIRGINIA

April 13, 1966	Last day for candidates to qualify for the July 12 primary.
May 8	Last day to pay the annual poll tax.
June 12	Last day for registering to vote in the July 12 primary.
July 12	Primary election for the November 8 general election.
August 16	Second primary, if necessary, for the November 8 election
October 9	Last day for registering to vote in the November 8 election.
November 8	General election of a U. S. Senator (the incumbent is A. Willis Robertson), U. S. Representatives, Members of the House of Delegates, and the State Senators.

PROGRAM TITLE	FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE FOR COOPERATIVE HOUSING
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	This program provides for FHA mortgage insurance on long-term mortgage loans used to finance projects that will be owned by, and provide housing for, members of nonprofit cooperative corporations. The financing can be used in several ways: for construction of a project rehabilitation or acquisition of an existing project by the cooperative corporation; to improve and repair a project already owned by the cooperative corporation and to finance the resale of individual memberships; in the case of individual family dwellings, to construct or rehabilitate dwellings that will be sold to individual members and to provide mortgage financing for individual members purchasing units in such projects; and to construct or rehabilitate a project that the owner intends to sell to a nonprofit cooperative. The program is intended to serve a broad cross-section of the housing market, and its administration recognizes variations in the needs of different types of families in central and suburban areas.
ELIGIBILITY	To be eligible, a cooperative housing project must consist of not less than five units. The property may be located in any area approved by FHA when a need for such housing is demonstrated by the market. The mortgages must cover properties held by a nonprofit cooperative ownership housing corporation or a nonprofit cooperative ownership housing trust, permanent occupancy of the dwellings being restricted to members of such corporation or to beneficiaries of such trusts; a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit trust organized for the purpose of constructing homes for members of the corporation or for beneficiaries of the trust; or a mortgagor, approved by the FHA Commissioner, who intends to sell such property or project to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit trust.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Federal Housing Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20411 or: Field Office Federal Housing Administration
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Summary Statement on Cooperative Housing, FHA No. 3239
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	National Housing Act, Section 213; P.L. 88-560; 78 STAT 774; 12 USC 1715e (1964).
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

ROGRAM TITLE	LOW-INCOME HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	This program provides grants to public and private bodies or agencies to develop and demonstrate new or improved means of providing housing for low-income persons and families. Demonstrations of means of providing housing for low-income persons and families who are physically handicapped are specifically authorized. Eligible demonstrations are not limited to construction of housing. Other aspects of providing housing, either new or existing, such as design, land acquisition, land use, and financing may also be used for demonstration of new and improved methods.
ELIGIBILITY	A contract for a demonstration project may be made with public bodies or agencies; nonprofit groups; private welfare, professional, and other community or agencies; nonprofit groups; private welfare, professional, and other community organizations; and private educational institutions. The organization, whether public or private, must have the authority, powers, and capacity to carry out the demonstration to be eligible.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Low-Income Housing Demonstration Branch Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C.
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Low-Income Housing Demonstration Program, a Program Guide, 0-674653 Low-Income Housing Demonstration Program, Project Directory
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	Housing Act of 1961, Section 207, as amended; P.L. 87-70; 75 STAT 149; 42 USC 1436
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

PROGRAM TITLE	FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE FOR CONDOMINIUMS
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	The purpose of this program is to enable residence in multi-family projects on an ownership, rather than on a rental, basis. In condominium ownership a person owns separately one or more single dwelling units in a multiple-unit apartment project and has an interest with the owners of the other apartments in common areas and facilities serving the project. This mortgage insurance section provides long-term mortgage financing for purchase of an individual family unit in a project. It also enables financing for construction or rehabilitation of a housing project by a sponsor who intends to subsequently sell individual units on a condominium basis.
ELIGIBILITY	Section 234(c), mortgage insurance, may be used on any project containing five or more units that is or has been insured under any FHA multifamily program except Section 213, management or sales type. Section 234(d), mortgage insurance, may be used to finance construction or rehabilitation of housing by a sponsor intending to sell individual units as condominiums. The structures in either case may be detached, semi-detached, row, walkup, or elevator type. The properties must meet FHA requirements for location and construction, and mortgagors must meet FHA eligibility requirements.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Federal Housing Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20411 or: Field Office Federal Housing Administration
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	FHA Mortgage Insurance for Condominiums, FHA No. 491
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	National Housing Act, Section 234; P.L. 88-560; 78 STAT 780; 12 USC 1715y (1964).
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

able them d to stimu- elp the pability. e plus agency and re- approved oviding by the t if cer- e not pro- ederal funds 0 percent	ATURE AND POSE OF OGRAM	This program carries out a variety of activities intended to aid local and State governments to meet their responsibility for the control of air pollution. Direct Federal abatement activities are authorized to remedy certain interstate and intrastate problems. In addition, the Federal program is pressing the search for greater knowledge of the control and prevention of air pollution, of its extent, and of its obvious and subtle effects on health and welfare. All efforts are aimed at a single objective -- to help the nation plan and pursue a program of air pollution prevention and control that will turn the tide toward clean air for all. Among the services available are matching grants to local and State agencies for the development or improvement of control programs, research grants for scientific inquiry, and training grants to increase the skills necessary to control air pollution nationally.
shall be in t shall be s. Admin- gency rious other to income, y must be	GIBILITY	Any local, regional or State agency responsible for the prevention of air pollution is eligible for grant support, provided such organization furnishes funds for the current year in excess of its expenditures for the previous year for air pollution programs. Employees of air pollution agencies and industry personnel responsible for controlling emissions can receive training in the latest technological developments. Employees of official community agencies or other individuals with suitable education or background may attend universities on funds wholly or partly provided by the Federal program.
elfare Agency	FORMATION NTACT	Division of Air Pollution Public Health Service U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Washington, D. C. 20201
ial Security	NTED FORMATION AILABLE	Air Pollution Control Program Support Under the Clean Air Act, PSG-1 A Guide to PHS Grants and Awards, PHS-1067
172; 42 USC	HORIZING ISLATION	Clean Air Act of 1963, as amended in 1965.
PAG 13	MINISTERING NCY	U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare PAGE 135

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PROGRAM TITLE	CODE ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	This program provides grants to cities, counties, and other municipalities for planning and administering concentrated code enforcement programs in selected local areas. These programs are both remedial and preventive, such as restoring properties and their environments to decent and standard conditions and arresting future deterioration. Grants can be made up to 2/3 of program cost for localities with 50,000 or more population, and up to 3/4 for those with population under 50,000. Eligible project expenses include planning and administration and such environmental improvements as street, sidewalk, lighting work, landscaping, and plantings. Additional financial assistance is provided via absorption of relocation costs for displacees; availability of FHA mortage insurance to residential property owners for rehabilitation work; and direct low-interest loans and grants to property owners in the selected code enforcement area for rehabilitation purposes.
ELIGIBILITY	The municipality must: 1. Have an approved Workable Program for Community Improvement 2. Have a comprehensive system of codes 3. Be carrying out an effective program of code enforcement throughout the entire locality 4. Agree to maintain normal levels of expenditures for code enforcement outside the project areas 5. Have a satisfactory capital and public improvement program 6. Provide relocation assistance to those displaced as a result of these project activities 7. Select, for concentrated code enforcement, project areas where there is a reasonable expectation that the program can be completed within three years.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Urban Renewal Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20410 or: Regional Housing and Home Finance Agency
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 LPA Letter No. 345 of the Urban Renewal Administration
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965; P.L. 89-117; 79 STAT 451.
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PROGRAM TITLE	COMMUNITY RENEWAL PROGRAM
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	This program provides grants to communities to assist in preparing a Community Renewal Program (CRP) covering the full range of urban renewal action required to meet local needs. A CRP is not only an intensive study of community needs, but also a specific program for action to meet these needs. A typical CRP includes information and plans concerning the need, economic basis, goals, and resources for renewal. Federal grants will not exceed two-thirds of the cost of preparing, completing, or revising the CRP. The remaining cost will be borne by the community and may be provided either in the form of cash or in performance of approved work.
ELIGIBILITY	A CRP grant may be to a metropolitan, county, or municipal public body if the applicant meets the following requirements: 1. Is empowered to contract with the Federal government, and with other public bodies or organizations if such contracts are contemplated as part of the CRP 2. Is empowered to undertake planning work necessary to the CRP 3. Is either empowered to schedule, finance, and undertake urban renewal action, or has established a public agency so empowered with respect to the community, or provides satisfactory evidence that the community has the power to establish such an agency.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Urban Renewal Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. or: Regional Director of Urban Renewal Regional Housing and Home Finance Agency
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Community Renewal Program Policy, 0-729-250 CRP, What It Is ... How It May Be Used (5¢) 20 Questions and Answers on Urban Renewal (15¢) Available from: Superintendent of Documents U. S. Government Printing Office Washington, D. C. 20402
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	Housing Act of 1949, as amended; P.L. 81-171; 63 STAT 414; 42 USC 1401 (Supp. III, 1946).
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

PROGRAM TITLE	COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	The Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Land Grant Colleges and Universities, in cooperation with county governments, conduct educational programs in every rural county and many urban areas. The Federal Extension Service provides national leadership for extension work and for other educational programs of the Department. Under the authorization of the Smith-Lever Act, the Extension Service provides both technical subject matter and organizational leadership "to aid in the diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same." Educational programs based upon local needs are carried on in the broad fields of agricultural production and marketing, resource development, home economics and consumer services, and youth development. The major program areas of the Cooperative Extension Service are described on the following pages.
ELIGIBILITY	These services are available to anyone.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Federal Extension Service U. S. Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C. 20250 or: Local Cooperative Extension Service Office or: Director of Extension at State Land Grant College
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Publications of the Service may be obtained from County Extension Offices or from the State Director, of the Cooperative Extension Service at the State Land Grant College.
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	Smith-Lever Act, as amended; P.L. 83-83; 67 STAT 83; 7 USC 341-343, 344-346, 348 (1958). P. L. 84-360; 69 STAT 683; 7 USC 347a,348 (1958). P.L. 87-749; 76 STAT 745; 7 USC 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347a, 349 (1963).
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	U. S. Department of Agriculture

PROGRAM TITLE	DEMOLITION GRANT PROGRAM
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	This program provides grants to cities, other municipalities, and counties to finance up to two-thirds of the cost of demolishing structures determined under State or local law to be structurally unsound and which such governing body is authorized to demolish. The structures may be located either within or outside of urban renewal areas.
ELIGIBILITY	Properties within urban renewal areas become eligible for such assistance under the same conditions that affect urban renewal area selection and approval. For properties outside of urban renewal areas, the locality must have an approved Workable Program for Community Improvement; the demolition to be assisted must be on a planned neighborhood basis and must further the locality's urban renewal objectives; there must be a locality program for enforcing housing and related codes; the structures must constitute a public nuisance and serious hazard to public health or welfare; and the local governing body must have determined that other available legal procedures to secure remedial action by the property owner have been exhausted, and that demolition by government action is required.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Urban Renewal Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20410 or: Regional Housing and Home Finance Agency
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 LPA Letter No. 343 of the Urban Renewal Administration
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965; P.L. 89-117; 79 STAT 477; 42 USC 1451, 1453 (1965).
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

PROGRAM TITLE	EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	This Executive Order provides assurance that the benefits of Federal housing programs and assistance will be made available regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin, in order to help achieve freedom of choice in housing for all Americans. Federal loans, advances, grants, contributions, insurance and guarantees of loans are covered by this order. Each Federal department and agency is primarily responsible for obtaining compliance with the purposes of the order in its own operation, and handling individual complaints.
ELIGIBILITY	Any individual affected by this order is eligible to address a complaint to the appropriate administering agency of the Federal government. If legal action appears warranted and necessary, departments and agencies may refer violations to the Attorney General for such action as he may deem appropriate.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing Washington, D. C. 20506
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Questions and Answers, President's Executive Order No. 11063 Equal Opportunity in Housing (5¢) Available from: Superintendent of Documents U. S. Government Printing Office Washington, D. C. 20402
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	President's Executive Order No. 11063 Novenber 20, 1962; 18 F.R. 4939.
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing

PROGRAM TITLE	FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE FOR CONDOMINIUMS
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	The purpose of this program is to enable residence in multi-family projects on an ownership, rather than on a rental, basis. In condominium ownership a person owns separately one or more single dwelling units in a multiple-unit apartment project and has an interest with the owners of the other apartments in common areas and facilities serving the project. This mortgage insurance section provides long-term mortgage financing for purchase of an individual family unit in a project. It also enables financing for construction or rehabilitation of a housing project by a sponsor who intends to subsequently sell individual units on a condominium basis.
ELIGIBILITY	Section 234(c), mortgage insurance, may be used on any project containing five or more units that is or has been insured under any FHA multifamily program except Section 213, management or sales type. Section 234(d), mortgage insurance, may be used to finance construction or rehabilitation of housing by a sponsor intending to sell individual units as condominiums. The structures in either case may be detached, semi-detached, row, walkup, or elevator type. The properties must meet FHA requirements for location and construction, and mortgagors must meet FHA eligibility requirements.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Federal Housing Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20411 or: Field Office Federal Housing Administration
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	FHA Mortgage Insurance for Condominiums, FHA No. 491
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	National Housing Act, Section 234; P.L. 88-560; 78 STAT 780; 12 USC 1715y (1964).
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

PROGRAM TITLE	FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE FOR COOPERATIVE HOUSING
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	This program provides for FHA mortgage insurance on long-term mortgage loans used to finance projects that will be owned by, and provide housing for, members of nonprofit cooperative corporations. The financing can be used in several ways: for construction of a project rehabilitation or acquisition of an existing project by the cooperative corporation; to improve and repair a project already owned by the cooperative corporation and to finance the resale of individual memberships; in the case of individual family dwellings, to construct or rehabilitate dwellings that will be sold to individual members and to provide mortgage financing for individual members purchasing units in such projects; and to construct or rehabilitate a project that the owner intends to sell to a nonprofit cooperative. The program is intended to serve a broad cross-section of the housing market, and its administration recognizes variations in the needs of different types of families in central and suburban areas.
ELIGIBILITY	To be eligible, a cooperative housing project must consist of not less than five units. The property may be located in any area approved by FHA when a need for such housing is demonstrated by the market. The mortgages must cover properties held by a nonprofit cooperative ownership housing corporation or a nonprofit cooperative ownership housing trust, permanent occupancy of the dwellings being restricted to members of such corporation or to beneficiaries of such trusts; a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit trust organized for the purpose of constructing homes for members of the corporation or for beneficiaries of the trust; or a mortgagor, approved by the FHA Commissioner, who intends to sell such property or project to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit trust.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Federal Housing Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20411 or: Field Office Federal Housing Administration
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Summary Statement on Cooperative Housing, FHA No. 3239
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	National Housing Act, Section 213; P.L. 88-560; 78 STAT 774; 12 USC 1715e (1964).
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

PROGRAM TITLE	FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE FOR COOPERATIVE HOUSING
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	This program provides for FHA mortgage insurance on long-term mortgage loans used to finance projects that will be owned by, and provide housing for, members of nonprofit cooperative corporations. The financing can be used in several ways: for construction of a project rehabilitation or acquisition of an existing project by the cooperative corporation; to improve and repair a project already owned by the cooperative corporation and to finance the resale of individual memberships; in the case of individual family dwellings, to construct or rehabilitate dwellings that will be sold to individual members and to provide mortgage financing for individual members purchasing units in such projects; and to construct or rehabilitate a project that the owner intends to sell to a nonprofit cooperative. The program is intended to serve a broad cross-section of the housing market, and its administration recognizes variations in the needs of different types of families in central and suburban areas.
ELIGIBILITY	To be eligible, a cooperative housing project must consist of not less than five units. The property may be located in any area approved by FHA when a need for such housing is demonstrated by the market. The mortgages must cover properties held by a nonprofit cooperative ownership housing corporation or a nonprofit cooperative ownership housing trust, permanent occupancy of the dwellings being restricted to members of such corporation or to beneficiaries of such trusts; a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit trust organized for the purpose of constructing homes for members of the corporation or for beneficiaries of the trust; or a mortgagor, approved by the FHA Commissioner, who intends to sell such property or project to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit trust.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Federal Housing Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20411 or: Field Office Federal Housing Administration
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Summary Statement on Cooperative Housing, FHA No. 3239
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	National Housing Act, Section 213; P.L. 88-560; 78 STAT 774; 12 USC 1715e (1964).
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

PROGRAM TITLE	FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE FOR FINANCING HOME PURCHASES AND HOME IMPROVEMENT
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	Section 203(b) of the National Housing Act provides for insured mortgage financing to purchase proposed or existing dwellings consisting of 1-4 units; to refinance debts on the property; and to rehabilitate existing properties. The 1965 Housing Act amends Section 203(b) of the National Housing Act to authorize liberal FHA home mortgage financing for veterans who have not received benefits under the VA Housing Program. Section 203(i) provides a similar program to finance proposed or existing one-family dwellings in nonfarm locations, or on farms of five or more acres adjacent to a highway. Section 203(k) of the National Housing Act enables long-term insured financing for proposed alteration, repair, and improvement of existing structures containing 1-4 units. The Section 203 mortgage insurance section is used for properties which are not within urban renewal areas.
ELIGIBILITY	Occupant and nonoccupant mortgagors who meet FHA eligibility requirements are eligible for insured loans. Applications must be submitted by an FHA-approved lender. All properties must meet FHA minimum requirements for location and construction. Mortgages insured under Section 203(i) are limited to small towns and outlying areas.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Federal Housing Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20411 or: Field Offices Federal Housing Administration
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	FHA Home Mortgage Insurance, FHA No. 208 FHA Insured Loans for Major Home Improvements, FHA No. 206 FHA Financing for Home Purchases and Home Improvements, FHA No. 428 A Comparison of FHA Home Improvement Programs, FHA No. 770
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	National Housing Act, Sections 203(b), 203(i), and 203(k); P.L. 88-560; 78 STAT 769; 12 USC 1709 (1964).
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

PROGRAM TITLE	FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE FOR HOUSING FOR FAMILIES OF LOW AND MODERATE INCOME
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	This program enables mortgage financing for construction, purchase, or rehabilitation of single family homes, multifamily rental projects at the regular interest rate for moderate income families, and multifamily rental housing at a below-market rate of interest for lower middle income families. Specially advantageous financing terms for home purchase are available to families who are displaced by urban renewal or other governmental action. In rental housing constructed at below-market rates of interest, priority occupancy is accorded to governmental action displacees, the elderly, and the physically handicapped.
ELIGIBILITY	All families are eligible for occupancy in the single family housing program and the multifamily rental housing program at regular interest rates. Occupancy of below-market interest rate multifamily rental housing is controlled by FHA prescribed family income limitations.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Federal Housing Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20411 or: Field Offices Federal Housing Administration
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Mortgage Insurance for Rental and Cooperative Housing for Families of Low and Moderate Income, No. 221 FHA Home Mortgage Insurance, No. 208
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	National Housing Act of 1954, as amended, Sec. 221; P.L. 88-560; 78 STAT 778; 12 USC 1715L (1964).
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

PROGRAM TITLE	FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE FOR MULTIFAMILY RENTAL HOUSING	PROGRAM
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	The Section 207 mortgage insurance program provides long-term mortgage financing to investors, builders, developers, and apartment house owners for financing construction or rehabilitation of rental housing. The program facilitates provision of rental accommodations suitable in design and size for family living at reasonable rents. A broad cross-section of the rental housing market is served, and administration of the program recognizes variations in the needs of different types of families, such as those with and without children, and those located in central or suburban areas.	NATURE AN PURPOSE O PROGRAM
ELIGIBILITY	Section 207 mortgage insurance can be used by investors, builders, developers, and others who meet FHA's requirements for mortgagors. The property may be located in any area approved by FHA for rental housing. A need for such housing must be demonstrated by market conditions.	ELIGIBILITY
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Federal Housing Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20411 or: Field Offices Federal Housing Administration	FOR INFORMATIO CONTACT
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	FHA's Rental Housing Program, FHA No. 415	PRINTED INFORMATIO AVAILABLE
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	National Housing Act, Section 207; P.L. 88-560; 78 STAT 774; 12 USC 1713 (1964) as amended.	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency	ADMINISTERIN AGENCY

PROGRAM TITLE	FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE FOR URBAN RENEWAL
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	The Section 220 program provides mortgage insurance to investors, builders, developers, individual home owners, and apartment owners for new or rehabilitated homes or multifamily structures located in designated urban renewal areas. This program is designed to assist in elimination of slums and blight and in preventing properties from deteriorating. Section 220(h) provides improvement loans may be used to aid in financing improvements that will enhance and preserve salvable homes and apartments in designated urban renewal areas. These are supplemental loans that do not require refinancing of any outstanding indebtedness. The terms of this FHA mortgage insurance program for urban renewal are more liberal than those under FHA's regular home and multifamily mortgage insurance programs. Larger loans and smaller equity investments by private capital are possible.
ELIGIBILITY	Sections 220 and 220(h) can be used by investors, builders, developers, individual home owners, and apartment owners. Sections 220 and 220(h) mortgage insurance within this program applies only to properties located in urban renewal areas where the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency has certified to the FHA that the city has the legal authority and financial capacity to carry out an approved urban renewal plan, or an area in which a program of concentrated code enforcement activities is being carried out pursuant to Section 117 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Federal Housing Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20411 or: Field Offices Federal Housing Administration
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	FHA Mortgage Insurance for Urban Renewal, No. 528
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	National Housing Act, Section 220; P.L. 83-560; 68 STAT 596; 12 USC 1715k (1964) as amended.
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

PROGRAM TITLE	LOW-INCOME HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	This program provides grants to public and private bodies or agencies to develop and demonstrate new or improved means of providing housing for low-income persons and families. Demonstrations of means of providing housing for low-income persons and families who are physically handicapped are specifically authorized. Eligible demonstrations are not limited to construction of housing. Other aspects of providing housing, either new or existing, such as design, land acquisition, land use, and financing may also be used for demonstration of new and improved methods.
ELIGIBILITY	A contract for a demonstration project may be made with public bodies or agencies; nonprofit groups; private welfare, professional, and other community or agencies; nonprofit groups; private welfare, professional, and other community organizations; and private educational institutions. The organization, whether public or private, must have the authority, powers, and capacity to carry out the demonstration to be eligible.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Low-Income Housing Demonstration Branch Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C.
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Low-Income Housing Demonstration Program, a Program Guide, 0-674653 Low-Income Housing Demonstration Program, Project Directory
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	Housing Act of 1961, Section 207, as amended; P.L. 87-70; 75 STAT 149; 42 USC 1436
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

PROGRAM TITLE	LOW-RENT PUBLIC HOUSING	PROGRAM TITLE
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	This program enables local housing authorities to develop decent, safe, and sanitary low-rent housing for low-income families who cannot afford adequate private housing. Special program benefits have been established for elderly families and individuals, families and individuals displaced by public action, and families and individuals who are physically handicapped. Low-rent housing may be provided through new construction, purchase (including rehabilitation where necessary) of existing structures, or long- or short-term leasing from private owners. The program enables local authorities to borrow funds for construction and purchase (either from the Federal government or privately) at low interest rates, and to receive annual contributions; in turn, enabling them to achieve rents low enough to serve the poor. This program provides direct benefits for low-income people. The Federal share of matching funds is 90 percent; the non-Federal share is 10 percent in cash or in kind.	NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM
ELIGIBILITY	The applicant agency must be a local housing authority established by the local government, under State enabling legislation. The proposed program must be approved by the local governing body. Although the program is generally limited to low-income families, single persons are eligible for admission in the case of the elderly, handicapped, and those displaced by urban renewal or other governmental action.	ELIGIBILITY
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Public Housing Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20413 or: Regional Offices Public Housing Administration	FOR INFORMATION CONTACT
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Public Housing Fact Sheet, 885-504	PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	Housing Act of 1937, as amended; P.L. 75-412; 50 STAT 888; 42 USC 1401 (1964) as amended.	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency	ADMINISTERING AGENCY

PROGRAM TITLE	OPEN SPACE LAND PROGRAM	PROGRAM TITLE
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	This program provides 50 percent matching grants to public bodies for acquiring, developing, and preserving open space land for permanent public use, thereby helping to prevent urban sprawl, preventing the spread of blight, and providing recreation, conservation, and scenic areas. Grants may cover the following activities: acquisition of title or other permanent interests in open land for permanent public open space use for park and recreation purposes, conservation of natural resources, and historic or scenic purposes; acquisition of title or other permanent interests in developed land in built-up areas to be cleared and used for open space use (including demolition costs) in areas where open space cannot effectively be provided through the use of existing undeveloped land; and, development of open space land acquired under this program, including such items as basic sanitary facilities, paths, walks, landscaping, and shelters, but not such major items as docks, amphitheaters, swimming pools, golf courses, etc.	NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM
ELIGIBILITY	Grants may be made to State, regional, metropolitan, municipal, or other local public bodies established by State law, local law, or by interstate compact or agreement. The applicant must have the authority to acquire, develop, and/or preserve open space land, and must be empowered to receive and spend Federal funds for this purpose. Grants may only be made where assistance is needed for carrying out a unified or officially coordinated program, which meets criteria (established by the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency) for provision and development of open space land as part of the comprehensively planned development of the area.	ELIGIBILITY
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Urban Renewal Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20410 or: Regional Director of Urban Renewal Housing and Home Finance Agency	FOR INFORMATION CONTACT
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	The Open Space Land Program, Fact Sheet, 878-905 Preserving Urban Open Space (20¢) Open Space Land Program Guide, 872-80 Available from: Superintendent of Documents U. S. Government Printing Office Washington, D. C. 20402	PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	Housing Act of 1961, Title VII, as amended; P.L. 87-70; 75 STAT 183; 42 USC 1500-1500e (Supp. III) 1959, 1961.	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency	ADMINISTERING AGENCY

OGRAM TITLE	PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT LOANS
ATURE AND PURPOSE OF OGRAM	This program provides loans to pay for alteration, repair, improvement, or conversion of existing homes and other structures and for building certain types of new residential structures. It is also used to construct family defense shelters or to repair damage caused by a major disaster. Title I loans are made by banks, savings and loan associations, finance companies, and other lending institutions, which are approved by the FHA Commissioner. Responsibility for credit approval and for approval or disapproval of Title I dealers is delegated by the FHA Commissioner to these lending institutions.
LIGIBILITY	In order to qualify for a Title I loan, the applicant must own the property that he wishes to improve, be purchasing it under a contract, or hold it under a lease expiring not sooner than six months after the maturity date of the loan. As with any loan, the borrower must have sufficient income to enable repayment. Both residential and nonresidential properties are eligible. Loans are also made for altering, repairing, improving, or converting existing structures used, or to be used, as apartment houses or dwellings for two or more families.
OR FORMATION ONTACT	Federal Housing Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20411 or: Field Offices Federal Housing Administration
INTED FORMATION VAILABLE	Title I--Property Improvement Loans, FHA No. 512
THORIZING GISLATION	The National Housing Act, Title I; P.L. 73-479; 48 STAT 1246; 12 USC 1702 (1964) as amended.
MINISTERING ENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

ROGRAM TITLE	RENT SUPPLEMENTS FOR DISADVANTAGED PERSONS
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	This program provides rent supplement payments to help make certain privately owned housing available to low-income individuals and families of low income who are elderly, handicapped, displaced by governmental action, occupants of substandard housing, or occupants or former occupants of dwellings damaged or destroyed by a natural disaster subsequent to April 1, 1965. It also authorizes rent supplements on a restricted and experimental basis for housing financed with low interest rate mortgages insured by FHA under Section 221(d) (3) and housing for the elderly financed with a direct Federal Loan (Section 202) or under the FHA rental housing program for the elderly (Section 231). The rent supplement payments for any dwelling unit cannot exceed the amount by which the fair market rental for the unit exceeds one-fourth of the tenant's income. As the tenant's income rises, the payment will be reduced. When the tenant can pay the full rent with one-fourth of his income, he may continue to live in the same unit without a rent supplement payment.
LIGIBILITY	A tenant will be eligible for occupancy if his income does not exceed the maximum amount that Federal law permits to be established in the area for occupancy of Federally aided low-rent public housing. Housing owners who are eligible for contracts to receive rent supplements will be nonprofit, cooperative, or limited dividend owners who provide housing financed with mortgages insured by FHA under Section 221(d) (3). The mortgage must have been approved for insurance by the FHA after August 10, 1965. Rent supplements on an experimental basis are limited to Section 221(d) (3), below-market interest rate and rental program for the elderly under Sections 202 and 231.
ation OR FORMATION NTACT	Federal Housing Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20411 or: Field Offices, Federal Housing Administration
85-505 g and NTED ORMATION ILABLE	Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965
2 USC HORIZING SLATION	Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, Sect 101; P.L. 89-117; 79 STAT 451.
NISTERING NCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

PROGRAM TITLE	URBAN RENEWAL DEMONSTRATION GRANT PROGRAM
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM	This program provides grants to public bodies for projects to demonstrate, develop, and test new or improved techniques or methods of blight prevention and elimination. This program also provides for an analysis and report of these activities. The program may also consist only of investigation, analysis, and reporting on activities already undertaken. Grants may cover up to two-thirds of the cost of undertaking the demonstration project, plus the full cost of reports on such projects. Reports of completed demonstration projects and similar activities are published to help guide renewal programs in other cities.
ELIGIBILITY	To be eligible, a public body must have the legal authority to undertake the urban renewal project activities, have the legal authority to contract with the Federal government, and be prepared to provide adequate direction and supervision of project activities. Other interested public or private agencies may participate in and contribute through the contracting body.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT	Urban Renewal Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency Washington, D. C. 20410
PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Urban Renewal Demonstration Grant Program, Project Directory The Urban Renewal Program Fact Sheet, 883-435
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	Housing Act of 1954, Section 314, as amended; P.L. 83-560; 68 STAT 629; 42 USC 145a (Supp. V) 1952. Housing Act of 1961; P.L. 87-70; 75 STAT 165; 42 USC 1436 (1964) as amended.
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	Housing and Home Finance Agency

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.
FROGMORE, S. C.

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

Additional Notes on Curriculum and Teaching Methods:

The training is designed to provide both knowledge and experience. Therefore subject matter presented in the classroom context will also be encountered in the day by day field experience. Given the limited educational background of the trainees, the training will center more on the lessons of practical experience and less on an academic approach. A problem-solving approach will be used. Role-playing, case history studies and group discussions are among the methods utilized. The trainees' daily experience in the field will be the primary teaching material.

The following subjects will be considered:

1. The role of a community development worker: A person doing community development work will have a different role from other traditional leaders such as teachers or ministers. It is important that he understands his role himself so that the community will understand it. The trainee will learn:
   a. The importance of letting people know what he is there to do.
   b. The importance of accepting all the people of the community and of accepting the community as it is.
   c. The art of listening.
   d. How to be an encourager rather than taking a leadership role.

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

Additional Notes on Curriculum and Teaching Methods: (continued)

2. How To get To know a community: (This is a process in which both the workers and the community take part.) How to take an objective look at one's community; discovering the economic, social and religious make-up; how people relate to each other in the community and how the community relates to the county or town.

   a. The use of census and other public records.

   b. How to make maps, organize and conduct surveys in a community.

   c. How to discover the official leadership such as political, religious and economic.

   d. How to discover the natural leadership, that is, where the real power is. This includes not only in the county, but also the local community.

3. The trainee will learn how to organize a community democratically:

   a. How to relate to existing organizations in the community such as civil rights, anti-poverty, social and church groups.

   b. The techniques of creative conversation with individuals and families.

   c. The function of the community meeting.

      (1) The role of the community development worker as discussion leader.

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

Additional Notes on Curriculum and Teaching Methods:(continued)

(2) How to organize a meeting through personal contacts with people.

(3) Encouraging personal participation in decision making.

(4) Arriving at a group decision.

d. Ways of carrying out a group decision:

(1) How people work together.

(2) How to establish priorities.

(3) Working through committees.

e. How the community development worker discovers and develops leadership within the community.

4. The trainee, working in the communities to which he is assigned, will not, of course, encounter all the problems he might meet in his home community. He will therefore be instructed in the variety of problems which he may find throughout the rural South. These will include:

a. Problems of environment such as housing, water, sanitation and general health.

b. Problems relating to income, including job training and consumer education.

c. Family concerns such as child care and family planning.

d. Recreation.

e. Educational problems, particularly public and adult education, as well as higher and vocational education.

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

Additional Notes on Curriculum and Teaching Methods: (continued)

f. Political action and civic education.

5. The trainees will become thoroughly famaliar with the resources available to reach these problems.

a. Public agencies and programs, both federal and local, including Farmers Home Administration, ASCS Office, Extension Agent, Health and Welfare Departments, Office of Economic Opportunity, Social Security, MDTA, Employment Service and others.

(1). The function of the agencies and how they can best be utilized.

(2) How the agencies are organized and controlled.

(3) What to do when one gets no cooperation from the local agencies.

b. Private agencies will be studied, such as National Sharecroppers, The Council on Human Relations, Voter Education Project, Civil Rights groups and Unions.

c. Economic resources will be studied, noting both the advantages and disadvantages of each. Among these will be cooperatives and credit unions.

6. Certain background information will be provided such as:

a. An understanding of Negro and American history, as well as an understanding of changes taking place in the rural South.

b. Democratic processes and the democratic way of life will be examined in depth.

c. The idea of self-determination, as it relates particularly to Negroes in America, will be studied with attention to the

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

Additional Notes on Curriculum and Teaching Methods: (continued)

idea of "Black Power," its pros and cons, and an understanding of the "Movement."

d. The political process will be studied, both as it is and as it should be. This will include not only registration and voting, but an examination of political power. The trainees will learn how to deal with the "power structure."

7. Considerable emphasis will be given to personal growth, self-evaluation and attitudes toward oneself and those with whom one works.

Education ----- Scholarship Sources

A council can furnish information of available scholarship oportunities to local students. Federal programs including students have previously been discussed. The following is a list of scholarship sources that students may apply either indirectly to a scholarship fund or directly to institutions of higher learning, many of which receive special money earmarked for scholarships for Negro students and for students from low income families.

Scholarship Sources:

1. The United Negro College Fund - 22 East 54 th St. New York, 22. This a central fund-raising organization.
2. National Achievement Scholarship program -
   990 Grove Street
   Evanston, Illinois 60201 - Candidates for the se scholarships are nominated by seonndary school principals. Students, parents or others cannot submit names. Principals must write on school stationary.
3. National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students
   6 East 82nd Street
   New York, New York 10028
4. Dr. A.J. Blackburn, Dean of Students
   Howard Unviersity
   Washington, D.c - Howard has 100 or more scholarships every academic year
5. The Ford Foundation, 477 Madison Ave. New York 22, N.Y. - Ford gives grants to Negro colleges which includes money earmarked for scholarships.
6. Fund for the Advancement of Education
   477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.
7. Your Local Council - A council with a membership of fifty people can give four 500 dollar sholarships a year at a cost of 40 dollars per person.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE

The Medicare Bill has finally become law and about 18 million elderly persons will benefit from this new law.

PURPOSE: To provide health care for people 65 and over.

Timing: First benefits to become payable July 1, 1966.

WHAT IS COVERED:

Hospital care up to 60 days, with patient paying first $40.00. An additional 30 days with patient paying $10.00 a day. Hospital benefits include -- Room, board, usual drugs and supplies, use of wheel chair, crutches, etc.

Nursing - Home care, but only after transfer of patient from hospital. Patient pays nothing for first 20 days, $5.00 a day for up to 80 additional days. Nursing home benefits include - Room and board, therapy, usual drugs, services by nursing home staff.

Home health care after discharge from hospital or nursing home - as many as 175 visits by nurses and therapists during single illness. Out patient diagnostic services at hospital with patient paying part of bill.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED:

Physician's or dentist's bills. Medecines and drugs not ordinarily provided in hospitals or nursing homes. Private nurses. Rental of TV sets, other extra services mainly for patient's comfort. Transportation to hospital for medical service.

Included in the bill is also a voluntary program for people 65 or over who can elect to pay $3.00 a month for coverage. This is considerably less than private insurance companies.

WHAT IS COVERED:

A long list of services for which the patient pays, each year, the first $50.00 of expense, plus 20 percent of remaining expenses. Included in these services are: Doctor's fees in hospital, office or home, including surgeon's fee. Diagnostic xrays, laboratory tests, eclectrocardiograms, etc. Therapy - xray, radium, radioactive - isotope, surgical dressings, splints, casts, rental of medical equipment, braces, artificial limbs and eyes. Home services by visiting nurses and therapists, in addition to those provided by basic program, with no requirement of prior hospitallization.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED:

Eyeglasses, hearing aids, dental bills, eye examinations, orthopedic shoes, immunizations, routine physical examinations, custodial care, cosmetic surgery unless needed to repair an injury.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE

FINANCING:

Medicare and increased social security benefits will be financed through increased social security deductions from wages and payments by your employer.

The voluntary plan will be financed by the subscriber paying $3.00 per month, which will be deducted from your social security check, and the federal government paying $3.00 per month.

OTHER BENEFITS:

Children on Social Security may draw benefits until age 22 if they remain in school or college.

There are increased benefits and advantages for those 72 and over.

A widow, if she wishes, may begin receiving benefits at age 60 instead of age 62.

You may now earn up to $1500., instead of $1200. and receive social security benefits without any deductions.

You don't have to be receiving Social Security to be eligible for Medicare.

Persons who are 65 now or who will be 65 before Jan. 1, 1966, can register for Medicare from Sept. to March 31, 1966. Others will have a later chance to register. Attention: March 31st is a deadline: Persons 65 or over must have registered by this date.

THE KERR*MILLS BILL:

The Kerr-Mills plan is a program already existing to supply health benefits for the elderly. This program is sponsored jointly by the state and federal government, and was strengthened and enlarged in the recent bill. All needy persons should apply for these benefits.

There are no minimum or maximum benefits. Help is based upon the need of the individual.

The program basically provides for:

1. inpatient hospital services
2. outpatient hospital services
3. laboratory and xray services
4. nursing home services

You should contact your Social Security Office for more information about this program.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE

Some 20 million Americans receiving Social Security checks now can figure how much they will get from increases in benefits voted by Congress and signed into law by President Johnson.

A person on Social Security rolls will get a check probably about mid-September, with a limp-sum payment of the amount of the increase since January 1. And his regular monthly check received in October, for September benefits, will be at the new rate which is about 7 per cent more than he has been receiving.

In the table that follows, old and new monthly rates are given for a retired worker of 65 or over and for a retired couple, both 65 or over, at various levels of earnings over working years. The increases will be proportionate for widows and others drawing benefits.

Average Monthly Earnings	Retired Worker's Benefits		Retired Couple's Benefits	
	Old	New	Old	New
$67 or less	$40.00	$44.00	$60.00	$66.00
$100	$59.00	$63.20	$88.50	$94.80
$150	$73.00	$78.20	$109.50	$117.30
$200	$84.00	$89.90	$126.00	$134.90
$250	$95.00	$101.70	$142.50	$152.60
$300	$105.00	$112.40	$157.50	$168.60
$350	$116.00	$124.20	$174.00	$186.30
$400	$127.00	$135.90	$190.50	$203.90

Note that the minimum increase is $4.00 a month and the maximum $13.40. A check for the amount of the increase for the first eight months of the year would run from $32 to $107.20.

All persons should stay in touch with the Social Security Office to learn more about this legislation and about future developments.

Compiled by:
The Decisions For Progress Committee

Mississippi

West Point, Clay County
Hog Farm -
John Buffington

Prairie, Miss
Sewing Cooperative ("Best")
also
Bob Beech
Self-Help Housing
Delta Ministry

Rolling Fork, Miss.
Bob Lutwheiler
% Sidney Alexander
(Cypress Knee Lamps)

Unita Blackwell
Mayersville,
MFDP Issaquena + Sharkey County

Louisiana

New Orleans - Matt Suarez

+

CORE

Southern Consumers Coop.

MEMORANDUM

From: H.L.Mitchell

In Re: Meeting with Tom S. Bavin, General Secretary of the International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers, and a suggested dues structure and program for agricultural workers.

On September 4, I met Tom S. Bavin whose headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. Bavin was enroute from South America and the West Indies and came to New Orleans to meet with me.

We had an opportunity to discuss the underlying reasons for the successful organization of agricultural workers in Western Europe into substantial self sustaining unions. Bavin was an organizer for the National Union of Agricultural Workers in England prior to his assignment to organize plantation workers in Asia and Africa under the auspices of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

By applying the same methods which had proven successful in England where the NUAW has 130,000 members, in a relatively short period of time he was able to build a nationwide union of rubber and other plantation workers in Malaya, which now had over 100,000 dues paying members. Other unions of plantation workers in India and in the new countries of Africa were also assisted in forming outstanding and effective organizations.

Bavin attributes his success among plantation workers in these former colonial countries of Asia and Africa to a sound dues structure which is based upon the ability of farm workers to pay, and an effective method for collection of membership dues on a voluntary basis, as well as upon a program of service to the membership of the unions.

Basic Reasons for Lack of Success of Farm Unions in USA

Bavin expressed the opinion that one of the factors in the lack of success in organizing farm workers in the United States may well be that in the past we have based organizing campaigns among such workers upon methods and programs which were successful in industry, trades and craft unions, but do not necessarily fit the needs of workers in agriculture. I would add that the recent experience of AFL-CIO in California demonstrates that a union of farm workers cannot be built into a self sustaining organization by simply putting several hundred thousand dollars into an organizing campaign.

Bavin pointed out that we are asking workers employed in American agriculture whose average wage is about $1,000 a year, to pay membership dues normally paid by industrial trade and craft union members whose earnings average $5,000 a year or more. Reports from the U.S. Department of Labor indicate that the average local union dues are $4.00 to $5.00 per month, with higher dues paid only by those whose earnings are much higher due to the highly skilled and better paid jobs they hold. Examination of these statistics would show that the average trade union member in the United States pays (1%) one per cent to (1½%) one and one-half per cent of his earnings for representation by a union. Actually, we are asking American farm workers to contribute as much as 5¢ out of each dollar they earn as union dues.

Dues Increase as Wages Rise

Further, it is pointed out that union dues based on a percentage of earnings by the

member contains a built in provision for increased dues as the members' wages are increased by union activity or other factors.

I have prepared a draft of a proposal for membership fees and dues for farm workers to be based on a percentage of gross earnings, which is attached to this memoranda.

A Voluntary Dues Collection Method

The second phase of the program for farm workers is a workable system for collecting union dues on a voluntary basis. This too is based on experience of agricultural workers union developed first in European countries and then applied to organizations formed among plantation workers in Africa and Asia.

This contemplates the organization of a regional, area or state wide union (Local Union) with all union funds collected, allocated and expended from the central headquarters. Branches or units of the union would be organized in each farming community where there are 100 or more potential union members. The branches or units would be united in a district organization which would elect a member to serve on the overall Executive Committee. In charge of each district would be a District organizer or representative who would help organize branches or units in each community. This man, in the beginning, would not necessarily have to be a full time employee of the union but one whose expenses incurred in union work would necessarily have to be paid from whatever resources are available to the regional union.

In each community, one or more dues collectors would be appointed to collect union dues on a weekly or monthly basis from members at the time when they are paid. Such collectors would be allowed 10 or 15 per cent of the total amount they collect for their services. It would be the duty of the district organizer to visit each community in his district and pick up all membership dues collected and remit the same to the central headquarters of the union.

Past Experience in USA

The above system of operation, including the voluntary collection of membership dues, was worked out in the Southern Tenant Farmers Union when it first started in 1934, and around which a membership of 50,000 was secured in three years. However, when the Southern Tenant Farmers Union became a part of the trade union movement (CIO in 1937) this system of operation was abandoned and an attempt was made to impose on the workers the union structure prevailing in industrial unions. It was then found that union members were able to pay higher dues only during World War II when the union could provide them with seasonal jobs in agricultural industries, such as canneries in New Jersey and other states.

Program for Farm Workers

The program for an agricultural or plantation workers union as outlined by Tom S. Bavin to improve wages and working conditions includes service to members such as the collection of unpaid wages from farm or plantation owners, collection of money for workers injured on jobs, legal advice to members on matters affecting their interests. This is the identical program first started by the Southern Tenant Farmers Union in 1934 and maintained by its successor, the National Agricultural Workers Union AFL-CIO to some extent up to the time of its merger with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N.A. in August of 1960.

Manpower and Resources for an Organizing Campaign

An organizing campaign based on the structure and methods outlined in this memoranda could be undertaken in any region, state or area selected, at a minimum cost for resources and manpower.

It is my belief that we can select any area where the former National Agricultural Workers Union has been organized and within a period of three years build self sustaining unions of farm workers and allied agricultural industrial workers. Therefore, I would recommend that programs be carried on in Arkansas, California or Louisiana.

It would be necessary to have one full time organizer who had had experience in organizing farm workers assigned to the area or areas selected. The organizer would spearhead the organizing drive, direct and supervise part time district organizers. Part time organizers should be selected for each district where there are 1,000 or more full time resident farm workers who are potential members of the union. Part time organizers should be paid only actual expenses for use of their cars, gas and oil in the beginning. However, they should be told that if they succeeded in organizing a majority of the workers in their district, they would then be in line for jobs as district representatives of the union. With the help of the organizer assigned to the region, area or state, the district organizers would begin forming branches or units in each community where there are 100 or more farm workers.

As branches or units are formed, dues collectors working for a percentage of gross collections would be selected, and the district organizer visit each man as often as may be necessary to pick up dues collections.

The direct organizational costs involved would be approximately $25,000 per year for each area where campaigns were undertaken. This would include salary, per diem and travel expenses of a full time international union organizer at the usual rate. Payment of expenses for 3 to 5 district organizers on a part time basis would cost about $10,000 per year.

The area where an organizing campaign is to be undertaken should be restricted to a size that three to five men can cover fully.

In the South, men with experience in organizing farm workers can be secured as part time district organizers for expenses of $35 to $50 per week. In California, similar men with experience would also be available at $50 to $75 per week.

Other expenses to be incurred in such a campaign would be in printing of special membership books, dues stamps and leaflets, and organizational aids. The services of an attorney would be required in each region, area or state where an organizing program was undertaken. On the basis of past experience, I am confident that at least one lawyer can be found in each area who, for a small monthly retainer, will give advice to organizers of farm workers and who will work on collection of wages due farm workers and personal injury cases referred to him on the usual percentage basis. Such attorneys would have to understand that they are employed by and for farm workers and not by the international union or AFL-CIO.

Workers who are solicited for membership in the union must be persuaded to join on the basis of services they can secure now and not be led to expect that wages and working conditions will be improved over night and that other problems can be solved simply by joining the union. No strikes should be called, authorized or permitted while the union is in process of being organized in an area selected.

Draft

Membership Fees and Dues

Section 1. Initiation fee - maximum and minimum. The Union shall not charge less than the minimum international initiation fee of $1.00 nor more than one and one-half per cent of the earnings of the applicant during the past month in which he or she has been employed.

The minimum international initiation fee shall be paid in full at the time of application; however, membership shall commence from the date of payment of the first month's membership dues.

Section 2. The monthly dues of this union shall be based on a percentage of not less than one per cent (1%) of the gross earnings of each member during the current month for which dues are paid.

Workers employed on farms and in allied industries who are not covered by a union contract fixing wages and other conditions of employment, shall pay the minimum dues of one per cent (1%) of their wages earned during the past month in such employment. (In the absence of records containing proof of earning, the prevailing wage reported by government agencies for the crop or area shall be accepted as the standard for payment of dues for the month).

Workers employed in agricultural and allied industries whose wages and working conditions are fixed by union contract shall pay one and one-half per cent (1½%) of the gross earnings during the current month as membership dues.

Box 9159

Metairie, La 70005

Tel. New Orleans 833-0275

H. L. Mitchell

Frank Lapeyrolerie

Tel (504) 536-3498

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

ST. HELENA ISLAND

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

PWL
DA
AU

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

BEAUFORT, S. C., 524-4337
AREA CODE 803

April 22, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Souther Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Clifford Boyd and Mr. Bryant are back from Washington. I talked with Mr. Boyd on the phone yesterday in Savannah and he was to call back to Washington today at 10:00 o'clock to find out whether or not they have a boat. I very much appreciate the work and time that you have out into this and I hope that the results will be right.

There is to be a meeting of the entire island on Thursday at which time Boyd and Bryant will report on their trip to Washington.

The expense for two round trip tickets from Savannah to Washington was $146. 30. A check should be made out to Penn Community Services, Inc. I am not sure what our share of the expense was yet, but figure it to be somewhere above $100.

Next time you are down this way, plan to make a trip to Daufuskie.

Sincerely yours,

Everett Gill, III (F.On)

Everett Gill III
Program Director

EG:fm

ALABAMA

SNCC

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
31½ Franklin Street
SELMA, ALABAMA

PHONE: 872-1426 872-4801

Ruth - Address Please

April 25, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N W
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Al Ulmer:

Hust a short note to thank you for your invitation. However, we are up to our necks in work, and will be tied up the first weeks in May especially after the May 3rd election.

Thanks again,

Sincerely,

Tina Harris

Tina Harris
for the Alabama Project

AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS

National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office
78 MARIETTA STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • AREA CODE 404 – 688-8778

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Arthur Q. Funn
Legal Counsel

April 28, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

We are most grateful for your participation in the Citizen Action Assembly on Health and Welfare Services for Children. Your being a panel member for the session on Day Care and Child Welfare made that session the most exciting and stimulating one of the day. Furthermore, I am sure that Workshop D owes much of its success to you. — Sounds as tho' I'm prejudiced!

After comparing various figures from the Assembly, we feel that the goals set for the Assembly itself were achieved and, hence, that the Assembly was a success. Approximately 245 people registered and/or attended the Assembly. Subtracting those people who were neither speakers nor consultants, a third of the remaining participants were from outside of Atlanta and represented 26 counties. Furthermore, representatives attended from 47 health and welfare agencies and from 59 civic and social organizations.

Copies of the presentations and sessions will be available after the Assembly tapes are transcribed by the National Urban League office in New York. Copies of Mr. Pete Page's speech and additional copies of the materials are available now.

I am very much interested in knowing your reaction to the enclosed Assembly Resolutions and Recommendations, and suggestions that you may have for future action.

Again, thank you for your cooperation in making the Citizen Action Assembly a success. We look forward to keeping in touch with you as plans for further action are developed.

Most sincerely,

Revelle

Revelle Pergament
Assembly Coordinator

Affiliated with National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference on Social Welfare
Contributions to the National Urban League are tax deductible

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

PA

AN

April 28, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thank you for your letter of April 26. I am delighted to hear that EDA is going to explore the possibility of providing a means of transportation for the people of Danfauskie Island. I hope that something positive materializes.

My best to John Wheeler and Paul Anthony.

Sincerely,

Jay

Jay Janis
Special Assistant

Jac 1

BMC

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON FOOD AND FIBER

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1321 H ST. N.W.,
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506
Dennis Avery
Telephone: 386-4471
November 10, 1966

PRESIDENT'S FOOD AND FIBER COMMISSION
GETS FARM PROPOSALS AT ATLANTA PUBLIC HEARING:

Concern over the standards of living and job opportunities for rural people, and proposals to redistribute tobacco allotments were highlights of the public hearing conducted yesterday in Atlanta, Georgia, by the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber.

The problems of rural poverty and limited social and economic opportunities were documented by such organizations as the North Carolina State Grange and the Southern Regional Council.

The proposals to redistribute tobacco allotments came from a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People -- who said Negroes have been denied their fair share of the allotments -- and from Dr. William Toussaint, North Carolina State University economist, who said the advent of tobacco harvesting and curing machinery would drastically reduce the amount of labor needed to produce tobacco, and would make larger acreages more economical.

"Our greatest need is to develop the human resources in rural America," said Paul Anthony, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council. Mr. Anthony said the U. S. should slow down -- and perhaps ultimately reverse -- the migration of rural people to the cities. He said regional planning would be needed to develop more jobs in rural areas, through industrial expansion, development of recreation facilities, promotion of arts and crafts, and reevaluation of the small farmers' role in our economy. Mr. Anthony said minority groups -- especially Negroes, Indians and Mexicans -- must get particular attention in development plans.

George Esser, Jr., Executive Director of the North Carolina Fund, said the U. S. must have a rural policy rather than a farm policy. He pointed out that one-fourth of our rural population still lives in poverty. In 1960 he said, the median education level in rural North Carolina was eight years; one-fifth of the houses were heated with wood, and one-third had no inside toilet.

Mr. Esser said we could make the present poverty programs more effective by trying harder to reach out to the people who need help -- on a door-to-door basis, if necessary; using a comprehensive approach (enrolling a person in a training program often means losing a tenant farm, or need to arrange child care)

Karen - did you see?

Rem

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 10, 1966

and making sure that programs are not too small to meet the tremendous need. Mr. Esser recommended a major program to improve rural housing, concentrating new housing at decentralized "growth points." He stressed the need for better education, noting the potential of educational television and a rural teachers corps. "We must also achieve effective community action in rural areas, and solve the problem of discrimination which shuts Negroes out of job housing and education opportunities," he said.

Billie Fleming, farmer and businessman from Manning, South Carolina, spoke for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He pointed out that Negro farmers face particular problems in getting credit and crop allotments, and in marketing their crops. Mr. Fleming said the majority of Negro farmers find it impossible to get the credit they need to properly operate or expand their farms into efficient units. He charged that both private lenders and Federal agencies look on the Negro as "unworthy" of sizeable loans and thus deny him one of the important tools of modern farming. He cited an example of a responsible and capable Negro farmer who could not get a Farmer's Home Administration loan to rebuild a burned down house, while the same FHA office was loaning $50,000 to build an all-white country club. Mr. Fleming protested the unequal distribution of acreage allotments. He said a survey of his home country revealed that most of the tobacco allotments of less than two acres belonged to Negroes while practically all of the 5-6 acre allotments belonged to whites. He also complained of discrimination against Negroes at tobacco sales, both in lower prices and in getting floor space to display their crops. Mr. Fleming called for a complete revamping of USDA's Farmers Home Administration to eliminate discrimination; redistribution of tobacco acreage allotments among all farmers on the basis of number of acres owned; and improved systems for grading and marketing tobacco and cotton.

Leonidas James, Field Representative for the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, charged that U. S. Department of Agriculture policies have favored the large farmer over the small farmer, and that the small Negro farmer has suffered most because he has the additional burden of racial discrimination. Mr. James recommended an Office of Economic Opportunity coordinating committee to channel aid, information, and technical assistance to low-income Negro farmers from all Federal agencies. He also suggested retraining programs for seasonal farm workers -- with pay -- during their unemployed season; a massive program to eliminate illiteracy and train the rural unemployed and underemployed; and special programs to help rural people buy or build adequate homes. He pointed out that Negro farmers are not now getting into the expanding types of agriculture in the South, such as livestock, dairy, poultry and truck crops. In 1959, he said, only 3,000 Negro farmers in the South had more than $10,000 in gross farm sales, while 130,000 sold less than $5,000 worth of crops.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 10, 1966

F. H. Heidelberg, Executive Vice President of Uplands Cotton Growers, said Western cotton producers are using subsidized Federal water to produce cotton which is already in surplus. Mr. Heidelberg said reclamation water was delivered to cotton producers in the Central Valley of California in 1962 for $1.50 to $3.50 per acre-foot, when the cost of State water was estimated at $20 per acre-foot. This "ridiculously low rate" for Federal water is only part of the taxpayer's regional subsidy for the West, he said. In addition, the landowners benefit from "windfall" increases in the value of their land of as much as $700 per acre. Irrigators also get up to 50 years to repay the costs of constructing and maintaining the irrigation system interest-free, with no repayments at all for ten years. If an irrigator owns 100 acres, with a capital investment of $350 an acre, the interest cost to the government over a 50-year period is about $3,500. Mr. Heidelberg recommended amendments to water legislation prohibiting use of reclamation water for producing crops in surplus.

Carroll Lamb, of the Florida State Department of Agriculture, focused on the problems of getting seasonal farm labor for such crops as sugar cane, fruits, and vegetables. He said if the weather remains good, Florida will need 10,000 more seasonal workers this year than were available last year. The situation will be particularly serious in the citrus and vegetable industries. Mr. Lamb said the loss of foreign labor and the application of minimum wages to agriculture are forcing farm labor costs up sharply, and mechanization may be the Florida farmer's only effective answer.

Representing the North Carolina State Grange, Arthur Lawrence said that progress in agriculture has meant fewer farmers and farm workers, fewer and larger farms, and increased specialization. He said the very process of growth that forces labor to shift from farms to nonfarm jobs dampens farm prices. Mr. Lawrence said the Grange feels future farm policies must take two approaches. First, we must help farm people to move into nonfarm occupations or to retire. Second, we must help those farmers with realistic opportunities in farming to become fully efficient operators. For cotton and tobacco, he said we may need to allow more transfers of allotments in the future, although the Grange is not yet recommending this.

Ned Hamil, of the Georgia Farm Bureau, said chicken is now the consumer's best meat buy -- but that broiler growers are not able to get profitable returns for their capital and labor. He said broiler growers are selling their crops for 1940 prices, but have to live in 1966. A grower producing 40,000 birds a year has a full-time job on his hands, he pointed out, but that size operation nets him only $1,700 to $2,300 in income. He recommended group action by broiler growers to strengthen their bargaining position.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 10, 1966

Maynard Layman, farm editor of the Decatur Daily, Decatur, Alabama, said the average age of farmers in his county is 56 years, and that a young man going into the cotton business would need $150,000 worth of land and $50,000 worth of equipment to get an efficient cotton farm. Under such conditions, Mr. Layman said, it is impossible for young men to get into commercial farming, and the shorter hours and benefits offered by industry make off-farm jobs more attractive anyway. Mr. Layman cited the case of two of his neighbors. "One has 800 acres of land and the equipment it takes to farm this land. The other works in industry and has no investment save his hands and his mind. One has long hours and must gamble on the sun and moisture. One has a 40-hour week and overtime. I have watched them for years, and their take-home pay is about equal."

Dr. Vivian Henderson, economist and President of Clark College in Atlanta, said many rural people are currently faced with two equally unattractive choices: They can stay in rural areas, eke out subsistence on less-than-marginal farms and live is destitution and poverty. Or they can migrate to urban areas and suffer the same fate in the slums and ghettoes of the cities. Dr. Henderson pointed out that for every 1,000 acres of cotton that shift to chemical weed killers and mechanical harvesters, a "surplus" of 50 rural families is created. The problem in the Southeast is aggravated, he said, by Federal cotton programs which limit cotton production, and by increasing cotton production in the Southwest and West. Within ten years, he predicted 300,000 more families will be pushed out of farming in the Southeast, and mechanization of the tobacco industry will wipe out hundreds of thousands of small tobacco farmers, mainly in Virginia and the Carolinas. Dr. Henderson said one of the reasons for the plight of Negro farmers has been the inferior service they get from the Federal-State Extension Service. White farmers were urged to diversify, trained in new technology, and helped to get more acres, while Negro farmers were ignored. As a result, he said, more than 90 percent of the Negro commercial farmers today earn most of their income from the traditional row crops -- cotton, tobacco and peanuts -- exactly where the pressure from mechanization is greatest.

D. W. Brooks, General Manager of the Cotton Producers Association, cited the efficiency of the broiler industry and opposed government controls or supports. "We feel the industry has the responsibility of making its own adjustments to bring price at least in line with the cost of production and give some reasonable returns to the producers." Mr. Brooks pointed out that broiler producers used to need 14 weeks and ten pounds of feed to grow a 3-pound broiler, now do the job in 7 weeks with 6 pounds of feed. Prices to the grower today are about one-third what they were 15 years ago, he said. He said the U. S. government should work toward freer world trade. Efficient U. S. broiler producers have been shut out of European markets by high Common Market tariffs and Danish export subsidies, he said, and Japanese poultry tariffs were doubled when Cotton Producers Association began to open up that market three years ago.

He suggested that U. S. farmers could improve their position through joint ownership of large, efficient farm business institutions which can carry on research and offer the products farmers need to increase productivity. However, he said, these businesses should not get government support, because they must be actually and fully controlled by the farmers themselves.

The Executive Editor of the Progressive Farmer, Alexander Nunn, said the Southeast can compete with other cotton-growing areas if given a fair chance and enough time. He cited the current skip-row regulations as an example of the disadvantages under which Southeastern cotton growers are currently operating. The two skip-row patterns -- 2 - 1, practiced in the Southeast, and 4 - 4, used in some other areas, show about the same yield increases. However, the 2- 1 pattern is now penalized by ASCS, while the 4 - 4 pattern is not. He said that if all skip-row regulations were dropped it would improve quality -- but if they are not, all areas should be treated equally. Mr. Nunn criticized the present micronaire regulations because they "have turned out to be almost all penalty and no premium." Penalties run as high as $15 a bale, while the top premium is only $1 a bale.

He also said the U. S. should adopt automatic sampling of cotton bales, to provide a better looking cotton bale, and to prevent the loss to farmers of the "city crop" -- the cotton taken from the bales as samples, and later rebaled and sold by the middle man. Mr. Nunn said the size of the "city crop" has increased 350 percent since 1949, and last year totaled nearly 200,000 bales. Mexico, Egypt and Russia have all developed automatic sampling, he said, and the U. S. would have done so long ago without the lure of the "city crop."

John D. Palmer, President of Tobacco Associates, recommended that the U. S. tobacco industry adopt acreage-poundage quotas for all major types of tobacco and mechanize its harvesting and curing as quickly as possible to cut costs and discourage foreign competition. He also spoke in favor of expanding our nonstrategic trade with Communist Eastern Europe, and for reserve stocks of tobacco to meet marketing opportunities.

Mr. Palmer said acreage-poundage quotas for flue-cured tobacco have improved the quality of the crop, raised market prices, and brought supply in line with demand -- and should therefore be adopted for other tobacco types. He also warned that the rising price of U. S. tobacco had encouraged foreign competition, and urged a crash program to mechanize harvesting and curing. This would substantially cut U. S. production costs and improve our competitive position.

Mr. Palmer said one market that is largely untapped today is in Communist Eastern Europe, and he asked for trade agreements that would expand our trade with these countries and build "constructive channels" of trade.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 10, 1966

He noted that the current embargoes on Rhodesian tobacco and the early freeze in Canada had created sudden marketing opportunities for U. S. tobacco this year, and said that if strict acreage-poundage quotas cut our surplus stocks, we should provide a working reserve -- perhaps equal to one-third of annual disappearance.

Dr. William Toussaint, Professor of Agricultural Economics at North Carolina State University, said rising labor costs and the advent of mechanical tobacco harvesters will force "drastic changes" in present tobacco allotments. He said present allotments are simply too small to support the new machinery, and the cost advantages will be too great to preserve the present system.

Dr. Toussaint said one flue-cured harvester now in field trials will cut production costs by 10 cents a pound -- but will cost more than $6,000, and will need 20 to 30 acres to be economical. He pointed out that less than 2 percent of North Carolina's tobacco allotments are now more than 20 acres, and more than half of the State's allotments are less than 3 acres.

To speed consolidation of allotments, and increase the U. S. tobacco industry's efficiency, he suggested the program should permit more and long leasing of allotments, sale of allotments within counties, and perhaps sale of allotments across county lines on a gradual basis. Since the allotments are often worth more than the land to which they attach, he said some special arrangements may be needed to help medium-sized farmers enlarge their operations to an adequate size, and to make sure that lenders who hold mortgages on tobacco-allotment land are informed of allotment sales.

Charles Sayre, President of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, reviewed the current cotton situation, and said the U. S. must decide whether to maintain raw cotton as a vigorous and efficient industry, or to ease it into economic atrophy. He said one alternative was to push the market price down and down in an attempt to push resources around the world out of cotton, and using low prices to compete with manmade fibers. Another is to maintain price supports at reasonable levels with returns to growers comparable to those they could earn elsewhere.

* * * * * * *

GSA DC 67-8066

January 3, 1967

Mr. B. F. Ihlenfeldt, Administrator
The Cooperative League of the USA
59 East Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Churck:

Thank you for the notebook and the new buying club pamphlet. If possible, I would like to get 50 copies of the buying club pamphlet and 25 notebooks. Also, I'm looking for a "good" film strip on credit unions. If you know of one, could you send me two copies of it?

Bill me for all this or give it to us for Christmas.

Best wishes for a good New Year.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

January 3, 1967

Mrs. Deborah M. Coles
Aaron E. Norman Fund, Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Coles:

For the past several months I have been working with a group of ladies in Huntsville, Alabama, called the Sisters of Concern Club (SOCC). The members of SOCC are domestic workers and SOCC is, if you look close enough, a union, though nobody says that too loud.

My work with the Sisters has been to help organize a credit union using SOCC as the "Common bond" requirement. It appears that the Federal Bureau of Credit Unions will soon issue them a charter.

SOCC has some good possibilities. They have already had some solid gains. They need money.

Can you help?

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Enclosed: Sort of a proposal.

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

January 3, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the consumer's guide from the Department of Agriculture. I find it most informative and in language that is understandable to all.

I think two dozen copies would be adequate for our use--not that I need them now, but I woujld like to have them on hand in case I need them in a hurry.

Very truly yours,

Pat

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director

PBM:lr

January 3, 1967

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

In the summer of 1965 the Southern Regional Council sent letters to recently returned Peace Corps Volunteers asking if they were interested in working with community organizations in low-income areas in Atlanta, and other parts of the South.

Miss Joyce Aasen came to Atlanta in response to this request and has, over the past year, worked with the Vine City Improvement Association and the Vine City Candle Cooperative. Her work with these organizations was done conscientiously. More importantly, her sensitivity to the problems of the people involved in these groups has left a lasting impression on all those associated with her during this time.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project

AU:rh

The COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the USA

a national federation of cooperatives

Jerry Voorhis, president and executive director

Chicago, Illinois

January 5, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

We are sending fifty copies of the buying club manual and twenty-five copies of the reference manual on cooperatives.

We are referring your request for a film strip on credit unions to Bob Dolan at Madison. You will hear directly from him.

There will be no charges for these materials.

Sincerely,

Chuck

B. F. Ihlenfeldt, Administrator
Economic Opportunity Program

BFI:arm

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

GENERAL OFFICES: 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605 *312-922-0667*

***Harold Hamil**, chairman of the board* • ***Bowman Doss**, vice president-vice chairman*

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1012 14th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20005 *202-628-8765*

January 10, 1967

Mr. Robert Gahtan
The Movement Cooperative of Boston
11 Grove Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

Dear Mr. Gahtan:

Thank you for your letter asking for the report I did in March of last year on co-ops. I am sending you, also, a draft copy of a proposal recently made to Ford Foundation for program that could meet some of the needs the report outlines.

In the way of an explanation, many people thought the report negative. That was not my intent. I simply wanted to say that co-ops can't be used to solve <u>all</u> the economic problems of poor southerners. They can be used as a tool and unfortunately they can also fail.

Good luck in your work. Your outline sounds good.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

January 2, 1967

S.C.R.C.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Abbott Hoffmann of Liberty House, New York, and Ellen Maslow of the Poor People's Corporation have suggested that we obtain from you the Al Ulmer report.

I am enclosing some material to give you a feeling of our approach and resources.

We hope that you will find it convenient to make this document available to us.

Looking forward to an early reply,

R. Gahtan

Robert Gahtan
The Movement Cooperative of Boston
11 GROVE ST.
BOSTON, MASS 02114

RG:lg

Enclosure

THE BOSTON MOVEMENT COOPERATIVE

The Boston Movement Cooperative (BMC) is being formed in response to the limited successes which Civil Rights, Peace and other politically progressive organizations have had in meeting the challenge of war, racism and poverty.

Enough time and energy has been spent in implementing the tactics of:

Boycotts	Non-Violence
Civil Disobedience	Organized Self Defense
Civil Rights Bills	Participatory Democracy
Community Organizing	Pickets
Electing Candidates	Refusal to pay taxes
Freedom Schools	Refusal to serve in the draft
Marches	Strikes
Jsil-ins	Voter Registration

that it is now possible to forsee that these concepts and tactics either singly or in concert, are not capable of realizing the goals of progressive movements.

The most basic reason for movement ineffectiveness is lack of economic power. As a matter of fact, it might be argued that the vast sums which have been paid out to Southern jails, airlines and telephone companies have contributed more to the strength of the establishment than to fulfilling Movement objectives. Lack of liquid assets earmarked for investment, land, housing, and factories has prevented the Movement from bringing about structural changes. We have not had the economic power to offer workers more than an inadequate or haphazard wage. The consequences of this has been that the bulk of movement money is going back into a system which needs war and which is more dedicated to profits than people. Furthermore, the workers (except for a very few) have found it neccessary to drop out of fulltime Movement activity and go to work.

Working a nine to five job in the Establishment sector supports the Power Structure in five different ways:

(1) The product or service created serves the goals of the Power Structure. One can clearly see this in the jobs available in the defense sector. In the "war on poverty" or "welfare" sector one also sees that these token programs are aimed at containment rather than fullfillment.

(2) The profit which is made by the employer from the employee's labor is in turn reinvested for the employer's benefit.

(3) The earnings spent in consumption yields profits to the seller who utilizes this increment to further expand the Establishment.

(4) Money going out in taxes directly feeds the Power Structure at National, state, and municipal levels.

(5) Whatever moneys are left over and saved go to savings banks, insurance companies, and the like which are in turn a vital segment of the Establishment.

Our refusal to invest or to see money as an effective weapon leading to ownership of the means of production has deprived us of a powerful legal (and nonviolent) weapon.

It is the goal of the BMC to secure funds and credit so as to provide jobs and wealth and organized economic power for its members.

It is the ultimate goal of the BMC to transform the profit-directed economic machinery of the United States (which is largely responsive to the desires of a very small group of privileged persons) to a democratic cooperative economic system which will be responsive to the human and material needs of its members.

ORGANIZATIONAL (interim)

Annual membership in the B.M.C. will cost five dollars.

Each member will have one vote.

There will be no voting by proxy.

Until such time as:
(1) The BMC will have raised ten thousand dollars OR
(2) The BMC will have fifty members OR
(3) January 1, 1967 will have been reached OR
(4) A majority of the members vote otherwise,

Robert Gahtan of 11 Grove St. Boston, Mass. 02114 will be the manager of the cooperative and will not be recompensed for his services or for expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties.

The manager is authorized to sell non-interest bearing savings certificates (bonds).

Bond holders do not have voting privileges, unless they become members of the BMC.

The books will be open to member scrutiny at all times.

Money raised will be kept in a savings bank (or other safe institution)

Until such time as a constitution is drafted and passed, and officers are elected, the manager is not permitted to invest or use the funds without the approval of 3/4 of the membership and has the right of veto over any BMC investment or expenditure.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____

_____

Tel. _____

This card certifies that:

_____
(signature)
is a member of the Boston Movement Cooperative and has paid $5.00 annual dues.

_____
date BMC Manager

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

December 21, 1966

Dear B.M.C. Member:

The fifth meeting was held on Sunday, December 11th, at 11 A.M. at 11 Grove Street. Eight people were present. It was generally felt that the time had come to start addressing other organizations in the area. It is also felt that B.M.C. meetings were so decision oriented that there was little time for general discussion. To remedy this problem, J. Powers is instituting the B.M.C. Forum.

THE B.M.C. WILL HOLD A PARTY FOR MEMBERS AND FRIENDS ON JANUARY 14th AT 8 P.M. AT THE HOME OF MR. & MRS. HEIN.

Current Status: We now have 28 members, $194.29 and approximately $40.00 worth of PPC goods or money.

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 28th, AT 8:00 P.M., AT 11 GROVE STREET.

Meeting Agenda:

(1) Anything that you would like to bring up that you have thought about.
(2) Discussion of the final draft of the constitution and the mechanics for ratification or of a one month extension of current interim organizational agreement.
(3) Discussion as to polling membership for $100.00 order of PPC goods.
(4) Discussion of strategy and implementation for the recruitment of community liason people.
(5) Report on all thirteen projects listed on the accompanying Project Sheet.
(6) Report on the committees, as listed on Committee Sheet.
(7) Discussion as to setting up a date for elections and a mechanism for them.
(8) Discussion of pharmaceutical cooperative.
(9) Discussion of group trip to cooperative supermarket in Fitchburgh.

If time allows, I would like to report on my recent trip to New York during which I spoke to John Lewis, Abbot Hoffman of Liberty House, Mr. Bolden who is on the board of directors of PPC, John Hyman of the New York foundation, and Donald Martin of the United Housing Foundation.

Cordially yours in the struggle to realize the ultimate goal of the B.M.C. to transform the profit-directed economic machinery of the United States to a democratic cooperative economic system which will be responsive to the human and material needs of its members,

R. Gaitan

RG:lsg

January 10, 1967

Band
3009 Sixteenth Street
San Francisco, California 94103

Dear Sirs:

Please send us 20 home-study packets of your consumer counseling services. Also, I would appreciate having 500 of each of the "Advisor Leaflets"; consumer credit, installment loans, furniture, etc.

Your work is by far the best I have found in consumer education for low-income people.

Please bill us.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

AU:rh

January 10, 1967

Mr. Thomas W. Wahman
Assistant Director
New York Foundation
4 West 58th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Mr. Wahman:

Thank you for your letter concerning the Freedom Quilting Bee proposal. What I was doing was passing along a request for funds by a group I think highly of. If you all can give $7,500 for a full-time manager of this co-op or if you could give a part of this amount it would be money well spent. However, I know nothing about foundations, I don't even know how much money you all have stashed away up there.

My best to John Heyman.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

NEW YORK FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED 1909
4 WEST 58TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019

January 3, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

My apologies to you for not answering your November 29 letter sooner. John Heyman and I both read the proposal to Ford and the letter from Reverend Francis Walter concerning the Freedom Quilting Bee. I guess we both thought the communication was basically for our information.

Now in going back over the covering letter, I notice your statement---"I recommend your consideration of this proposal" (Freedom Quilting Bee). Is this addressed to the New York Foundation? If so, are you applying to us for the full $7,500?

Again, my regrets for this long delay.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas W. Wahman

Thomas W. Wahman
Assistant Director

ES

~~AU~~

510 Depot Street
Greensboro, Alabama
January 16, 1967

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street SE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am writing in concern with some inancial help from your organization.

I understand that your organization give financial aid to Negroes to help them in certain projects and programs. We here in Greensboro have been trying to get a bakery started. We have raised amongourselves approximately $700.00.

If you can give us a grant please let me know.

Very truly yours,

John Reynolds

John Reynolds, SCLS

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

NSA101 DEC309 1967 JAN 16 PM 3 48

DE WA021 GOVT PD 12 EXTRA=WASHINGTON DC 16 NFT=
REV A J MCKNIGHT, SOUTHERN CONSUMERS COOPERATIVE=
POB 3005 LAFAYETTE LA=

WE ARE PLEASED TO ADVISE YOU THAT YOU ARE SCHEDULED TO APPEAR FOR DIRECT TESTIMONY AT THE HEARING OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RURAL POVERTY IN MEMPHIS TENNESSEE AT THE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE, 167 NORTH MAIN STREET, ROOM 936, ON FEB. 2 AT 6:00 P.M. THE AGENDA ALLOWS 30 MINUTES FOR YOUR TESTIMONY. WE REQUEST THAT YOU SUMMARIZE YOUR STATEMENT IN A 15 MINUTE ORAL PRESENTATION, LEAVING 15 MINUTES FOR QUESTIONS BY THE COMMISSION. WE ALSO REQUEST THAT YOU PREPARE A WRITTEN STATEMENT TO BE SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD. A ONE PAGE SUMMARY WHICH WE WOULD REPRODUCE FOR THE PRESS WOULD ALSO BE USEFUL. YOUR STATEMENT WILL NOT BE RELEASED UNTIL THE DAY OF YOUR TESTIMONY. KINDLY MAKE YOUR OWN TRAVEL AND LODGING ARRANGEMENTS=

GEORGE M STEPHENS NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON RURAL POVERTY
1634 EYE STREET, N.W. ROOM 501 WASHINGTON, D.C.
PHONE 202-DU-2-6532.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

January 17, 1967

Mr. James T. Coats
Regional Director
Bureau of Federal Credit Unions
Room 404
50 Seventh Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Dear Mr. Coats:

Enclosed is a copy of the by-laws of the Alabama Council on Human Relations. Would you give me your opinion as to the acceptability of a local council, such as the East Alabama Council on Human Relations in Auburn, Alabama, as the sponsor of a federal credit union charter? Would a local council provide the necessary common bond?

Thank you for your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl. 1

January 17, 1967

Mr. Robert Valder
Associate Director
Alabama Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 1310
Auburn, Alabama 36830

Dear Bob:

This is a thank you letter. Thank you Bob. Thank you Jan. I had a nice time staying at your house and eating yours and that other man's food.

I am returning to Selma Thursday and plan to stay for awhile. I am coming without my Ford. It's partially demolished. No one was hurt -- it was the other guy's fault.

Hope to see you soon.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC.
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023
AREA CODE 212 • SUSQUEHANNA 7-2714

MAYOR JOHN V. LINDSAY
Chairman, Sponsors Committee

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Chairman, Sponsors Committee, 1946-1962

MRS. ALICE K. POLLITZER
Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors

ABRAHAM P. KANNER
Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

January 17, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Let me take a moment to introduce myself as the recently appointed Field Representative of the Encampment For Citizenship. Prior to assuming this position, I was a staff member of the Chicago Commission On Human Relations.

The enclosed tabloid will give some information about our summer 1967 Program. In addition I am enclosing a synopsis of a report funded by the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity and prepared by the Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University.

I will be in Atlanta on January 30, 31 and part of February 1. Would it be possible for you to call a meeting of social agency representatives in the Atlanta area, and if possible, the surrounding communities? Hopefully, these agencies will be able to recommend possible participants to us. Such groups as local settlement houses, American Friends Service, A.J.C. schools (both colleges and high schools), NAACP, Urban League, would be desirable.

I realize this may serve as an imposition, however my time will be short and this has proven to be the most efficient means of reaching agency personnel.

If such an arrangement is possible, could you write and let me know. I hope to arrange a separate meeting with representatives of the local Community Action Program.

I sincerely appreciate any help you can give me and look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,
Jerome Miller
Jerome Miller, Field Representative

JM:ls

NON-PROFIT, NON-SECTARIAN, NON-PARTISAN; FOUNDED IN 1946 BY ALGERNON D. BLACK AND THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION.

"This venture with which the name of Eleanor Roosevelt has been so closely associated has made a splendid contribution in citizenship education and in the training of young people."
—President Lyndon B. Johnson

"The Encampment for Citizenship . . . has established in the hearts and minds of thousands of young people enduring adherence to fundamental democratic principles.

"The Encampments have done much to build citizens, not only of this country, but of other countries of the world, and this achievement cannot be underestimated. They have been a distillation of democracy, and their work in carrying the cause of freedom to the young will gain increasing numbers of friends as time passes."
—Mayor John V. Lindsay

Liberty House Shop
221 Xenia Ave.
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Jan. 19, 1967

Dear Unazee Hargrove,

I have just been speaking with Mary Brigid Niland of the Grail, who has referred me to you for assistance. I am running a small shop in Yellow Springs, Ohio, as an outlet for what I call "Worthy Cause Products."

I have things from the Liberty House Co-ops in Jackson, and would like to get other civil rights-oriented products. Mary indicated that you were in a position to know of many of these.

So I am writing to ask that you refer me to any groups or individuals you know of, (in the South or elsewhere) who have a product to sell. I won't bother to go into a lengthy description of what I mean by "worthy causes," but I'll assume you can see pretty much what I mean.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Steve Rogers

SOUTHERN CONSUMERS'

COOPERATIVE, INC.

425 GENERAL MOUTON STREET · LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70501
P. O. BOX 3005 · PHONE 232-1126

February 23, 1967

Mr. Steve Keyes
Liberty House Shop
221 Xenia Ave.
Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387

Dear Mr. Keyes:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 19th and for your offer to to get in touch with groups who have things to sell for "worthy causes". Naturally, I am thrilled to hear you are pushing Liberty House Products. I think of all the groups in the South they deserve the most help. I'm sure Mr. Morris is thrilled with your help. He would be in touch with most of the groups in Mississippi.

Alabama has a number of small handi-craft co-ops which are trying to get a market. Most of the groups are called Freedom Quilting Bee groups and was initiated by the Selma Inter-religious Projects. Could you please write to them and offer your help and ask them to send some information directly to you. Their address:

The Alabama Council of Human Relations, Inc.
Freedom Quilting Bee Fund
P.O. Box 1310'
Auburn, Alabama 36830

They have quilts -- $25.00 -- $20.00 and $12.00
Sunbonnets - $3.00 each
Pot Holders -- $1.00

Perhaps while we are still on the Alabama group I might suggest one other possiblity which your shop might be interested in. There is a most interesting film called "Lay My Burden Down" which continues to stir interest and needs of the South. It can be rented from: N.E.T. Film Services
c/0 Mr. James Cole
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

This may serve as a means of getting more people in Yellow Springs interested in your shop. Whatever its' worth, I pass the information on to you. Thanks.

In Georgia there are a number of quilting Co-ops which plan to go into other handi-crafts. I am sending your letter and a copy of this letter to Mr. Al Ulmer of Southern Regional Council. Al is very familiar with many groups in Ga. and South Carolina. I'm sure he will be in touch with you. I will have our Bakery send you some information right away.

Sincerely, Una Mae Hargrave

TO: All State Council Directors

January 19, 1967

Mr. Elijah Coleman, Acting Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Elizah:

Enclosed are ten brochures describing the Freedom Quilting Bee. I thought that you all could perhaps make these available to your local councils. I highly recommend the organization and their products.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

January 19, 1967

Mr. Joseph M. Hendricks
Dean of Men
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia

Dear Joe:

We'll try and get there early enough to eat your food. Robin suggests we begin fasting now. Susan will speak eloquently on urban affairs tying all relevant issues into a big gloomy bundle. Myself, I tear away the debris and nonsense and expose the raw nerve of the problem of rural poverty and the challenge of community organization. Afterwards, we will entertain questions.

Are you Dean of all men? Pretty pushy title I say.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer
Director of <u>all</u> Community
Organizations

AU:rh

MERCER UNIVERSITY

MACON, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF
THE DEAN OF MEN

January 18, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

The date of January 30, is confirmed. The meeting is scheduled for 8:00 P.M. We shall be delighted to have you, Robin, and Susan for dinner if you can arrive sufficiently in advance of the meeting. I fully understand that you will have to arrange this in conjunction with the desires of the S, the R, and the C.

In so far as the project is concerned we shall be happy to hear what ever is on ya'lls heart. I believe that Susan has some familiarity with the problems of urban renewal, housing, etc., in Macon, but we do not expect any systematic assessment of our situation along these lines. I feel confident that a college graduate, veteran of the Peace Corps, and a world traveler will be able to combine his vast experience and compassion with that of another to produce a reasonably informative program. You will proceed knowing, of course, that if you fail I can always advise your superior.

Please let us know when you will arrive and we shall make appropriate plans.

Yours very truly,

Joe H.

Joseph M. Hendricks
Dean of Men

JMH/yb

The COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the USA

a national federation of cooperatives

Jerry Voorhis, president and executive director

Chicago, Illinois

January 19, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

I discussed my attendance at the meeting regarding the formation of a federation of low income cooperatives with Chuck Ihlenfeldt. With his attendance at this time I feel my contribution would be of little help -- and I think Chuck can explain this to you while mentioning some of the work we will be doing with low income education under the new contracts.

So, please keep me in mind and utilize our function with educational activities once organized.

Thank you for inviting me to attend.

Sincerely,

Joseph Lemmer, Director
Education and Training

JL:smc

GENERAL OFFICES: 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605 312-922-0667

Harold Hamil, chairman of the board • **Bowman Doss**, vice president-vice chairman

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1012 14th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20005 202-628-8765

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

8

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America

AFFILIATED AFL—CIO

THOMAS J. LLOYD
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
PATRICK E. GORMAN
INTERNATIONAL SECY.-TREAS.

2800 NORTH SHERIDAN ROAD
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60657

REPLY TO:
H. L. MITCHELL
INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
BOX 9159
METAIRIE, LA. 70005

January 19, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Al;

Please excuse this form letter. I have been swamped ever since I have returned from Florida. I fear not much more has been done on the Credit Union.

I am to be in Washington next Thursday, January 26, for a meeting with officers of the International Union.

So far I have not heard what action, if any, was taken by the Norman Fund on our request for a grant of $6,000 a year to carry on co-operative housing and credit union projects among sugar plantation workers.

It may be that I will go in to New York to see the Norman Fund people and/or other Foundations which may be interested in the projects.

Construction work is about to start on the first group of 10 houses near Edgard, La. and a second self-help housing project for 20 families has been approved by the Farmers Home Administration for sugar workers to be built near Reserve, La. Also, the O.E.O. has been asked to fund a seasonal farm worker training project for 120 farm workers to be conducted in Reserve. We understand that Shriver has given his approval.

It is imperative that we get money to free Frank Lapeyrolerie to work full time on these projects.

I may see you next week.

Sincerely,

Mitch

H.L. Mitchell

P.S. You may find my report on Florida Migrant Organizing campaign of interest

January 19, 1967

Mr. John Zippert
Congress on Racial Equality
1520 N. Market Street
Opelousas, Louisiana 70570

Dear John:

Thank you for performing the consultant work for the Arkansas farmer's group. Enclosed is a check covering the expenses you and Mr. Guillory incurred and including a consultant fee. I hope this is satisfactory.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Encl. Check $116.00 #2167

January 23, 1967

TO: BCC

FROM: Ruth Howard

Please send 150 copies of the Co-op and Credit Union pamphlet to the attached label.

Thank you.

Institute for Policy Studies

1900 Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20009 (202) ADams 4-9382

There were no enclosures in

January 20, 1967

Ans. by Ruth

Mr. Al Ulmer
Souther Regional Council
South Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Sue Thrasher, Lee Webb, Lynn Wells and I are working on a conference on White organizing on February 16, 1967. We would like to have you come up, if possible.

The enclosed mailing gives most of the information on the conference. In planning the conference we felt that your paper on Co-ops and Credit Unions would be particularly useful for people who are going to be working in low income areas. Could you please send as many of them as possible before the 28th of January - the deadline for having papers in? We will need about ~~250~~ 150 of them. We don't have any money to pay for them so I can't offer any.

You may not remember me. I met you in Virginia last summer - I worked with the Virginia Students Civil Rights Committee.

Sincerely,

James True

James True

JT:ts

Paul, oked.

enclosure

SOUTHERN CONSUMERS'

COOPERATIVE, INC.

425 GENERAL MOUTON STREET - LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70501
P. O. BOX 3005 - PHONE: 232-1126

January 20, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al,

Thanks for your letter giving the details in regards to the Federation Meeting. Two of from Southern Consumers' will be there. I will proably be there and one other person from S. C. C. So please make two reservations for Southern Consumers', and we will let you know very soon who the two will be.

I'm wondering if you got an invitation to the hearing on Rural Poverty. I do hope you can be there, I'm sending you the inclosed details which I received. I do wish there were more time, and that we could get a complete report from all the committee, so that my presentation would be representative of our thinking. You might give me a call if you have anything urgent which you feel should be included.

Thanking you for all your considerations and looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A. J. McKnight

Rev. A. J. McKnight, C. S. Sp.
President

AJM: umh

All
for EV

Al: Read 1st 2 paragraphs first. Do you have anything to add, especially about her comments on Vine City & Coops.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 ▪ TELEPHONE 202/223-2435

Ralph E. Showalter
Executive Director

Ans. Jan. 30 to EV

Dear Emory,

I was amused and amazed to get your letter. Almost no one remembers my married name, so when I found out that we had sent you a sort of form letter several weeks ago, I figured you would never know the difference. We have been writing a lot of people whose names we got from OEO's training section, and I guess that is where we got your NILE title. Anyway, you get a gold star for membry.

The material you sent was great. That booklet titled "Know your Rights" is a very nice job. If you could send me five of them, I would pass them on to a couple of poverty programs that might like to see it. We got a similar thing written for migrant workers in Massachusetts and it is terrible!

I was interested in the Vine City summary, because we are looking for examples and experience on community participation by low-income groups. Am I right that there are no similar projects or studies on Southern community action? The biblio appended to the summary is pretty general, but I wondered if there are some other specific programs written up.

In regards to the cooperative materials, I was wondering whether this project is funded and operating. I was rather surprised to see this material because I recently got a SRC report at home that was quite discouraging about low-income co-ops and credit unions.

We are assembling training materials from all sorts of poverty programs, OEO and private. We have written a lot of people who have been doing training (universities, CAP staff, outside groups) and so far much of what we have received has been mediocre. There has been a lot of crash training done and little of it written down. If there is ever any specific thing you are interested in, however, write me and I'll tell you if we know anyone who has done it.

We are particularly interested in the training of poverty people as sub-professionals and as neighborhood workers and

Community Organizers. You may know that the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty got a grant to train community organizers, and Brendan Sexton is working on the training (not set up yet). One reason we are collecting all this is so he can see if it is useful, but we are also trying to find out just what is going on in the field generally. It is amazing to me, but no one seems to have any overall idea of what kinds of program and activities and what kinds of training have been done in the last few years in connection with the poverty effort. We are looking particularly for new and startling ideas -- practical or theoretical.

Ihhope this fills you in on my previous letter. If you know of anything else you think I should look into, I wish you would let me know. I hope you and the family are enjoying being back in Atlanta -- I visited the Munts in Madison last November and I think they miss Washington although the kids like Madison a lot.

Regards,

Marge

Marjorie Rachlin

Jan. 23, 1967

The COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the USA

a national federation of cooperatives

Jerry Voorhis, president and executive director

Chicago, Illinois

January 24, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
c/o Mr. Lewis Black
20 Washington Street
Greensboro, Alabama 36744

Dear Al:

Chuck will not return to the office until sometime Thursday. In the meantime, I am sending you two films which I would like to have you evaluate: "There Were Three Men" is a short 10 minute cartoon which does a pretty good job of outlining the basic principles of cooperatives. My major objection to the film is that it ends with all the people walking "in step".

The second film, "What Is a Co-op" is old, but we have used it for years as the best film for teaching the fundamentals of what a co-op is all about.

When I was with Midland Cooperatives we bought a film from the Department of Agriculture on the organization of a vegetable marketing co-op. This is an excellent film which shows that the farmer alone could not get anywhere by himself, learn what the market wants, the size of the box and the quality of the vegetable and then market them this quality. It is good educational film, but I am sorry I cannot give you its name. If you get the film catalog of the Department of Agriculture, you would pick it out.

The NET, National Education Television Films just produced a one-hour documentary on "The Poor Pay More." This film is excellent for urban audiences, but not good for your rural farm. It demonstrates that in New York City the people in the ghetto pay more for housing, furniture, telephone, freezer plan and many other items. This is quite a movie that suggests that these people should organize co-ops. You should have a list of their films. Write to Robert Allen, Audio-Visual Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

We have some pretty good overseas films. What we need is a good agricultural film on the South. Some foundation ought to support such a project, a project in which people develop their own cooperative to take care of some important need.

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

GENERAL OFFICES: 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605 *312-922-0667*

***Harold Hamil**, chairman of the board* • ***Bowman Doss**, vice president-vice chairman*

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1012 14th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20005 *202-628-8765*

8

There is a charge for the rental of these films, and our Information Department will send you a bill.

Sincerely,

George Cerny
LPS

GC:LG

George Cerny, Assistant Administrator
Economic Opportunity Program

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

January 24, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Al:

It was good to see you last week.

In reference to your letter of January 5 about the federation of low income cooperatives meeting on February 24-25th--I know of no low income cooperatives in Florida. There has been as attempt to organize a coop in Gadsden County with a basic objective of buying peanut dryers. However, this hasn't developed at this time.

There is a farmers association in Monticello, Jefferson County, which labors under the title of a cooperative. Jac Wasserman has contacted Mr. William Gollan who is an officer of this group.

Ruth, Please Send invitation ok

Our new RAP Director has been selected. He is Mr. Gye Long, Rt. 3, Box 143, Marianna, Florida-32446. Mr Long has not yet had his resignation acted upon by his present employer. I hope that he will be able to make the Coop. meeting.

Sincerely,

Augie

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

Southern Field Service

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

8017 Palm Street • New Orleans, Louisiana 70125 • 482-5792

Director
John P. Sisson

January 25, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

CARITAS, the group Lois Deslondes works with, will hear shortly about the funding of a program which they are participating in . If it does not go through, she has indicated that she would like very much to return to Selma for the summer. She has been trying to find someone who would go there permanently to manage the co-op.

I will pursue with several people securing the names of people in low-income cooperatives who might attend the organizing meeting for a federation of such organizations, a month from today in Atlanta, for which their expenses will be paid.

Good to see you again. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

Jack
RV
John P. Sisson

cc: Miss Lois Deslondes, CARITAS
Mr. Gerald Siefken, Loyola
Rev. Francis X. Walter, Tuscaloosa

P.O. Box 451
Pine Bluff, Ark

Al Uhner
SRC

Wed (AM) Jan 25

Dear Al

Got back today to find I have no place to stay + no money + lots of mail.

I want you to send to the following people copies of all 3 mailings on the low income COOP meet in Feb.

check to see if you haven't already there people on your mailing list

Mr. ~~Al~~ Jean Edwards ~~Rt #1~~ Sherrill Ark.
Mr. Edwin Evans ~~Box 26 Moscow~~ Ark.
Mr. William Bohannon Box 306 Wabbaseka, Ark.
Mr Lenard Nelson Rt #3 Box 218 (?) Pine Bluff Ark.
Mr Howard Himmelbaum 1310 Wright Ave Little Rock, Ave

Please send this stuff air mail

I'd like to request you save 4 or 5 place for people from Lincoln-Jeff Co. We can pay for those who are extra. Mr Himmelbaum, a former SNCC worker also, has contacts in Phillips Co, Ark which may produce some attendees. Evidently there is great interest in that area in forming coops.

I requested 4 or 5 places from our area because there are in fact two groups (See John Zippert's report on his visit here in Dec the wk before Xmas.) I hope John will be coming.

Pot Luck Vince O'C.

cc: Jack Wasserman

Southern Field Service

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

8017 Palm Street • New Orleans, Louisiana 70125 • 482-5792

Director
John P. Sisson

January 26, 1967

Mr. Richard W. Boone
Executive Director
Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thanks for your recent letter answering mine about CDGM.

I would like to muster some support for Father McKnight in Lafayette, Louisiana, since it is my distinct impression that the bishop in that area, Bishop Schexnayder, is very uneasy about having clergy involved in anti-poverty programs, due to pressure from the conservative white community which would like to take over these programs.

I wish it were possible to arrange for an award, or a dinner calling for the active involvement of religious leaders in the War on Poverty, to be held in Lafayette; or a citation from Vice President Humphrey, or some means of conveying to Bishop Schexnayder the importance of priests and ministers being involved in these programs. Otherwise, I feel there is some possibility of a prohibition being issued, removing all priests from this kind of activity - which would be a tragedy.

Sincerely yours,

Jack

John P. Sisson

cc: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur, Lafayette
Mr. Al Ulmer, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta
Mr. Mathew Ahmann, NCCIJ, Chicago

The Columbia University School of Social Work | *New York, N.Y.* XXXXXX 10027
CENTER ON SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY AND LAW XXXXXXXXXXXXX 409 W. 117 St.
Legal Activities and Research Division XXXXXXXXXXXX 280 - 4117

January 26, 1967

Ans. Jan. 29

Mr. Albert Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

God damm. How are you?

I talked on the telephone today with Beth Wilcox in Selma, who siad you and Robin were there and that there were, in fact, "white people all over the place." I take it you're working on a co-op federation.

I am going to be in Atlanta some time around the 18th. Going to a Human Relations Council meeting on welfare in Macon. Will you both be at home then? The following week I am to conduct some workshops on welfare in Alabama, to try to get some cases into fair hearings and into the courts. We are going to draft some legislation to federalize public assistance in Alabama in the event of a cutoff.

I read Pecoul's report, which is good, given its limitations. It's not clear that he is going to do more work in this area. I wish he would.

Remember me to Robin.

As ever,

Howard

ht:ap

Howard Thorkelson

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET • RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE: 703-648-4444

A council that seeks -- through fact-finding, discussion and action -- to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia

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COLLEGE COUNCIL

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MARTINSVILLE
NEW KENT COUNTY
POWHATAN COUNTY
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY
ROCKY MOUNT
STAUNTON
SUFFOLK
WARRENTON
WAYNESBORO
WESTMORELAND COUNTY

January 27, 1967

Dear Al,

Thank you for the recent brochures describing the "Freedom Quilting Bee." If they are free, I would like about 150 copies please.

Sometime when you are coming up toward Virginia-- I wish you would plan to spend a couple of days here and let us tour some key areas for several reasons; to familarize you with some of our problems, to help me in seeing what would be some challenges for Councils on Human Relations and other groups, etc.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Bob

Bob Combs

Sent - 1-30-67 AL

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OF
GREATER ATLANTA, INC.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
TELEPHONE 523-1581

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Mr. AL ULMER

Mrs. CLIFFORD WILSON

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

January 31, 1967

IMPORTANT URGENT THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 6:15 P.M.
#145 YMCA LUCKIE STREET

I apologize for the long delay in scheduling a meeting of our Council Board, but it seemed best to wait until some of the matters which would have much to do with our planning got settled. I think we are now in a position to make some of the important decisions facing us, and therefore, I am asking that you literally make every effort to attend a meeting on Thursday, evening, February 16, 1967.

Dinner will be paid for out of Council funds - we think it's that important! It will be served at 6:15 and we will proceed promptly with our business.

As most of you probably know, our Director, Eliza Paschall, has been appointed Director of the new city Community Relations Commission, subject to approval of the Board of Aldermen. The Commission is eager for her to assume her duties as soon as possible.

Paul Anthony, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, has assured us that SRC is concerned over the growth and well-being of the Greater Atlanta Council, and he will meet with us.

By February 16 we will have a report from the UUSC and what we can expect from that source.

I am taking the liberty of inviting a few other individuals who are not Board members, but who, because of past or present positions, would in my opinion contribute to our deliberations.

Decisions must be made at this meeting. Please read the enclosed reports so that at least to that extent we will all speak from the same background.

Sincerely,

Sherrn Stanley/sf

Mrs. John W. Stanley, Chairman

Rte 1 Box 72.
Alberta Ala.

Feb. 5-1967.

Dear Mr. Ulmer.

We the members of the Freedom quilting Bee are greatful to you for the inovation + we are working togather to better our condition + we need techical assistance to help us grow. + we need some help to get us a place to work in + we need some where to market our quilts + other items we make + we are still planing to visit the meting on the 24 + 28 if the Lord say the same.

From.

Mrs. Eugene Witherspoon
+ Mrs. Callie Young.

SELMA INTER-RELIGIOUS PROJECT
The Rev'd Francis X. Walter, Director
810 - 29th AVENUE
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401
(205) 758-2301

FEbruary 6, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Al,

We are filling three orders for Mrs. Henry Parish which will net us about $1600 plus cost. We have used every penny we have to buy materials for orders. Could you please send us the $70.00 you owe the co-op?

Yours sincerely,

Francis

The Rev'd Francis X. Walter

FXW:pb

February 10, 1967

Miss Joan Franklin
20 W. 40th Street
New York, New York 10018

Dear Joan:

Here is the information about the farmers I spoke of the other day. We have more but this pretty well sums up the situation. I think if I had to select the most important issue at present it would be the lack of land ownership and the accompanying lack of opportunity via loans or grants to acquire farm land.

I'm enclosing a draft of the Co-op proposal in case you might find it interesting.

It was good to have a chance to talk with you. Your Powell case sounds good.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl. Facts that outline the dilemma of the Negro in the rural south

A Proposal for A Cooperative Action Program for Low-income Groups

February 10, 1967

Mr. Mick McQuire
522 - 123rd Street
Apartment 4-W
New York, New York

Dear Mick and Georgianna:

It was sure good to see you all up there in the wicked city of New York. I made my plane only because it was delayed. The taxi driver had already relaxed me by saying, "If ya miss it buddy, it's probably for your own good -- bad weather for take-offs ya know." Later he casually added "Looks like you're gonna make it, buddy." "Thanks alot," I said.

Again, thank you both for your hospitality (a southern word, I believe).

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina
P. O. Box 1791 Zip Code 27261 Telephone 919 882-0109

Claude C. Shotts
Regional Chairman
Wilton E. Hartzler
Executive Secretary
B. Russell Branson
Finance Secretary

February 10, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thanks for the invitation to the Cooperative Conference on February 24th, and 25th.

While I am very much interested, I do not believe that I should try to attend. I have to be in Washington for two-days next week and the week after your conference (I guess it is two-weeks), I have to be back in Atlanta for five-days for an AFSC Conference. As things are pretty pressing here, it is reaching the point where I have to be careful about spending too much time away from the office.

In a way, I believe it would probably be irrelevant for me to attend inasmuch as I understand the purpose is to establish a federation of low income cooperatives. Since we are not involved in any direct work with cooperatives as of yet, I really could not attend as a representative of a cooperative group. I do hope, however, that you manage to get a successful federation established.

Thanks again for the invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William W. Channel, Project Director
MIGRANT LEADERSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

WWC/gt

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
Gilbert F. White, *Chairman* • Henry J. Cadbury, *Honorary Chairman* • Colin W. Bell, *Executive Secretary*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Audio-Visual Center
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47401

AREA CODE 812
TEL. NO. 337-

February 13, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I recently met with George Cerny in Chicago, who suggested that you would be interested in receiving information on a number of films available through the Indiana University Audio Visual Center. His particular interest is in the recent production, THE POOR PAY MORE which we hope will be available for distribution through our office within the next four weeks. If you feel that any of the film materials described in the enclosed would be of value to you in your program and would be interested in possible purchase, our office will be happy to make preview prints available for your inspection at no cost other than return postage. If your interest is exclusively in film rental, I regret that it is not possible for us to offer free previewing to rental customers.

If you have any further questions about any of these materials, or if our office can be of any additional assistance to you at any time in the future; please do not hesitate to make your needs known.

Yours very truly,

Robert L. Allen
lr

Robert L. Allen
Audio Visual Center

RLA:lr
Enclosure

February 13, 1967

Mr. James E. Lytle
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
of the American Civil Liberties Union
P. O. Box 956
Selma, Alabama 36701

Dear Mr. Lytle:

We were pleased to hear that you were interested in a Feeder Pig Development Program in Alabama. Many people knowledgable on the subject of feeder pigs and the conditions in your State feel that the development of the Feeder Pig Program has a real potential.

Rather than discuss some of the individual questions you raised relating to unit of size, financing, organization and manager enrollment, we would prefer to have an experienced individual from the staff of the Wisconsin Feeder Pig Cooperative or its general manager visit your territory, to give you complete information and to assess the resources and needed essential elements in your area for such an operation.

We expect to conclude a contract with OEO which would make it possible for us to furnish this consultant without charge. This contract should be completed within the next two weeks and when it is, we are planning to have a consultant on feeder pigs visit your area and other areas in the South. We will let you know when this takes place early enough, so that you could plan a meeting of the interested leaders in your area.

Thank you for writing to us. We will look forward to keeping in touch with you. We deeply appreciate your interest in a Feeder Pig Development and we hope to be of assistance to you.

Very sincerely yours,

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA

BFI:LG

B. F. Ihlenfeldt, Administrator
Economic Opportunity Program

DICTATED BUT NOT READ

bc: Mr. Al Ulmer ✓

February 15, 1967

Mr. John Reynolds
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference
510 Depot Street
Greensboro, Alabama 36744

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

Our telephone conversation yesterday never seemed to answer many questions for either of us.

What I was trying to say was that we can give assistance to the co-op bakery. Specifically, this assistance might be getting a manager of an existing co-op bakery to go to Greensboro for a week and help plan the business with the board of directors. Or, the assistance might be in the form of transportation costs for several co-op members to visit a bakery for a week.

I have spoken briefly about the bakery co-op with Mr. Black and with Mr Lyles. I have mentioned to both men my willingness to try to help the co-op in any way they might suggest. As I said over the phone, what I need is a request from the elected co-op representatives.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

February 17, 1967

Mr. Ray Marshall
Department of Economics
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas 78712

Dear Ray:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your comments regarding the co-op proposal. I appreciate your taking an interest in this project. If Ford makes it possible to try to develop co-ops among low-income southerners I am sure Southern Consumers will soon be asking you for your assistance again.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AUSTIN 12

February 15, 1967

Dr. John R. Coleman, Associate Director
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Jack:

Enclosed are my comments on the proposal for Cooperative Development Among Low-Income Southerners. Although I don't know enough of the economic details to appraise it from that point of view, I have faith in the ability and enthusiasm of the proposal's originators and think it has real merit. I know that there are some successful cooperatives among poor farmers, but I don't know what made them successful while others have failed or are floundering. I think, however, that this question could be established with minimum effort.

I am forwarding my comments on your Proposed Research Program guidelines under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Ray Marshall

RM:ks
Enclosure

cc. Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

COMMENTS ON PROPOSAL FOR A COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT AMONG LOW-INCOME SOUTHERNERS

This proposal is clearly based on considerable thought concerning the organizational needs of Negroes and other low-income Southerners. There is no question that the cooperative device can be used to give continuity to low-income groups, to train leadership, to provide valuable educational needs, (both business and academic) and to attract governmental support to low-income groups. Indeed, cooperatives provided all of these services in countries like Finland, where coops provided much of the political leadership for independence from Russia.

However, the main limitation of the proposal is that it does not indicate clearly that coops among low-income Southerners are economically feasible. There are many kinds of coops, but these usually require some economic base to be successful. They must have clear advantages over alternatives in terms of prices for consumer of producer goods, distribution of products, or the costs of capital. It is not clear, for example, that coops can provide Southern poor people goods cheaper than they can be acquired at Sears or other chain stores. Similarly, it is not clear that the costs of capital to poor Southerners can be reduced by forming credit unions. If capital costs are high because risks are high, the credit union will have trouble. Moreover, is it clear that farm products in the South can be distributed more economically through cooperative arrangements than through private buyers? If the latter have economies of scale not available to the cooperative, they might actually be able to pay higher prices to farmers than they could get through coops. Of course, even if the coop has no economic advantage, it might still be a good idea if the noneconomic advantages clearly outweigh the economic disadvantages.

It would therefore seem to me to be useful to collect some information

on these questions before cooperatives are formed. Studies might be made to show why some cooperatives have succeeded in the South while others have failed. It might also be useful to study very carefully the consumption patterns of poor Southerners and the ways in which these can be financed more economically through cooperative arrangements. How can cooperatives reduce the costs of supplies to poor farmers? What kinds of distributive arrangements can be adopted and for which crops? The economics of each crop should be studied carefully and alternative uses of resources should be studied. It would also be useful to study the reasons why federal and state agencies have failed to give assistance to low-income Negro farmers. Why have low-income Southerners not had fair opportunities to sell their crops or buy supplies in a genuinely free market? Can this be demonstrated? Can it be shown that the local "power structure" in the South really is opposed to the improvement in the lot of low-income people? Are there ways to gain the cooperation of the members of the economic power structure (through advisory committees?) to help the coops accomplish their objectives? I have a strong bias against establishing organizations which exclude any racial group. It would seem to be good policy to encourage whites to join even if few of them did so.

In spite of these questions, I am convinced that this proposal has merit and I hope the Ford Foundation will support it. There is no doubt that cooperatives <u>can</u> accomplish the objectives comtemplated in the proposal if they have sound economic bases; can acquire, train, and retain adequate leadership; do not encounter too much hostility from the power structure; and, most important of all, can demonstrate tangilbe benefits to their members. I think, however, that to the extent possible, economic feasibility studies should be conducted. I think one of the first studies should seek to find out the reasons for the success or failure of the coops that have

been established. Or course, if the Southern Consumers' Education Foundation already knows the answers to these questions, studies would not be necessary. Answers to some of these questions also might require demonstration coops. There would also seem to be a real case for choosing a few locations that are likely to be successful and to give these as much publicity as possible if they in fact succeed. This would facilitate the establishment of additional societies. Precipitous action which led to failures might cool enthusiasm for what might be a device to improve the political, economic, and social lot of low-income Southerners.

February 17, 1967

Mr. Jack P. Turner
Attorney
William-Oliver Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dr. Allison Williams
Trinity Presbyterian Church
3003 Howell Mill Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

Gentlemen:

Ed Grider wishes us to brief the Inner City Council on Trinity's vast and bureaucratic poverty program when it meets on March 20. Please put that date on your calendars. I presume we will be hearing further from him on it.

I think the chief point they are interested in is how we could have had 186 meetings on this matter so far and still not have done anything. I plan to inform them that we felt a full 200 were necessary in order to establish the proper dialogue and concensus.

Sincerely yours,

Reese Cleghorn

RC:mjk

cc: Mr. Ulmer ✓

International Self-Help Housing Associates

Suite 1126 • Dupont Circle Building • 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036 Tel: (202) 296-0743

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: CLAY L. COCHRAN

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Wilmington, Del.
Organizing Secretary

Returned 2-23-67

February 20, 1967

To: All Officers and Members of the Board of Directors

From: Clay Cochran

Subject: Board of Directors meeting

Now that funds are available from the Ford Foundation and the initial staff is on the job, it is important that the Board be assembled in accordance with its recommendation last September. There has been some discussion of meetings outside Washington, but the concensus seems to be that for this meeting the headquarters city is the best. The primary purpose of this meeting would be to provide an opportunity for a discussion with each other and various agency people of the prospects for the program, and to give the Board an opportunity to see where we are, and to give the staff guidance on policy and action.

We would like to suggest two possible dates for a meeting of the full Board of Directors here in Washington. Please let us have your response as quickly as possible as the period March 15 - June 15 is the hardest time of the year to secure meeting room and sleeping accomodations in Washington, D.C.

Expenditures for the trip and accomodations will be reimbursed by ISHA, but if you have an opportunity to reduce the costs by combining this trip with other needs and thereby reducing the cost so much the better.

Please return the attached slip, by air mail. Upon receipt of the replies we will adivse you as quickly as possible what the meeting date will be. Please try to plan to be here the full two days because we think that is the minimum time for full discussion and action.

If you have any suggestions for items to be placed on the agenda, let us have them as soon as possible.

February 23, 1967

Miss Willa Jackson
The North Carolina Fund
P. O. Box 687
Durham, North Carolina 27702

Dear Miss Jackson:

Mr. Ulmer can come to North Carolina on March 8 and remain through the 10th. He plans to arrive at your office in Durham about mid-morning on the 8th and you can arrange his schedule for the remainder of the time.

We understand that you want him to check out a Strawberry Cooperative in New Bern and to meet with another group who is interested in forming a coop. If there are other details that he should know before he arrives there, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Ruth P. Howard
Secretary to Mr. Ulmer

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

27 February 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

Thanks so much for making it possible for me to attend the coop conference on February 24 and 25.

While I didn't know enough to ask even the most basic questions about coops and credit unions, I learned a great deal by listening. I hope that I can help Elijah in programming for the needs of the Arkansas rural communities. The contacts made were, in themselves, most valuable. Mike Kenney promised to send me a list and description of FHA coops in Arkansas; this would give us a starting point.

I think the meeting went very well, especially after Mike's suggestion. I did see too much dependence upon the "experts." Please keep us informed about the progress of the federation. We'll see what can be done in Arkansas.

Best wishes,

Carole

Carole Taylor

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A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

February 27, 1967

Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al,

Carole Taylor and I wish to thank you for inviting us to the conference on cooperatives for poor people. The Federation, if it works properly will be of great assistance to our attempts to organize co-ops in Arkansas. Please forgive me if I seemed to have thrown roadblocks in the way of a smoothly functioning conference. Understand, that as a result of my experiences in the South I am always on guard against the possible corruption of good intentioned operations. I felt it was necessary to make the co-op people aware of possible dangers.

It looked to me as though the folks really mean business and that they will work hard to make the federation a success.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely,
Howard Himmelbaum
Howard Himmelbaum

OFFICERS — FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • RICHARD GROEPPER, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
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WILLIAM T. KELLY, TREASURER
STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE TAYLOR, OFFICE SECRETARY

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

Al Ulmer

MAR 02 1967

PW

February 28, 1967

Mr. James E. Youngdahl
McMath, Leatherman, Woods & Youngdahl
711 W. Third St.
Little Rock, Ark. 72201

(copy - Downtowner Motel Shreveport, La.)

Dear Jim:

I am writing about the meeting held Sunday, February 26, in Atlanta to discuss uniting the forces in the South to bring about economic, political and social change.

There were some divergent views. Some of those, especially the civil rights activists, most of whom are now at loose ends and don't know where they are going since the black power concept has ended their movement, thought we should start another revolution. My inclination is to join them, but I seriously doubt whether we can get it financed by foundations or public contributions.

We are going to have another meeting. You and I were named to serve on a committee along with Jac Wasserman of the Sharecroppers Fund, Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council, a Mr. Burt, a Negro attorney from the North Carolina Fund, and a young man from Holmes County, Miss. whose name and address I do not have as yet.

It seems to me, that even though there was no discussion of such a matter, this group with the addition of such others as we may want to add should start the procedure of getting an organization formed for the purpose of securing tax exemption so that we can later channel funds into whatever movement results.

Do you have someone in your office who could assist in setting up a non-profit corporation? Perhaps the gentleman from North Carolina could also assist in such a matter. I know it has to be carefully done and have limited stated objectives, and an innocuous sounding name I suggest that for such fund raising purposes, we incorporate something to be known as "The Institute for the Rehabilitation of Human Resources of the South", and for the time being, the ones who are on this committee act as the incorporators, pending adoption of by-laws and the naming of a Board of

Directors, and perhaps securing others to act as sponsors of a southwide conference later on this year.

I shall appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience. I am sending copies of this letter to others named above, with the request that they communicate directly with Jac Wasserman, 5 Forsyth St. N.W., Atlanta, Ga., 30303. Tel. (A.C. 404) 522-3697.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

H.L. Mitchell

P.O. Box 9159
Metairie, La. 70005

March 3, 1967

Mr. Walton H. Sharp
Loyola University
Office of the Director
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

Dear Walt:

You sure know how to hurt a fella. Both Robin and I have said we were going to write but somehow each of us always thought the other had already written and it wasn't until last night when, during a meaningful communications, we discovered....

Here are two copies of "Police Progress and Desegregation in Atlanta" (a highly improbable combination I'd say). You may reprint the article. Like other organizations you are acquainted with, we would enjoy being credited.

I hope all is well with you. Robin and I are elated over a new top for Horace the Morris and deflated over the imminent destruction of our mansion on the hill. Life is like that with those of us born under Libra.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

EVENING DIVISION
Loyola University
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

February 28, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al,

Since I can't get a reply from you and your wife on personal letters, I thought I could concerning some business matters.

There is an article in the June, 1962, issue of NEW SOUTH entitled "Police, Progress and Desegragation in Atlanta" by Herbert T. Jenkins which we would like to distribute in the New Orleans Police Department Human Relations Training Program. We would like permission to reprint this article or, if you have copies available, order copies of the article from SRC. Of course, I'm assuming my memory is correct in that NEW SOUTH is the title of SRC's publication.

This matter is urgent as far as the Program is concerned. Would you please inform me if extra copies of the article are available or who we need to contact for permission to reproduce the article. If you could clear this, it would be of great help and would be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Walt

Walton H. Sharp

P. S. I know why I haven't heard from you--Robin still has my book. Interpreted, this means, "Let me hear from You."

March 3, 1967

Mr. Frank P. Campbell
Social Worker
Lee County Head Start
155 Cox Street
Auburn, Alabama 36830

Dear Frank:

Your letter asking for information about rural housing programs has been referred to me. The problem of financing rural housing is a very difficult obstacle to overcome, as I am sure you are well aware of by now.

At present there is really only one program that allows a poor person the chance of owning his own home. And this program does not reach the really poor. The program is self-help housing and I am sure FHA will send you a packet of stuff detailing how you do it. Again, financing must be individually decided upon and FHA operates on past ability to repay or, in other words, how did you make last year? There is OEO money for the hiring of a building construction supervisor or in some cases this has been done through FHA.

I am enclosing a copy of a proposal for a Self-help project in Georgia which you might find useful. Also, enclosed is a single copy of Mututal Self-Help Housing Guidelines from FHA.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encls. 2

LEE COUNTY HEAD START
155 COX STREET
AUBURN, ALABAMA 36830

March 1, 1967

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Sirs:

In reading material published by SRC concerning housing, I have found very little relating to rural areas and programs which can be applied to these areas. As a social worker with Head Start, I am seeking information on housing which would be of use in implementing better housing facilities in the rural areas of Lee County. I have requested information of this type from USDA(FHA) and HUD. So duplications in material from these agencies would not be necessary. I would greatly appreaciate any information that you could send me along these lines. Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Frank P. Campbell

Frank P. Campbell
Social Worker

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MAR 0 6 1967

March 3, 1967

Mr. Jac Wasserman
Field Director
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Jac:

Thanks for your letter of welcome, it's great to get back into the fight against rural poverty, and to be able to renew old friendships and alliances in this battle. I hope that my learning process dosen't become a stumbling block for operations, and I hope to keep the inevitable down to a minimum.

I presume the group you are discussing is the group from Southwest Alabama, not Georgia. That application seems to be moving along now. With the right kind of technical assistance, the prospects look good.

If this cooperative is finally launched, what National Sharecroppers Fund in-puts can it rely on? I would like to hear from you as soon as possible on this point. Meanwhile, any ideas you might have to bring a greater weight to bear on rural poverty will sure be welcome up here.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Ira Kaye, Director
Rural Programs Division

Wesley House Centers
101 University Court
Nashville, Tennessee
March 3, 1967

Ruth, please send.

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

We have recently started a Consumer's Group in our neighborhood and are interested in some Consumer Education materials and some information regarding the establishment of a Buyer's Co-op.

Mr. Bert Kumpp has indicated that you might be able to send us some sample pamphlets or other literature about this from BAND (Bay Area Neighborhood Development, Inc.).

Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

Bob Meadows
EU

Bob Meadows

BM: eu

Dear:
1 of each leaflet.
Moving ahead with
spring order -
3-7-67

March 6, 1967

Dear Mr. Ulmer,

I read about your letter to President Johnson concerning the war in Vietnam. It is gratifying and encouraging to know that there are people like you who are willing to and do take such action in this extremely grave situation.

As reported in my newspaper, your committee "hopes that the letter will open a dialog on Vietnam," which, of course, is what Senator Fullbright is hoping to do by holding the Committee hearings. I believe that, just as you have protested to President Johnson, so there must be support for the hearings. I am attempting to contact as many individuals and organizations as possible to get people to write to Senator Fullbright. I would hope to persuade you to persuade the eight-hundred signators to your letter to write one to Fullbright. I think you will agree that we cannot do too much - for too much is at stake.

If I haven't persuaded you, my letter will not have been in vain for it is people like you doing something to change the course of the Administration's policy who deserve to be commended and encouraged; I have the satisfaction of having done that.

My paper published only your name and Mr. Andrew's, to whom I have also written. If you have the opportunity, please extend my commendation to the other three members of your committee and to any or all of the signators.

Sincerely yours,

Jean M. Lewis

Jean M. Lewis
207 Nanette St.
Redlands, Calif.

THE FIELD FOUNDATION
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

March 8, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

I told Paul to let you know that some day I would answer you on the two communications I have had from you about co-ops. What ever happened to you on February 6? I didn't get any call from you that I know of. On the other hand, I wasn't in the office that day either.

Paul has also sent to me a copy of the March 1 letter to him of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. and a copy of your memo to him of March 2. You have done an amazing job.

You don't need us, but what I was going to write to you was an explanation of why the Field Foundation is not likely to get into this area, at least any time soon. The explanation has to do on the one hand with existing commitments, and on the other hand with program directions. But the two things really come together.

It is not as easy as you might suspect to do intelligent things with a hunk of money. We have a double interest here -in race relations and in child welfare- and the two interests overlap a great deal. In fact, the more overlap we can effect the more flexibility and imaginativeness, I think, can be put into program. So in many ways the best kind of program for us is that which has direct bearing both on problems of race and problems of children; for example, we get this kind of fit in the C.D.G.M. thing in Mississippi.

We still have here too many options, however, that ~~to~~ permit program decisions that tend to scatter all over the place. So I think we have about decided that the Field Foundation is going to be very cautious about getting into economic projects or into local community organization projects. Instead, we will tend to work in areas where the main thrust is either an effort to influence public policy or education. If we do anything that is not primarily public policy or education it is almost certainly going to be directly related to children.

Having said this let me note that I have never read a case so persuasive for co-ops as the case you made in your proposal to Ford. Indeed, it is

because you made such a persuasive case that I have written to you at this length.

My best wishes to Robin.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LD:la

I was glad I read your article with the other Peace Corps veteran in Vietnam

124 Daniels Road
Chapel Hill, N.C.
March 12, 1967

Dear Al,

For the most part school is a waste of time, but I should have known better than to think I would gain some new comprehension and perspective of the movement. I guess I really knew it would be like this, but I thought it might be different at one of the South's "most liberal" schools.

The most worthwhile thing happening in this area is student support in the Cone Textile strike. In the three day February strike at Cone's seven plants in N.C. there were over a hundred students involved in the picketing from around six schools. Nan and Irene Guerrero - trust you knew they were married in Nov - are now living in Greensboro and coordinating student activities. A state-wide conference is being planned in April ~~to~~ with the goal of uniting the textile workers and the usual liberal coalition. Am enclosing an article by Pete Brandon, chief organizer for the union. Hope this is not redundant.

Betsy Jean and I were in Blackstone a few weeks ago - we don't do as much traveling as would like now since we are expecting! The staff has dwindled to four, but they still are doing some good things. From what I gather you never got the names of some people interested in credit seminars which is partly my fault as I pushed it off on others when we were packing etc.

They are:

He has set up credit union several yrs. ago

James E. Moore
P O Box 147
La Crosse, Va.

Nathaniel Hawthorne
VSCRC
P.O. Box 79
Wenbridge, Va.

Rev. Robert L. Cogdead
Crewe, Va.

In Blackstone about eighty people turned out for the first mass meeting and a representative of the Federal Credit Union was there. However, seems that no one person has been willing to continually push and work for the idea and right now things are rather pessimistic.

I don't know what I shall be doing when I finish up the middle of this summer. If I have to, I shall go back and start teaching again, but I prefer not to. Would appreciate it if you would advise me of the possibilities of getting a job with SRC or other organizations with which I might apply. Frankly believe that I would do a better job in doing research and indirectly related work in community organizing. Just a few ideas briefly stated:

1. I thought SRC's research dept. was weak except for newspaper files. Realize I got only a superficial survey but I thought that they would have the annual reports of the various state agencies such as health, education, etc. Also there were a lot of major federal reports that were not available.

2. Also it seems that SRC could provide a valuable service in working with local groups in showing them how to get information on voting statistics, as well as education, health, and information on local power structure. Until local groups have this information and know how to get and use it, various agencies such as C.A.P., can have a large majority on the various board and they will be outmanuvered. I don't mean to imply this is a panacea, but it is one way of giving the poor one of the necessary tools of power.

Have several other ideas, but wait until I hear from you.

Would appreciate if you would check something for me. Am next to positive I sent SRC a check for $5.00 before I left Blackstone, but I have not received a copy of New South and other reports since early summer.

Again would appreciate any information you could give me about a job. Just hate to think about having to return to teaching in high school or some small provincial college.

Thank, please tell Robin hello for us,

Bill

March 20, 1967

Mr. Gene Guerreo
Textile Workers Union of America
AFL-CIO, CLC
404 State Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Gene:

Sorry to be so long in writing an answer to your February letter.

The Federation of Southern Cooperatives has made application for a charter. We had representatives from 26 co-ops at the organizing meeting, which to put it mildly, was interesting.

With the federation underway and with the Ford grant, hopefully, almost granted I have decided to resign from the Council and to work as an independent consultant of sorts. Robin and I will move to N. C. soon where we have put a bit of money down on some land about 20 miles North of Boone. I'll continue working with co-ops and over a year or so we will try also to build a different kind of camp. When we see you all we will explain all this in detail. Meanwhile, this is just to let you know that after April 15th we will not be in Atlanta to free-load off of.

Your work sounds interesting. I hope we can get together sometime so I can hear all about it.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

P.S. Say hello to Nan for me and Robin.

WILLIAM POLLOCK
GENERAL PRESIDENT

JOHN CHUPKA
GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

AFL-CIO, CLC
404 State Street
GREENSBORO, N. C.

PHONE BROADWAY 3-3187

January 29, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al,

Received the rough draft of the Federation Charter a few days ago. It looks good to me and I assume that it means that all is well. Hope that all is well with you as well as with the federation.

As you can see from the stationery I am in Greensboro working with the TWUA. I should be on full-staff in a couple of weeks, but will continue to be on ssoc "staff". I am working with a drive among seven plants of the Cone Mills Corporation. Heading it up is Peter Brandon, the guy who organized the Duke University employees, Iam supposed to be learning how to do straight union stuff and at the same time work with students, getting them involved in the drive.

Its really an exciting thing. I have seen more "poor whites" asking the right kinds of questions in the two weeks that I have been here than I have ever seen. If the drive wins here it will open up the whole southern textile industry and provide a real direction for change in the Carolinas (45% of the N.C. work force is in textiles). Last night there were some SDS kids from Chapel Hill down here and they and workers from the plants talked about the similar paternalism of company bosses and university officials and how the speaker ban fight was a just one. There will be a three day strike here in about a week and a lot of students will be involved in it.

If you are through this way sometime I would hope that perhaps you could spend some time here to see what is going on. Nan and I have just rented a little apartment and we can cook ya'll something up.

Have heard that you got your CO. Many heartfelt congradulations. Please keep sending me stuff on the cooperatives and I hope to see you again before too long.

peace,

Gene Guerro
gene

Sorry about the typewriter

March 20, 1967

Miss Lisa Anderson
13780 Robleda Road
Los Altos Hills, California

Dear Miss Anderson:

At the risk of telling you several things you already know, let me suggest several sources of information about consumer education that might be of help to you. BAND, Inc., 3009 16th Street, San Francisco, Room 25, is putting out what I think to be the best material geared to a poor reading ability level. We are using their pamphlets in several communities in the South and hade had some success with the.

David Caplovitz's book, The Poor Pay More, although centered around New York City problems, would help you split up your paper into specific sections. Most of the problems he describes are nation-wide anyhow.

Lastly, a little know book entitled America's Small Loan Problems by William Hays Simpson makes special reference to the South, I have found it helpful because it explains quite completely the complexity of the problem of trying to change law, to encourage enforcement of law, or to educate people about their rights as consumers when they don't have any.

Hope this is of some help.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

13780 Robleda Road
Los Altos Hills, California
March 17, 1967

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a third year law student at Stanford University. For a seminar this semester in Legal Problems of the Poor, I am writing a paper on the techniques of consumer education. There is very little information on this topic in the library and I am wondering if you could help me out.

Do you have any materials available on the problems of consumer education for low-income families? Are there particular programs that you know of going on in the South?

Any help you could give me I would appreciate. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Lisa Anderson

Lisa Anderson

March 20, 1967

Mr. N. F. Payne, President
Orrville Farmers Cooperative
Route 1, Box 60
Orrville, Alabama

Dear Mr. Payne:

The problem you described in your letter of March 17th is basically a legal one. I suggest you get in touch immediately with the lawyer who drew up your by-laws. I think all that needs being done is for you to apply for a charter with the Secretary of State of Alabama. However, your lawyer will know more about Alabama law, of course, than I do.

I hope this is of some help.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Route 1,Box 60
March 18, 1967
Orrville , Alabama

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Reginal Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I am Nathan F. Payne president of the Orrville Farmers Cooperative. We have everything to operate with but a charter and permit. We wrote the Department of Agriculture and Industries Mr. A. W. Tood Commission. We do need this to operate at county level buying, selling and borrowing legally. If there is any way that you can help us to get this done. Please let us know at once. We need this very badly.

We file a copy of the By- Laws and and Article of Confederation with the probate judge of Dallas County. It is recorded in the Dallas County Court House,in book 14 page 540, also a copy has been sent to the Department of Agriculture and Industies in Montgomery, Alabama. We need all information and advice on what to do. The letter we received were June 9, 1966. I wrote some weeks ago ,but haven't hear anything.

Sincerely Yours,

N.F. Payne president
Orrville Farmers Cooperative

A. W. TODD
COMMISSIONER

STATE OF ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND INDUSTRIES
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
P. O. BOX 220
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36101

June 9, 1966

Mr. N. F. Paynes
Route One, Box 60
Orrville, Alabama

Dear Mr. Paynes:

We have checked with the various divisions of the Department of Agriculture and we are unable to determine what you refer to as "A2-600 Charter". If you will advise us the title or give us some other identification, we will be glad to check further for it.

I regret I am unable to comply with your request at this time, but if I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Todd

A. W. Todd
Commissioner

AWT:bcv

March 21, 1967

Mr. Robb Burlage
Institute for Policy Studies
1900 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Dear Robb:

Your book about hospitals better socialize even the damn veternarians. You missed an exciting meeting, as I guess Pat Watters told you. A federation did get started. If it can get some money no telling what it might do.

I am resigning from the Council, effective April 15th. I'll continue to work with co-ops, etc. but as an independent consultant of sorts. My wife and I will move to North Carolina shortly and work out of there. This is for your information in case you want to replce me May 9. That date is still O.K. for me. If anything h happens where I can't make it, I'll let you know.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Institute for Policy Studies
1900 Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20009 (202) ADams 4-9382

February 21, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
1015 Griffin Avenue
Selma, Alabama

Dear Al:

I am still hung up with my hospitals book and will not be able to make the cooperatives conference this weekend in Atlanta. This really upsets me because I have been looking forward to getting connected with your movement for a long time. I do hope to be able to get down to Atlanta in the next month or so. Is there any chance you will be up this way again soon? How did your showdown with Ford go? Please put me on your mailing list about cooperatives and send me all working papers and reports on the conference. Bill me as you need to.

Again, sorry about this weekend, but I look forward to seeing you sometime soon.

Sincerely,

Robb

Robb Burlage

RB:mm

P.S. We missed you at a very open and good conference this last weekend.

P.S.S. Is May 9 still an ok time for you to talk (with Jesse Morris) to our New South Seminar on problems of "rural reconstruction" in the South? We can pay plane & hotel & such.

RKB

March 21, 1967

Mrs. Lewis Black
20 Washington Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Black:

My name never got on the list of participants at the federation meeting, I guess. Anyway, I didn't receive a copy of your minutes, and I would like to have a copy if it is possible.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

March 21, 1967

Mr. H. K. Charles, Administrator
Cooperative League/Peace Corps Programs
59 East Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Hal:

So far not a mumbling word from even one ex-PCV. If "this type of volunteer" is most easy to recruit I feel sorry for guys trying to get the tough ones.

Thanks for your help. Maybe next time.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

The COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the USA

a national federation of cooperatives

Jerry Voorhis, president and executive director

Chicago, Illinois

March 7, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Al:

Just a short note of inquiry?

I'd like to know if you've received any responses to the "Hotline" recruiting paper that went out from Peace Corps for Volunteers to assist you. Specifically, I'd like to know how many inquiries you got and whether you have to date hired any of them. I recall Mary Rita having said that this type of a Volunteer should be most easy of all to recruit, particularly because of your short term requirements.

Most sincerely,

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the U.S.A.

Hal.

H. K. Charles, Administrator
Cooperative League/Peace Corps Programs

HKC/mw

cc: T. Keehn

GENERAL OFFICES: 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605 312-922-0667

Harold Hamil, chairman of the board • **Bowman Doss**, vice president-vice chairman

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1012 14th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20005 202-628-8765

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

March 21, 1967

Mr. Lewis Black
20 Washington Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Dear Lewis:

I have not been able to find the money for your conference. I am sorry to have taken so long to answer your request but I have been out of the office and also trying to locate the money.

Hope your conference was a success and that I did not hinder you too much by not being able to find the $150.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

20 Washington Street
Greensboro, Alabama
March 8, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

In talking with you in Atlanta, Georgia on February 25, I discussed the conferences that we were to have on March 6 and 13 in Greensboro, Alabama.

At the time I talked with you, we wasn't sure of what the conferences would cost. As was indicated, that there will some people that might need gas expense in order to attend these conferences.

If it is at all possible we would be glad if you could help us out with conferences expense with the amount of $150 in as much as some of the money have already been spent for the conference we had on March 6, 1967.

Please let me hear from you on this and if it will necessitate a letter from the chairman of the Hale County Community Action Committee, please give me a ring.

Very truly yours,

Lewis Black jr

Lewis Black, Vice-Chairman
HCAC

National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office
78 MARIETTA STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • AREA CODE 404 – 688-8778

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Arthur Q. Funn
Legal Counsel

March 22, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organizing Project
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

On behalf of the E. K. Jones VISTA Training Center staff, I would like to express our sincere appreciation for your valuable contribution to our training program.

Your presentation was meaningful and helping to our trainees' preparation for the job which they must do to help eliminate poverty. Will you be kind enough to send us an outline of your presentation at your earliest convenience?

A small honorarium will be mailed to you if you will provide us with a request for payment.

We will probably be calling on you for future programs.

Yours very truly,

E. K. JONES VISTA TRAINING CENTER

K. B. M. Crooks, Jr.
Training Center Director

KBMCJr:jb

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
AREA CODE 215 LOCUST 3-9372

GILBERT F. WHITE
Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman
CLARENCE E. PICKETT
Executive Secretary Emeritus
COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

March 23, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Al:

I don't know if I told you during our St. Patrick's Day whatever it was that Eleanor Eaton went to Puerto Rico for about 10 days to try and recover and really get her strength back. In any case, she asked me to write and thank you, "in a general way" for your participation in the roundup. It will have to be in a general way, since I unfortunately did not get to hear anything specific you might have said--but if I had I am sure that I would want to thank you in a specific way, too. Now, how do you like that?

Seriously, I did hear people mention that your session was very good, and since I personally know how many times you are asked to do things like this, I am grateful for your coming out to be with us. I am sure you will also be hearing from Eleanor when she is well and back to work.

I am certainly going to miss you and Robin--it's too bad that we only realize fully what people mean to each other when you face the fact that there won't be easy access any more--ay, there's the sin.

But, throw the boulder off your shoulder and climb the mountain, because spring is here and Easter is Sunday and Christ died for our sins.

With love,

Connie
(Pledge Dragonette)

March 23, 1967

Mr. John M. Wiser
306 N. E. Fifth Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear John:

I am sending you the stuff about community organization you asked for. It is really more about urban organizing around conflict then about what amounts to community development in a rural area of the South.

Tell Marshall Jones hello for me.

Good luck with your attempted work.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Encl. HARD TALK ON ORGANIZING THE GHETTO

SELF-HELP AMONG THE POOR: NEW STYLES OF SOCIAL ACTION

March 21

Al -

I visited your home with Jenny Blanford during the last weeks of the Atlanta III Vista training program. At that time I expressed an interest in community organization and you stated that you could send me the available material by Hoffman and others.

I am working as an organizer in a rural community outside of Gainesville. I spoke with Marshall Jones and he seems eager to be of assistance. He is very active in the ACLU. and leftist student organizations at the University of Florida. Thanks.

Sincerely,

John M. Wiser
306 NE. 5th AVE.
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

March 23, 1967

Mr. David Campbell
Southwest Georgia Project
216 Highland Avenue
Albany, Georgia 31701

Dear Dave:

Here is a sample copy of a co-op feasibility study. It is complicated beyond all necessity but it should give you a guide from which to make your own. It appears from your letter that you are considering a consumer co-op, or did you just use that as an example?

Good luck in your work. If I can be of any help let me know.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Al, this man wants some other information

March 7, 1967

Mr. David Campbell
Southwest Georgia Project
216 Highland Avenue
Albany, Georgia 31701

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Al is out of the office for the remainder of this week but I will call his attention to you letter as soon as he is back in the office. I cannot give you all the information you requested but can give the addresses you wanted.

Mr. B. F. (Chuck) Ihlenfeldt
The Cooperative League of the USA
59 East Van Buren
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Mr. Merlin Miller
Apartment 252
5070 N. Oak
Kansas City, Missouri 64119.

Mr. Miller's address is a temporary one and, I understand, will be moving to Atlanta in a couple of weeks.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Howard
Secretary to Mr. Wilson

Southwest Georgia Project
216 Highland Ave
Albany, Georgia 31701
March 4, 1967

Mr Allan Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, NW.
Atlanta, Geergia

Dear Al:

On behalf of the SW Ga Project folk I want to express again our appreciation to you for the co-op conference.

We will have more questions coming along soon, but right now a couple of items have come up that I want to put to you now. One is just a matter of information: howcan we get in touch with the Messrs. Eisenfeld and Miller? The second has to do with the research for a co-op. What are the relevant areas which must be covered in a survey? Do you have on hand a list or a standard form, or do we make our own and play it by ear as usual? I have some ideas about what should be included- such things as the number of people who shopped at the store on a monthly basis, the monthly income and expenses, profit, kind of people who shopped there, average amount spent by the customers. Are these the kind of things to include? I really don't know squat about this stuff.

I'll be interested in seeing the progress of the co-op federation. All conference participants are on the newsletter mailing list are they not?

Thanks again,

Dave

David Campbell

March 23, 1967

Mr. Dan Innenberg
3594 Berkeley Road
Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Dear Mr. Innenberg:

My supply of information about the organization of co-ops is very low at this moment. The Cooperative League of the U. S. A., 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605, has materials of the type you have requested and will send them to you upon request.

Good luck in your effort to start a co-op in Cleveland Heights.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

3594 Berkeley Road
Cleveland Heights Ohio
March 1 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
Number 5 Forsyth NW
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer;

Some time ago I read in the Wall St. Journal about you and your organization and your role in starting co-ops.

I work for a Welfare Organization which has both Negro and White employees. I myself am White. I feel that there is interest on the part of many of the employees to strengthen the Negroe's position. Certainly, the co-op is one concrete way.

I would like very much to get your advice on how to go about starting a co-op and keeping it running. I realize that you are far away and cannot come to Cleveland, but if you can offer advice by letter or know of some people in this area who have the technical know how, this information would be deeply appreciated.

Yours Truly,

Dan Innenberg

Dan Innenberg.

March 23, 1967

Mr. Robert A. Thompson
Assistant to Regional Administrator
Department of Housing and Urban
Development
645 Peachtree Seventh Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from a man in Clearwater, Florida requesting an outline of a "workable plan." Would you please send him an outline and put him in touch with someone in your organization to help him with his push for better housing in Clearwater.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh
Encl. 1

LAW OFFICES
RICHARDS, NODINE, GILKEY & FITE
LINCOLN & PARK
CLEARWATER, FLORIDA 33516

TELEPHONE 442-5103

RALPH RICHARDS
WILLIAM E. NODINE
WILLIAM W. GILKEY
JOHN D. FITE
LARRY K. MEYER

March 20, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

You may recall that you were in my office some time ago with Mrs. Sarah Louise Halmi of this city. We discussed the matter of getting some financing through the Office of Economic Opportunity in connection with improving the housing situation in Clearwater. You told me that the City Commission would have to adopt a development plan of some kind before the OEO would do any financing here. You said you would send me an outline of the kind of plan the city would have to adopt, and I told you I would take this up with the City Commission.

I have never received any further word from you, and I am now very anxious to do so. We had a city election recently, and I am glad to say that the new Mayor and two Commissioners who were elected are all liberal and broad minded men. I therefore feel that we are in a better position than we have been for years to do something about improving housing conditions in Clearwater. I will appreciate any help you can give us.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Richards

RR/ER

March 24, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

We, the organisers of the Peoplestown Buyers' Club, would like to make a request, in the form of this letter, for a fifty dollar grant from Southern Regional Council.

For some weeks now we have been planning this co-operative venture, and now, after contacting several wholesale grocery companies, are prepared to make our first purchases. We hope to use the fifty dollars for this purpose. The money would not only help to get the Buyers' Club going, but also serve as a reserve fund for the future.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Cecelia O'Kelley
1041 Violet Ave. S.E.

Mrs Mary Ross
1091 Primrose Cir
S.E.

Mrs. Josephine Burley
119 Haygood Ave S.E.

Mark McCorney
1049 A Primrose St. S.E.

Institute for Policy Studies
1900 T Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20009 (202) ADams 4-9382

March 24, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

We will sign you up for our Veterinarians for Peace group when you come up. We really love you now even more than ever; so the 9th is definitely on. Please send us stuff on the conference and the federation and the technical assistance project. Pat gave the impression that Ford was going to cough up the dough. Verdad?

Where will you be in Carolina? Any chance of your reinforcing budding "institute" talk around the golden triangle?

Cooperatively,

Robb Burlage mm

Robb Burlage

RB:mm

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

ST. HELENA ISLAND

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA 29920

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

(803) 524-4337

March 28, 1967

Dear Al:

Enclosed is the Job Description for Training Director for our new training program. If you know of anyone who would be interested or could suggest any names, we would appreocaite your doing so.

We still have not heard anything from Ford. If you hear anything, let us know.

Best regards,

Everett Gill III
Program Director

EG/fm
Encl.

March 28, 1967

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mrs. Deborrah Coles
Aaron E. Norman Fund
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Debbie:

Here is the copy of the guarantee. Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Encl.

March 29, 1967

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Center
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

The great Ford remains silent. When he will speak to the co-op people is not certain, but we believe it will be next week. Actually, the way I think they do it is to have the information come to hopeful recipients in visions. A friend has suggested to me that they instruct a secretary to go down on 7th Street and tell the first person she sees about the grant. Then Ford officials judge the communications ability of the average American both for time and accuracy and sell the results to Marshall McLuhan.

I am getting away from the purpose of my letter. It's to inform you of my resignation from the Council effective April 15th. I am letting you know because I am a member of your advisory committee and perhaps it will enter into a decision whether I continue to be or not. I plan to continue working with co-ops and community organizations as a consultant of sorts. In this regard I will continue to work closely with SRC. Robin and I plan to move to North Carolina next month and will attempt to build our own house on top of a mountain we have down paymented.

Hope you get good news soon about your proposal.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

March 29, 1967

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Clay L. Cochran, Executive Director
International Self-Help Housing Associates
Suite 1126
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Clay:

In good country music fashion, "I'm going to Jackson, gonna mess around," and I won't be able to make your board meeting. I apologize.

Also, I should notify you that I have resigned from the SRC effective April 15th. I will continue to work with cooperatives and community organizations as a consultant of sorts. Robin and I are moving to North Carolina in Mid-April and as soon as we have a definite address you can have it.

Sorry to miss the meeting. I thought we might get in some pickin and singin.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

International Self-Help Housing Associates

Suite 1126 • Dupont Circle Building • 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036 Tel: (202) 296-0743

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: CLAY L. COCHRAN

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Sydney, Nova Scotia

Marianna Alcock
Wilmington, Del.
Organizing Secretary

March 8, 1967

TO: All officers and members of the Board of Directors

FROM: Clay L. Cochran, Executive Director

SUBJECT: Meeting of the Board of Directors, March 30-31

We have received a response from most members of the Board, and it appears that we will have a much better attendance on March 30-31 than on April 13-14.

The meeting will be held March 30-31 in the Palm Room of the Continental Hotel, 420 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. Reservations are in our name, so you must make your reservation through this office. For those of you who have replied to the previous letter, specifying that you want reservations we will make reservations for Wednesday night, March 29 and Thursday night, March 30. If you want reservations for other nights please let us know immediately. (Friday nights are particularly tight and you will be in trouble if you want a room that night and do not make an advance reservation.)

The expenses of all members of the board will be paid by ISHHA. If you need an advance to cover the cost of transportation please let us know immediately. Otherwise we will issue a check to you while you are here, or in return for your statement of expenses upon your return home.

A tentative agenda is attached. We still have time for variations, if you have further suggestions.

NOTE: If you plan to leave Washington, D.C. by air on Friday, March 31, be sure and make your return reservation early because otherwise it is not easy to get out of this town on a Friday.

CLC:jt

Attachment: Tentative agenda

TENTATIVE AGENDA

International Self-Help Housing Associates

Board of Directors Meeting
March 30-31, 1967
Palm Room, Continental Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Thursday, March 30, 1967

9:00 - 10:30 AM - Business session, reports by officers and staff.

10:30 - 12:00 - Reports from Board members on local and other developments.

12:30 - 2:00 PM - Luncheon - Discussion with Tom Karter, Office of Economic Opportunity, Chief, Migrant Division.

2:00 - 3:30 PM - Begin discussion of general items to be placed on the agenda - specified below.

3:30 - 7:30 PM - Adjourn to allow members of Board to keep appointments, visit ISHHA offices, etc.

7:30 - 9:30 PM - Continuation of session, concentrating on economic and legislative problems of the program.

Friday, March 31, 1967

8:30 AM - 12:00 PM - Consideration of selected items listed below - time not yet apportioned per topic.

12:30 - 2:00 PM - Luncheon, Open Forum discussion with Howard Bertsch, Administrator, Farmers Home Administration.

2:15 - 4:00 PM - Future of program, decisions on policies and program.

4:00 PM - Adjournment.

ITEMS TO BE PLACED ON AGENDA:

Financial Reports

Reports on future financing and relations with financing agencies

Report on educational material in hand and in preparation, including Margolis pamphlet, operations manual, etc.

Discussion of addition of new Board members

Appointment of nominating committee for Fall Board meeting

Discussion of future of self-help housing in terms of recent developments and of funds for various purposes. Appalachian program, FHA, OEO, etc.

Discussion of "The Community Union"

Technical problems of communications with membership and others; means for doing this, newsletter, etc.

Membership drive

Scope of technical and advisory services to be provided

Fellowships, travel funds, seminars on new building techniques, etc.

Evaluation of completed and new projects.

###

The following is a list of the program items suggested at the September Board meeting which you might want to review in advance of the meeting. The staff could use some advice on priorities.

1. Work out the "Facts About Self-Help Housing," considering cost accounting and the overall economics of the projects, realizing that more than sweat equity is involved. Time and dollars are spent for benefit of families and communities.

2. Establish a list of all projects with essential data.

3. Maintain a roster of personnel involved in projects.

4. Assess the staff needs of self-help housing groups, plan training programs and help groups secure staff.

5. Encourage and stimulate pilot projects which will shed light on what we need to know about urban and rural programs. One such project which could be developed in cooperation with a state welfare department or HEW would permit welfare recipients to build houses for themselves.

6. Evaluate sources of credit, existing or needed. Develop credit for groups that do not fit into existing programs.

7. Maintain communications between projects, function as a clearing house for information, and use a newsletter as educational material for projects, sponsors, government, etc.

8. Arrange for consultants to advise on land uses, technical problems, codes, insurance, loan insurance, taxes and educational materials. Encourage research projects to study particular problems.

9. Establish a checklist to help determine whether a self-help housing project is feasible. Standards for launching projects or a checklist of important considerations is needed.

10. Study issues, policies of land acquisition, land loan revolving funds, land speculation, the need for state and regional planning, and 20th Century homesteading possibilities, i.e., free land for the very low income people.

11. Area seminars which would interpret community development, educate the public and prevent the "instant experts."

12. Draft proposals and help new groups find their way through the Washington bureaucracy.

13. Work with administrators of agencies at the state level helping them to understand the possibilities of a given program and its limitations.

14. Trouble shoot for sponsors, expose conditions that need correction, share techniques and methods used to get action in other places.

15. Develop explanatory materials for the building participants making use of their talents to understand what is important to these builders and their families.

March 30, 1967

Mr. Clarence D. Coleman
Director
Southern Regional Office
National Urban League, Inc.
78 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Clarence:

It has been brought to my attention that Miss Joan Browning has made application for employment with the Urban League's Vista Training Program.

In my opinion Miss Browning will make a valuable contribution toward the fulfillment of the goals of the Vista program. Her extensive experience and quiet sensitivity render her a highly effective worker with people with extremely wide-ranging backgrounds.

I can think of few people whom I would recommend more highly.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Institute for Policy Studies

1900 Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20009 (202) ADams 4-9382

March 31, 1967

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al:

If you will forgive our biases, I think I can say quite honestly we want you to come even more now that you are not working for SRC. Jesse Morris will be coming for the session too. Try to come by about 5:30 or 6:00, so we can have a talk before the crowd gathers.

Congrats on receiving your grant. Did anything "written" come out of the Atlanta meeting, or are we to depend on the "oral" tradition?

See you on the 9th--and bring Robin.

Best,

Sue

Sue Thrasher
Research Associate

ST:mm

April 4, 1967

Dear Bill:

Here, at long last, is an answer to your letter. I have checked on your New South subscription and it appears we didn't receive a forwarding address for you after you left Virginia. I am sending you under separate cover the last two copies of New South and the publications we have put out since summer.

I have talked with both Vernon Jordan and Paul Anthony concerning your inquiry about job possibilities with the SRC. Both say that the best thing for you to do is to send a resume to Paul and then come and talk. There is also the possibility of several of the state councils on human relations adding research directors to their staffs, if that interests you.

Guerro ;an I exchange letters occasionally so I did know about the Cone Mills organizing effort. Thank you for the Brandon article, however, as I hadn't read it yet.

Robin and I are leaving SRC and Atlanta April 15th. I will continue to work with co-ops and community organizations as an independent consultant of sorts. We will move to North Carolina, about 20 miles North of Boone, and try

to build our own house on top of a mountain, and use it as a center of operations. As soon as I have a definite address it will be available from SRC.

Glad to hear you all are expecting. I reckon we'll even try parenting one of these days.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

Mr. Bill Towe
124 Daniel Road
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

GB

Do this too much?

April 5, 1967

Mr. Jack Vaughn
Director
Peace Corps
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vaughn:

As a returned PCV I receive "Greensheet," Peace Corps' monthly bulletin of opportunities for returning volunteers. The March 1967 issue (#39) is an affront to every member, past and present, of the Peace Corps. To allow Dow Chemical Company, renowned manufacturers of napalm and other inhuman chemical warfare products to recruit through a Peace Corps publication is both naive and stupid.

On the following page you announce casually under job opportunities in Government that "United States intelligence agencies, as a matter of policy, do not hire former Peace Corps Volunteers." This little touch of humor (please tell me it is humor, Mr. Vaughn) clinches it.

As much as I regret doing it, please cancel my subscription to Greensheet. I'll be less informed about "challenging jobs open in almost every discipline," but at least I won't have to

imagine an ex-PCV fresh from a lab he built in Africa smiling virtuously as he develops an even more sticky adhesive tupe of phosphorous for Dow.

For God's sake print a retraction. At least say you're sorry.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

April 6, 1967

Mr. Robert Burlage
Institute for Policy Studies
1900 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Dear Robb:

Ah, lovely Alabama wakens to the insidious threat of the cooperative, stretches her keenly-honed, karate-trained hand and ... Ka Chunk. Another fight I guess is inevitable from the looks of these clippings. Ya all get ready for guests up there in Washington, Mr. Shriver, Ya hear?

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer
Honorary Chariman
Socialize the Veterenarians Campaign

AU:rh

April 6, 1967

Mr. Gary Bickel
Appalachian Volunteers, Inc.
511 Melrose Street
Bristol, Tennessee 37622

Dear Gary:

My plane (and I) arrive at 9:02 A.M., Monday. My plans are to leave Tuesday around noon, if that is o.k. with you all.

I look forward to seeing you then.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

April 6, 1967

Mr. Jack Rivel
Appalachian Volunteers, Inc.
511 Melrose Street
Bristol, Tennessee 37622

Dear Mr. Rivel:

Mr. Gary Bickel called the day after I received your letter to invite me to Bristol on Monday, April 10 to discuss cooperatives, materials, resources, etc. So, if it's o.k. I'll just bring what materials and information I have with me to Bristol.

I look forward to meeting you Monday. My plane arrives at 9:02 A.M.

Best wishes,

Al Ulmer

AU:rh

April 10, 1967

AIR MAIL

Mr. B. F. Ihlenfeldt
The Cooperative League of the USA
59 East Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Mr. Ihlenfeldt:

I have finally, after ten calls, gotten you a reservation at the Peachtree Manor Hotel, 826 Peachtree Street, N. E. Evidentally there is much going on in Atlanta this week. This hotel is not one of the best but it is quite nice.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Howard

Sam Adam's Report

Foreword

Why begin from Mayor Allen's quote. What has he done but offer quotable quotes?

Page 5 - Such concentrations --------- Unemployment, transportation, communication, crime and delinquency.
(This statement could be easily mis-read) The footnote seems moot.

Page 5 - November 15, 1966 - (after two riots?)

Page 6 - Hypothesis (1) - jargon (who is going to read this - soc. scien?)

(2) - jargon

Page 9 - footnote - isn't this understood or stating the obvious - hell, most everybody reads a newspaper.

Page 12 - is Collier Heights fabulous?

Page 13 - The Bamboo Curtain was erected by quotable Mayor Allen if' I'm not mistaken

- What does 3 mean?

Page 16 - end of 1st para. - "Their" homes are also those built m most expecially for them - Lightening - Markham - Blue Heaven, etc.

Page 21 - last phrase on page - Has Sam fallen into the cliche of putting property and city before the plight of people in these areas?

Page 23 - 1st paragraph -- fails to mention the all-Negro projects.

I'd say more than 16 or 20 families in "white" projects; easily that number in Joel Chandler Harris (sic) homes alone.

Page 24 - Para. 2 (end) - Warehouses tend always to be by railroads - Negro section also.

- "unwittingly"?

- surplus housing available for whom!

Page 31 - Why not put lawful in quotes?

Page 35 - City has one Negro building inspector (top of page 35 error)

The size of slum lord's holdings appears to have significance, perhaps more than white or Negro.

Page 35 - re. separate listings - no longer true - separate offices racially speaking, but they supposedly handle "all" applications for "everyone."

Page 36 - "Atlanta, in other words, has a short supply of homes of standard quality for low income classes" contrasts with page 24:

"Most important of all, surplus housing is available' in significant quantity throughout the city."

Page 41 - Last para. - The findings.... A questionnaire to 10,000 Negroes might validate the assumption but I don't think Sam's findings do.

General Comments:

- I question the use of the word "ghetto." The commonly accepted use of this word in connection with slums might cause some problems here.

Overall - the report takes 41 pages to say that whites control the housing patterns of a typical city by owning the land, controlling zoning, finance, etc., and lastly through violence.

I wonder if it couldn't be tightened up considerably.

Hurriedly.

Al Ulmer

FROM . . .

H. L. MITCHELL

TO: Mrs. Howard

Please make a reservation for Mr. Frank Lapeyrolerie, and one other person who will come with him to the co-op meeting.

Should I find it possible to attend I will do so at my own expenses.

Please excuse my note. Tell Al I may stop over in Atlanta next Wednesday and if he is about I will want to see him.

Thank you

Box 9159 - Metairie, La. 70005
Tel. New Orleans, A. C. 504 833-0275

—14

MEMO

TO: VERNON JORDAN

FROM: AL ULMER

I think it needs to be re-written being careful not to confuse simple-writing style with talking-down style. It's packed with good information but also with a lot of unnecessary head-patting sentences.

My suggestion is to get Florence to put it more into "blocks" of information. Perhaps chapters or units, i.e., city, one section - county, one section, etc. - courts, one section. That way the subject can be approached systematically by a group.

Also, blank spaces might be left where groups could fill in the names and addresses of elected officials as they study about the official duties. Along this line, I have found it very helpful to have individuals "discover" information themselves--you know--Socratic like.

If this booklet can be (1) simplified, (2) better organized, (3) patterned more open-ended, and (4) designed where it can be used with other teaching aids such as film strips and flip charts - (items you should be thinking about, I think, to accompany this booklet). I think it will be a real contribution. As it stands right now--I'm not that sure.

P E N N C O M M U N I T Y S E R V I C E S I N C O R P O R A T E D

St. Helena Island Frogmore, South Carolina

Position: Director For Training Program In Community Development

Job Description: The Training Director will be responsible for developing and administering a program to train lay persons from Southern rural areas in community development work. He will work with a staff of three field supervisors. Three sessions of fifteen weeks each are scheduled per year. (See enclosures) The Training Director would be responsible for:

A. Over-all administration of the program.
B. Curriculum development.
C. Securing consultants and materials.
D. Coordinating the training itself.
E. Recruiting trainees.
F. Publicity and publications.
G. Evaluation of the program.

Qualifications: The Training Director should possess some or all of the following:

1. Administrative experience.
2. Practical field experience in working with disadvantaged groups.
3. Experience in developing curriculum and teaching creatively.
4. Commitment to the philosophy that the ultimate strength and development of a community consists in the growth of individuals to their full potential, and that completion of specific improvement projects is a natural outgrowth of democratic organization rather than an end in itself.

Context of Position: (See enclosures) Penn Community Services, Inc., is located in Beaufort County, South Carolina, a coastal area with a large rural population. Penn conducts a program of community development and operates a non-profit conference center for racially integrated and low-income groups.

The community development program, conducted for the past six years, is aimed at leadership development and improvement of the rural communities of the county. The training program will draw upon Penn's community development experience and its rapport with the people of the area to provide a resource for field-oriented training.

Salary and Benefits:

A. Salary Range - $10,000 to $12,000, dependent on training and experience.
B. Three Weeks Vacation.
C. Hospitalization and Pension Plan.

Enclosures: Training Proposal
Notes on Curriculum
Brochure
Walking Tall

ANNUAL REPORT

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PROJECT

-- Survey of community organization effort in the South.

-- Two reports: Poor People and Problems and Co-ops, Credit Unions and Poor People

-- Furnished technical assistance to:

Wilcox County, Ala. farm cooperative effort
Thomas County, Ga. Self-help housing project - proposal to OEO for $56,000
Baker County, Ga. Credit Union - community group
Huntsville, Ala. " " - maid's union
Reserve, La. " " - sugar cane workers
Hale County, Ala. " " - three community groups
Pinellas County, Fla. - tenant association organization effort
Wilcox County and Lowndes County, Ala. - sponsored manager of Freedom Quilting Bee Co-op for entire summer
Hines County, Miss. - Poor People's Corp. - co-op education and managerial assistance
Opelousas, La. - Grand Marie Vegetable Co-op
Co-op League of USA - southern tour
speech and all at Congress of League
YWCA Summer Project - set up community involvement
Encampment for Citizenship - week consultant
N. C. Fund - Community Action Program Evaluation
VISTA - four training programs - two are wide conferences (I give the challenge)

-- Joint program with Friendship Baptist Church and Trinity Presbyterian Church and SRC sponsorship of a community organizer in Vine City - Markham Area - Mr. William Williams

-- Summer studentsgrants

-- Atlanta, Ga. - Teen-age organization program in Vine City and Cabbage Town - Young Children program in Lightening
Amelia County, Va. - sponsored student to organize community newspaper
Auburn Ala. - two students to work with parents of headstart youngsters
North Nashville, Tenn. - community organization in white slum area

-- Got together Cooperative League, members of low-income cooperatives, organizers and co-op education experts. Five meetings - result $850,000 proposal for co-op development program

-- Tri-sponsored conference on Self-help housing with American Friends and Florida Migrant Ministry

-- Plans for an early 1967 meeting to create a "federation" of low-income cooperatives across the South.

-- did not do many of the things I wanted to because of feelings for my friend, the director.

EDITORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS

1964
Vol. II

EDUCATION OF SLUM CHILDREN

by

Helen B. Shaffer

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No. 16
Oct. 28

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE • OFFICE OF EDUCATION • APRIL 1966

PENNYWISE TEENAGERS

By ESTHER PETERSON

The high school girl looked over a row of portable phonographs until her attention focused on one in a brown-and-white checkered case.

"How much is it?" she asked the clerk.

"Forty-one dollars" was the answer.

"I'll take it," she said, handing over her charge plate.

The clerk completed the transaction, then turned to a second clerk. "She didn't even hear it play," he said in amazement.

This scene is reenacted with variations thousands of times daily as teenagers take part in that great American pastime—spending. In pizza parlors and appliance stores, drugstores and dress shops, automobile showrooms and theaters, teenagers are making known the fact that, like their parents, they are big spenders.

Not all are like the girl who didn't listen before she leaped into a purchase. Some teenagers, having been born into prosperity, are in fact more familiar with the ways of purchasing than their parents. The evidence is, however, that although teenage spending is big business most teenagers have little skill in the business of spending.

In 1963 the Nation's 22.5 million teenagers spent an estimated $11 billion of their own money to satisfy their own needs and wants. By 1970, the National Education Association estimates, this figure may rise to $21 billion. Add to this the influence teenagers exert on purchases made by their families, and it is clear that the young constitute a potent economic force.

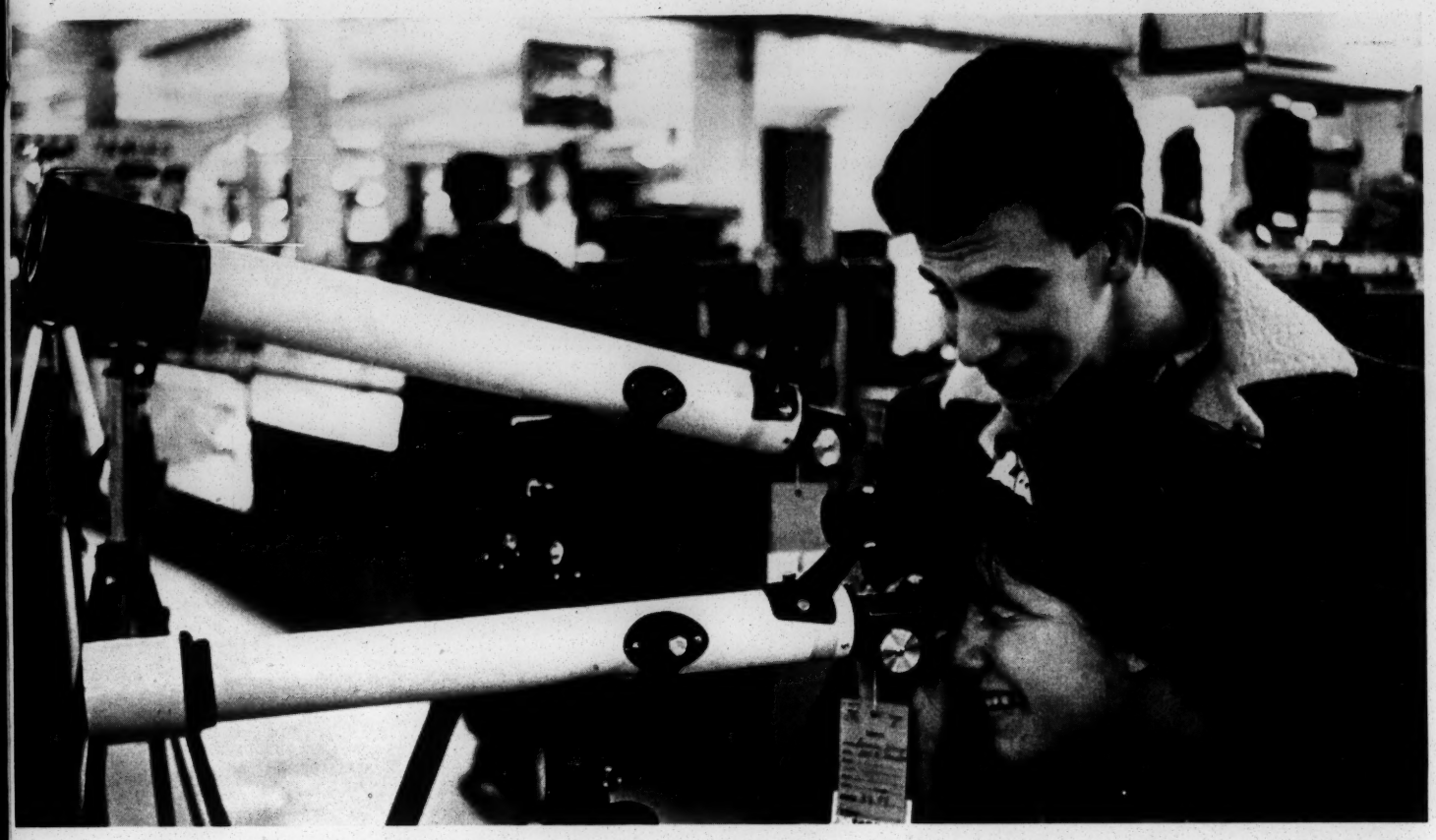
As a result, business has devised whole advertising campaigns aimed at teenagers, and the number of programs and advertisements that appeal to young people have been increasing on television.

Teenagers are therefore important consumers today. Tomorrow, however, the same youngsters will be more important consumers—as heads of families.

How they spend their money—whether wisely or foolishly—sociologists tell us, will be a factor in determining the success or the failure of their marriages.

In addition, economists say, how they spend their money will help determine whether our national life will be fashioned after the excellent or the commonplace.

Realizing that by 1970 about half of our population will be under the age of 25, many educators are seeking new ways to prepare the young today for their responsibilities tomorrow. Traditionally, the Nation's schools have been geared to train young people to work in productive activities in order to earn a living. No one can argue with this emphasis, for no nation can prosper unless its people are productive. Yet it



Today's teenagers, reared in prosperity, spend more than $11 billion a year. Now education is needed to foster wise spending.

is increasingly recognized that youngsters will be consumers as well as producers, that what they will spend is as important as what and how they will produce.

This new awareness has led to a renewed interest in consumer education. Many schools have introduced consumer education into their curriculums, and where this has been tried, it has been highly successful. Since teenagers are already consumers, they readily relate to consumer subjects. "These kids really latch onto this information because they know they'll be needing it," said one teacher. Enthusiasm for the subject has given some potential dropouts an incentive to remain in school.

But consumer education is not a stopgap; it is *real* education. If education seeks to prepare students to be well-informed citizens capable of meeting the problems of everyday life, then a complete education should prepare students to fulfill the important role of consumer.

Consumer education could take place in the home and, when Americans were less affluent, that is where most of it did take place. A generation or more ago there was little margin for unwise spending. Every penny had to count, and children learned this fact of life early. Today, many of us no longer pinch pennies, and we no longer teach our children to do so.

Since World War II, technological advances have given Americans a higher standard of living than we have ever before known. At the same time they have created problems that were unknown to our grandparents and even our parents.

For example, prior to World War II, the average supermarket carried 1,600 items. Today, it carries 8,000, and the number is continually rising. With this increase in the number of products has come a sharp increase in the complexity of products, so that the quality of each is harder to assess.

Consequently, we have a greater need for information on products than ever before. Yet, as the marketplace has grown, it has become more impersonal, and the sources of information are farther removed. The storekeeper, for example, used to be a valuable source of information. Now we seldom know the storekeeper, and, even if we do, we must be realistic and not expect him to have complete information about all his products.

Advertising and labeling, therefore, assume great importance. But when they do not tell us all we want to know and other sources of information are not immediately available, we may be forced to buy on faith alone.

It is ironic that, while we have more money to spend, we buy on credit more than ever before and that, while we have more conveniences, we have the added inconvenience of frequently having to service and repair the articles.

As consumers, all of us are called on to be amateur accountants, mechanics, electricians, dietitians, and chemists, frequently without being given the information to perform the necessary tasks. With consumer education, we can better prepare our children for such tasks.

There are no hard and fast rules on what constitutes consumer education and how it should be taught. As it covers many subjects, its chief characteristic is flexibility. As it is forged by local school boards, it reflects a variety of local tastes and interests. It has been taught at the elementary level, the junior high school level, and the senior high school level. It has variously been called consumer economics, family finance instruction, and personal finance instruction.

In Chicago a team of teachers developed a 96-page resource guide entitled *Money Talks.* Ideas from the book were incorporated into a high school course on contemporary history. The guide, which was also adapted for use in other courses, covered such areas as money, budgeting, banking, stocks, bonds, insurance, and real estate. During the study of real estate, for example, students formed a committee to visit a real estate dealer, discuss pertinent topics with him, and report back to their class. Chicago teachers reportedly have responded to the new approach with "astonishing enthusiasm."

Consumer subjects are taught in Baltimore junior high school classes for slow learners and in vocational high schools. The teenagers are generally knowledgeable about such matters as insurance and social security, one teacher noted. "But some of the boys were amazed to hear that it costs about six dollars a week just to leave a car parked at the curb," he added.

In Tampa, Florida, consumer units were included in a home economics course required of all high school girls. The units were entitled "Planning and Financing Your Schooling and/or Your Career," "Your Consumer Buying," and "Wise Management of Your Personal Income."

In Virginia the Hampton

Mrs. Peterson is an Assistant Secretary of Labor and Special Assistant to The President for Consumer Affairs. She is also the chairman of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests.

Roads Educational Television Association produced a television course on "Personal Finances" that was taken by 250 senior high school students in Norfolk and Hampton Roads.

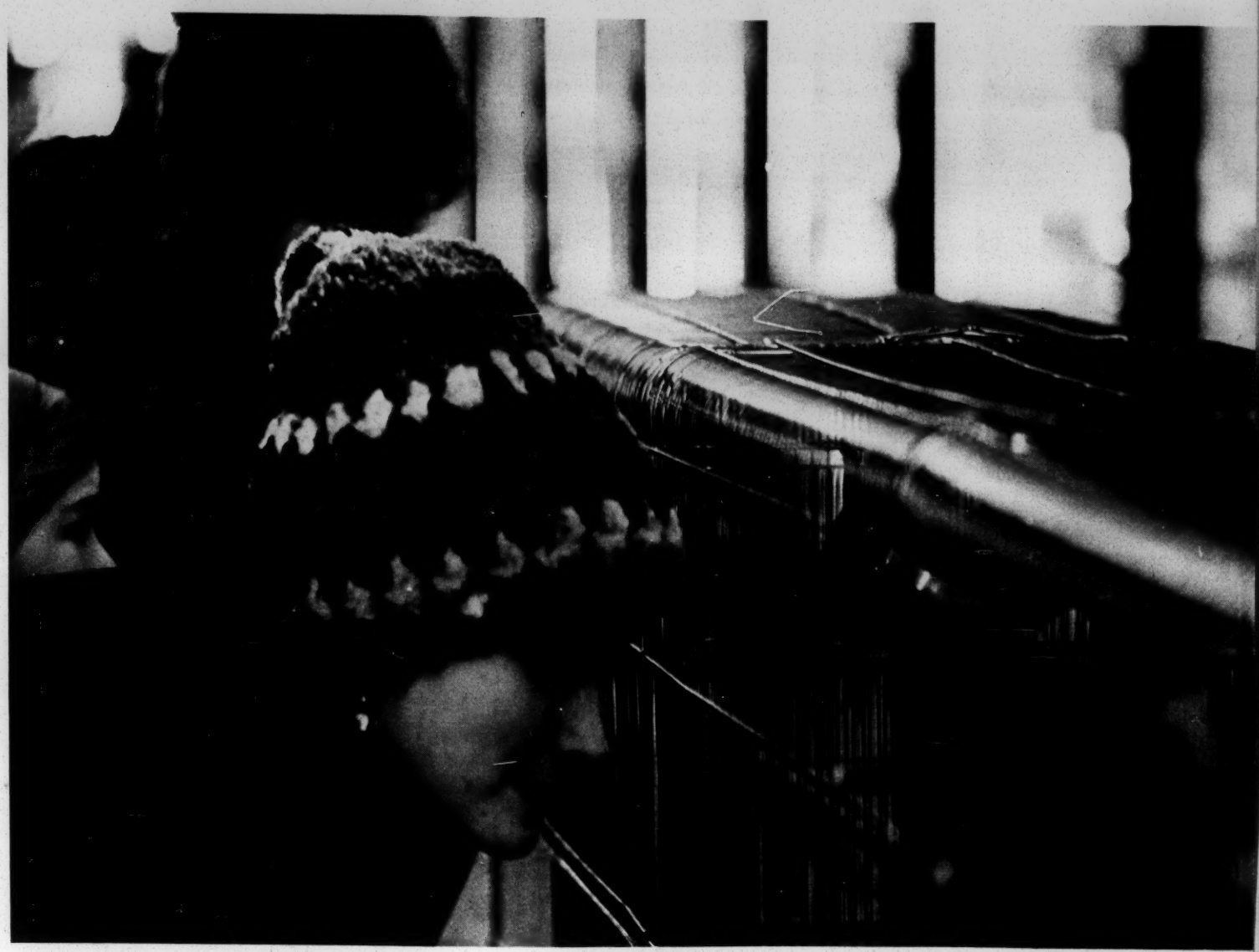
Many towns and cities, including Oklahoma City; West Hartford, Connecticut; and Ladue, Missouri, have successfully included consumer units in elementary school classes. In Oklahoma City, for example, one class's activities included the setting up of a make-believe store, run and patronized by pupils.

Probably the most wide-ranging and interesting experiment in consumer education has taken place during the past three years at Lincoln High School in Yonkers, New York. The Lincoln project employs a three-pronged approach. It operates through special assemblies on consumer topics, new consumer economics courses, and established courses emphasizing consumer matters. Through these approaches, Lincoln teachers have endeavored to make their students aware of consumer problems and to provide them with the attitudes and skills they need as consumers.

At the special assemblies, attended by the entire student body, programs have been presented on various topics. By far the most popular, however, was the program on the automobile. In this assembly a panel including an insurance agent, a used-car dealer, a Consumers Union auto engineer, and a student leader, held a lively discussion on the purchase and upkeep of a car. Afterwards, the used-car dealer parked one of his cars in the school lot and invited students to inspect it and then guess the car's selling price. This assembly proved so popular that it was repeated the following year.

In addition to assemblies, a new elective course in "Consumer Economics" was initiated for "general" students. When word of it spread, college-preparatory students expressed disappointment that they were unable to take it. As a result, consumer units were introduced into a special "Advanced Economics" class. Both classes have had full enrollments.

With so many things to be bought—some necessary, some purely luxury items—students need education in the realities of pricing, credit, and advertising.



Lincoln's chief success, however, has been in incorporating consumer education materials into established, traditional courses. At a time when the curriculums of many schools are overcrowded, this method would seem worth trying in other schools.

Students in English classes, for example, read such books as *Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House* and *The Hidden Persuaders*. As they read, they project themselves into the situations of these books and adapt the information to their own needs. In addition, they learn to distinguish the nuances of meaning that can be applied to words. Once made aware of the part language plays in influencing their behavior, the students analyze the assertions made in advertising and television commercials and are then better able to decide objectively on the merits of the products advertised.

The students say that the consumer-oriented English classes have "made us read between the lines," "made us question more," "made us think about things we never thought about before."

Lincoln High School teachers find that social studies classes offer many possibilities for teaching consumer subjects. For instance, numerous items of legislation relate directly to the consumer. Students are taught the role played by the Government in consumer protection.

Discussion of consumer problems is included in regular economics courses. Basic economic principles are taught by guest speakers—all of whom are authorities in their fields. Students are encouraged to apply these principles by budgeting their allowances or earnings realistically, buying automobiles or insurance wisely, reading advertising claims carefully, opening bank accounts, and correctly filling out income tax returns.

In science classes consumer education is introduced in connection with many items already included in the courses. For example, the chemistry of neutralization is linked with popularly advertised remedies for indigestion; the absorption and use of water in the human body is related to constipation remedies. Other areas of student consumer concern taken up in science classes are the chemistry of gardening, water supply, cosmetics, radiation, clothing (identification of fibers), and vitamin-mineral supplements. By demonstrating the practical applications of scientific principles, the science teacher at Lincoln has been able to make his course more understandable and more challenging.

The mathematics classroom obviously lends itself to numerous applications of consumer education, some of which have been used for generations: What makes up the cost of goods to the consumer (wholesale price, retailer's margins, cost of distribution); types of interest on savings and on loans; computation of true rate of interest on savings, investments, and installment loans; discounting practices; insurance; taxes; invoices; and commissions.

In industrial arts courses students at Lincoln are taught not only how to make articles for their own use (and how to purchase the tools and materials needed to make the articles) but also how to evaluate commercially produced articles, to judge good design and workmanship, and to be discriminating in the purchase of common articles. By comparing the workmanship, materials, and prices, they learn to spend wisely and to derive satisfaction from the use

of their purchases. The courses include woodwork, electrical appliances, radio, automotive and mechanical repair, and graphic arts.

The two courses at Lincoln with which consumer education is most often integrated are business education and home economics. In the secondary school business course the student is taught to approach each problem first from the producer's point of view, then from the consumer's point of view, and last from the interrelated point of view of the producer and consumer. Since business education students are usually the salesmen in the school's store and since many of them work in retail stores after school hours, they have an immediate opportunity to put into practice what they have learned in class. As customers of these same stores, they have an excellent view of the dual role played by both producers and consumers.

In the home economics classroom the importance of the art of spending is emphasized, with lessons on how to select products carefully, how to buy wisely, and how to manage personal and family finances. Since so many high school students plan on marriage soon after graduation, attention is given to the costs involved in establishing and maintaining a household, the problems of consumer credit and installment buying, renting versus buying a home, and the major costs involved in having a baby. (Already, 40 percent of all brides are teenagers, and one of every six teenage wives has two or more children.) One enlightened student, after completing this course, remarked, "After seeing the high cost of living, we are going to postpone our wedding until we can 'hold our own.'" Since one of the major factors in the staggering divorce rate among teenage marriages is inability to cope with finances, a fringe benefit from consumer education would be more enlightened teenagers who, we hope, would postpone their weddings until they were better prepared to assume family responsibilities.

In his speech at the University of Michigan in 1964, President Johnson said, "For a century, we labored to settle and subdue a continent. For half a century we called upon unbounded invention and untiring industry to create an order of plenty for all our people. The challenge of the next half century is whether we have the wisdom to use that wealth to enrich and elevate our national life and to advance the quality of American civilization."

Because the study of consumer education can teach our youth to use our wealth for enrichment of our national life wisely, it should have a place in all our schools.

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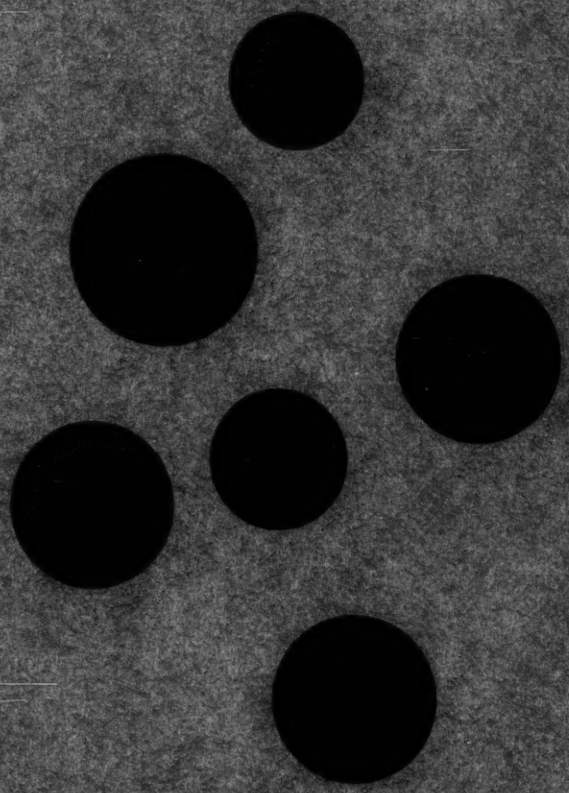
THE MOST FOR THEIR MONEY



PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER INTEREST

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 111 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1965 No. 125

Senate

TRUTH IN LENDING

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, once again I rise to introduce my bill requiring full disclosure of the costs of personal credit. This bill—the truth in lending bill—is being introduced for the fourth time. I introduced similar legislation in the 86th, 87th, and 88th Congresses. I must admit to some disappointment over the failure thus far of Congress to enact this much needed reform legislation. However, I learned long ago that any essential reform opposed by powerful segments of American industry requires years of intensive effort before it results in a victory for the public interest. And so I console myself with the thought that the original Food and Drug Act of 1907 was passed only after it had met with the most intense opposition from many of the food and drug companies. It was only after public indignation had been fully aroused that the Congress was able to enact even the most modest requirements to insure that foods and drugs marketed were safe and sanitary.

Many years later the truth in securities legislation of the 1930's was passed over the vehement protest of the New York financial community. The president of the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. Whitney, opposed this reform in testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee—the same committee that has been considering the truth in lending bill. Mr. Whitney as I remember it, predicted that if brokerage houses were required to tell the truth, that is, if they made a full disclosure of the salient facts about the stocks which they offered for sale to the public, the stock market would collapse. Mr. Whitney pleaded, in effect, that the stock market could continue to operate only so long as the gullible could be duped into buying stocks on the basis of misinformation and fraud.

The truth in securities legislation did not wreck the stock market. Instead, it became the salvation of reputable stock brokers and brokerage houses.

These same arguments against the full disclosure of essential information have again come to the surface as we have considered the truth-in-lending bill. Lenders have solemnly and self-righteously warned the Banking and Currency Committee that if we were to pass legislation to require the full disclosure of the costs of consumer credit, the consumer credit industry would be destroyed.

In recent years the Congress has enacted additional laws protecting the consumer, such as the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, the Fur Labeling Act of 1951, the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act of 1958, and the Automobile Information Disclosure Act of 1958. But again, most of these laws were passed only after the most bitter controversy and violent opposition of the industry affected. And so, although I am disappointed that the truth-in-lending bill has not yet been enacted, I think that it is appropriate to point out again that all reform measures which protect the public at large and which are opposed by powerful and well financed segments of industry require a number of years before they can be signed into law. I am delighted to say that there are substantial segments of the personal credit industry that do support the truth-in-lending bill. I simply wish that more of the reputable members of the industry, such as the commercial bankers, would join in supporting this kind of reform legislation.

It is unfortunate, however, that powerful segments of the consumer credit industry habitually oppose any legislation to establish ethical standards and protect the honest and efficient competitor in the industry. In spite of this opposition, the principle of truth in lending has been proposed in a number of States and foreign countries and I understand gradual progress is being made. For example, the Canadian Province of Nova Scotia has recently passed an act requiring the finance charge and simple annual rate of interest to be disclosed on all credit transactions. It is ironic that a reform measure first proposed in this country has now been copied and enacted into law in another country, while we here are struggling to gain a foothold here.

I. WHAT THE BILL DOES

Mr. President, the basic purpose of the truth-in-lending bill is to require that anyone who lends money or extends credit must supply the would-be borrower or credit user with two simple but vital facts:

First. A statement of the total finance charge in dollars and cents; and

Second. A statement of the finance charge expressed in terms of a true annual rate on the outstanding unpaid balance of the obligation.

The bill does not attempt to regulate or control the rate of interest or the cost of credit.

The bill would enable the typical consumer to compare the cost of credit from various sources and make an intelligent decision. It would also assist him in deciding whether or not to borrow, pay cash, or save toward the purchase instead.

Suppose, for example, a man wants to borrow $1,500 to finance the purcase of a car. Assume he goes to two lenders and the first states the payments will be $53.40 a month over 36 months while the second quotes payments of $60 over 30 months. Which credit plan is the cheapest? How can the buyer judge between these two lenders?

The truth-in-lending bill would require the lenders to provide the information the buyer needs. The first lender would be required to disclose that monthly payments of $53.40 over 36 months actually amount to a total finance charge of $422.40 at an annual rate of interest of 18.3 percent. The second lender would have to state that the payments he receives of $60 a month over 30 months amount to a total finance charge of $300 at an annual rate of interest of 15.5 percent. Thus the buyer has the information to make an intelligent choice.

We would apply the same conditions to those who sell the use of money as we require from those who sell goods. We expect the seller of breakfast food to at least state the quantity and the price on the package. We expect the butcher to list the price per pound for the meat he sells. We expect the gasoline dealer to disclose the price per gallon he charges for gasoline. We expect food stores to post the price for milk per quart at the retail level. Why should not we expect the lender or credit extender to post his price in a similar fashion?

The price of credit has traditionally been expressed as a true annual rate on the unpaid balance. Most loans on homes have always been expressed in this manner as have interest rates on business transactions. Interest rates on savings accounts in commercial banks are expressed in terms of true annual rates. So are short-term interest rates to businessmen to finance payrolls and the purchase of raw materials. It is only when we turn to the short-term consumer credit field, that we find a departure in the time-honored method of expressing the price of credit. Why should we permit the seller of credit to be less honest with the unwary public than he is with the experienced businessman? Why should not these lenders state the amount of interest they are charging and its price in the form of an annual rate of interest or charge? Who could possibly object to such an elementary prerequisite of fair dealing?

It was with this simple conviction that I introduced the original truth-in-lending bill over 5 years ago.

II

Since that time the Banking and Currency Committee has held extensive public hearings on truth in lending. In the last Congress alone, we heard from 135 witnesses and the record of their testimony runs to more than 1,600 pages. We heard from bankers and bus drivers—from mayors and crane operators. We have listened to numerous tales of interest gouging and shady practices, some of which were truly shocking, even to the most skeptical observers.

Throughout these long and detailed hearings, an endless series of technical objections were raised by those who opposed the bill. As these were disposed of, new ones arose to take their place. The opponents of truth in lending have an infinite capacity for conjuring up mythical situations where they claim the bill might be somewhat difficult to apply.

I am convinced, however, that the real objections to this bill are not technical but practical. First of all, by requiring a simple statement of true annual interest, the law would obviously work to the disadvantage of those who charge an excessively high rate of interest. If we pass this bill, these firms will either have to lower their rates or face a loss of business to their competitors. Up to now, these operators have been able to get by with charging exhorbitant rates through confusion and subterfuge. Naturally, they would like to continue this unhappy state of affairs. But why should we continue to subsidize their subterfuge?

Second, many who charge high, but not excessive, rates fear a loss of good

will when their customers first realize the interest rate on their debt is not as low as all these years they had been fondly led to believe. In effect, these lending institutions arer arguing that the Government should maintain their customers in the deceptive style of life to which they have become unwittingly accustomed. Aside from the ethical implications involved in such a proposition, there are economic arguments against continued deception. The overall efficiency of the economy requires that the consumer should know the true cost of credit if he is to make an intelligent decision in the marketplace. It may be that he would prefer to deal elsewhere, pay cash, or save toward the purchase if he realized the true rate of interest.

III. HISTORY OF INTEREST RATES

A study of the history of interest rates will reveal that truth in lending legislation is nothing new. For example, over 37 centuries ago in 1800 B.C., the king of ancient Babylonia decreed that all loans had to be accompanied by a written contract setting forth the terms of the loan. Moreover, if through subterfuge, a higher than legal rate of interest was actually collected, the principal of the loan was forfeited to the borrower.

Mr. President, at the risk of sounding like the archest of reactionaries, I merely want to observe that if the prevention of subterfuge on interest rates was good enough for ancient Babylonia, it is good enough for us.

It should also be pointed out that interest gouging has enjoyed an equally long, if not honorable tradition. In ancient Greece, loan sharks in Athens were known to have charged interest at the rate of 48 percent a month, or 576 percent a year. And in the 15th century, Italian bankers charged the King of France 100 percent interest on a war loan while local merchants were borrowing at only 5 percent. Apparently, the King of France was not considered to be a good credit risk.

During most of the Middle Ages, however, the "just price" doctrine was followed in regard to the loaning of money. An interest rate of more than 6 percent was regarded as usury and this judgment was backed up by the medieval church, which felt that ordinary citizens were at a disadvantage in dealing with sophisticated and worldly money lenders. The church, therefore, established and enforced the 6-percent "just price" doctrine to protect the public interest.

The historical and moral sanctity given to the magic figure of 6 percent survives to this very day and many lenders go to great pains to disguise the fact that they are charging more than 6 percent per year. Of course, the buy now pay later installment plan was unheard of in the Middle Ages, and it would be unrealistic to expect anyone to profitably loan money at 6 percent in many areas of today's consumer credit market. Nevertheless, the reverent attitude accorded the historic 6 percent still survives.

IV. THE GROWTH OF CONSUMER CREDIT

Mr. President, anyone who argues that we need not be concerned about interest rates should review the statistics on consumer credit. At the present time, long-term consumer debt, primarily in the form of home mortgages, amounts to $196 billion while short- and intermediate-term consumer debt is $79 billion, or a total of $275 billion. This is almost the size of the entire national debt.

What is even more startling is the dramatic rise in consumer debt in the last 20 years. Long-term consumer debt has increased 943 percent during that time; short- and intermediate-term consumer debt has increased 1,247 percent, while the national debt has increased by only 18 percent. I sometimes wonder what would happen if we ever actually adopted some of the simple pieties so ardently advanced by many of our conservative colleagues. We often hear, for example, that Government finance is no different from family finance and that the Government should manage its money like the typical American family. Consider the national debt today if the Government had increased its debt at the same rate the American consumer increased his. It would be nearly $3 trillion.

Perhaps the most striking figure of all, however, is the interest paid on consumer debt. The interest payments on long-term consumer debt are conservatively estimated at $10 billion a year, while short- and intermediate-term debts account for at least another $10 billion a year. Thus, the American consumer, with a total debt just under the national debt, is paying at least $20 billion a year in interest, or nearly double the annual interest charge on the national debt. I personally believe that the total is considerably more than this, but I am trying to err on the conservative side.

Thus, by any standard, consumer credit has become big business. In the short- and intermediate-term field alone, most of which includes installment debt, the American consumer is paying at least $10 billion a year in interest and, in my judgment, actually more. This is more than all the sales of the entire natural gas industry. Anything we can do to increase the competition in the growing field of consumer credit, in which there is almost no price competition, can save the American people millions or even billions of dollars a year.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that several tables on the history of consumer, corporate, and Federal debt be included in the RECORD at the end of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

V. THE WONDERLAND OF CREDIT

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, independent studies as well as the hearings of the Banking and Currency Subcommittee reveal that most consumers do not know what rate of interest they are being charged on an installment purchase or small loan. Most of the blame for this state of affairs lies not in the inherent ignorance of the buyer but in the confusing practices of the seller.

Dr. Theodore O. Yntema, vice president in charge of finance for the Ford Motor Co., testifying once before another Senate committee, warned:

> The variety and complexity of finance and insurance arrangements and the charges for them are such as almost to defy comprehension. It is impossible for the average buyer to appraise the rates for finance and insurance services offered, as compared with alternatives available elsewhere.

A credit union manager with many years of experience in the lending field vividly described the dilemma of today's consumer. He said:

> The average borrower is caught in a wonderland of credit where percentages multiply and divide at will, where finance charges materialize on command and fees are collected on the way out; where sharp practices and rackets not only inflate the costs of credit, but also impose enormous financial hardships on the debtor, particularly those who can least afford it.

There are several widely used methods by which this confusion is created and perpetuated by lenders and credit extenders.

First, often no rate at all is quoted to the consumer: This is the simplest and most direct method of obscuring the cost of credit. The borrower is, for example, merely told that he will pay $10 down and $10 a month. Neither the total finance charge nor the interest rate is evident. And unless the borrower is a persistent questioner and skillful mathematician, he will not discover the true facts.

Second, the add-on rate: The borrower is told that the finance charge will be $6 on a 1-year, $100 loan, repayable in equal monthly installments. The lender represents this to be a 6-percent loan, but such a claim is merely a play on the number six. The actual rate is almost 12 percent, or nearly double the stated rate, because the borrower is constantly repaying the loan over the year and does not have the use of $100 for a full year. His average debt over the year is only about $50. In other words, the interest rate is quoted on the original amount of the debt and not on the declining or unpaid balance as is the custom in business credit, government loans, or mortgage transactions. In reality the borrower is asked to pay interest on amounts he has already repaid.

Third, the discount rate: This is a variation of the add-on rate. In the case of the add-on, the borrower receives $100 in cash or goods and must pay back $106. In the case of the discount technique, the consumer "borrows" $100 but only receives $94. The finance charge again is $6 and is often represented as being 6-percent interest. Again, the actual rate is almost 12 percent, or twice the quoted rate because the borrower is periodically repaying the loan.

Fourth, a simple monthly rate: This rate statement method is usually quoted by small loan companies and by retailers using revolving credit plans. The finance rate is represented as being 1, 2, 3, or 4 percent per month. The true annual rate in this case is 12 times the quoted figure, or 12, 24, 36, or 48 percent per year, if the interest is based upon the unpaid balance at the end of each month. If it is based upon the original amount of the loan, the simple annual rate is approximately 24 times the quoted figure, or in the illustrations cited 24, 48, 72, or 96 percent per year.

Fifth, "loading the camel": Sometimes lenders compound the camouflaging of credit by loading on all sorts of extraneous fees, such as exorbitant fees for credit life insurance and excessive fees for credit investigations, processing and handling. These charges are a cost of doing business, and should rightfully be figured in with the interest or finance charges. By excluding them in a separate list, the interest rate can be superficially reduced. However, a comparison with other rates would now become virtually meaningless. This, of course, would be the purpose of all this slight of hand in the first place.

Some dealers are even unwilling to use the word "interest." They prefer to call it a "small monthly service charge." Indeed, the delicate semantics which accompany the consumer credit business remind me of the turtle in Alice in Wonderland who insisted that when he used a word, it meant exactly what he intended it to mean, no more and no less.

Transferring these practices into some typical examples, we find that—

The 3-percent-per-month plan of small loan companies is really 36 percent per year.

The 4½-percent new car financing plan of some commercial banks is really 9 percent per year.

The advertised 5-percent rate on home improvement loans is not less than a 6-percent first mortgage, but nearly twice as much, or almost 10 percent per year.

The so-called 6-percent rate for financing used cars offered by some dealers is at least 12 percent per year and sometimes very much higher—18 to 25 percent per year or more.

The cost of teenage credit now being promoted by some retailers as only "pennies per week" is sometimes as high as 80 percent per year.

VI. CREDIT ABUSES

The inevitable and tragic outcome of this policy of deception was made abundantly clear during the hearings before the Banking and Currency Subcommittee in the last session of Congress. A few examples will suffice to illustrate the point:

A man in Jersey City bought a TV set for $123.88. He was given a coupon book which called for 24 monthly payments of $17.50. We were shocked when we computed the interest rate. It was 229 percent per year. What is even more tragic, he had to keep up the payments or lose his job.

A housewife on the lower East Side of Manhattan purchased a couch from a door-to-door salesman for $300. The payments were set at $12 every 2 weeks for 2 years. The total interest charge was thus $324 and the annual rate was 107 percent, although not a word of this was mentioned at the time of the sale.

A New Jersey busdriver borrowed $1,000 from a small loan company. He was told the interest rate was 4.5 percent. The actual rate turned out to be 29.5 percent, or more than six and a half times the claimed rate. Had the borrower known this at the start, he said he would have dealt with a lower cost lender.

A similar case occurred in Pittsburgh when a witness testified that he borrowed $900 from a small loan company and was told that his monthly payments would be $58.10 for 24 months. We computed the interest rate in this case and were amazed to discover it was 52 percent per year.

Another New York witness bought a television set on credit for 30 months. We figured out the interest rate on this transaction, and it turned out to be 143 percent. We asked the witness whether she would have signed the contract if she had known the interest rate. The witness replied, "Never in my life."

Testimony before the committee also revealed that Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York were systematically and automatically charged a higher rate of interest, regardless of their individual credit standing.

VII. FLIMFLAMMING THE EDUCATED

But it is not only the poor, the uneducated, or the members of a minority group who are victimized by the hidden cost of credit. The educated middle classes are also being duped. Last year the distinguished senior Senator from Indiana performed a public service by publishing a table in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which revealed the true rates of annual interest charged for college education loans. While Federal loans are available for 3 percent and various State plans run from 3 to 6 percent, I was shocked to learn that some of the private loans plans which are offered to students and parents by our leading colleges and universities involved an interest rate as high as 60 percent per year. Invariably, the lending institutions with the highest rates establish subsidiaries with high sounding names such as the Tuition Plan, Inc., or Education Funds, Inc. The latter is a subsidiary of the Household Finance Co., which saturates television with advertisements telling us to borrow confidently. Unfortunately, they do not tell us this confidence is going to cost anywhere from 26 to 54 percent per year in interest and other charges on their college education loans.

No doubt these small loan companies would self-righteously argue that the cost of these incessant television advertisements are responsible for the high interest rates that they charge on their loans, which they are peddling through the auspices of hundreds of colleges and universities.

To my knowledge, the colleges and universities unwittingly continue to collaborate with these high-cost lenders of educational loans. Even college presidents and their administrative staffs have been duped by the prolific techniques now used by these high-cost lenders to camouflage the costs of their credit plans. My truth in lending bill would at least educate the educators about the costs of credit.

Perhaps the most discouraging fact of all, as I understand it, is that many church schools and colleges are now unknowingly sponsoring these high-cost education loan plans offered by small loan companies and automobile finance corporations. It is tragic that the church groups, with their long tradition against usury, have been misled by the deceptive trade practices that now pervade the consumer lending field. I am sure that these groups do not know what is being done. I hope they wake up.

Equally shocking is the invasion of the underworld into the consumer credit field. Joe Valachi, when he testified before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, exposed the extent to which the Cosa Nostra was involved in the loan sharking or "juice" racket. A recent investigation in New York State also revealed that the underworld was moving into the loan-sharking business and was using the income derived from exorbitant rates as a major source of revenue for its other nefarious activities.

Apparently, local and State laws have proved to be inadequate to deal with this nationwide loan-sharking scandal. My truth in lending bill would require all credit extenders to disclose the essential facts in connection with a credit transaction. Either the underworld would have to comply with this truth in lending bill and disclose the fact that they are charging 200, 300, or 400 percent per annum in interest rates or they would run the risk of being imprisoned for willfully violating a Federal law. In this way the truth in lending bill would help stamp out what is regarded today as the underworld's primary source of income, the growing loan-shark racket.

VIII. BILKING SERVICEMEN

For a number of years I have been hearing more and more complaints about the exorbitant rates of interest servicemen are forced to pay on all types of credit transactions.

Recent hearings before the House Banking and Currency Committee have also revealed the shocking operations of a small loan finance company which has systematically bilked our American servicemen. According to the hearings, this company specializes in auto loans and masquerades under an official sounding name as though it were a Government agency. It has charged interest rates as high as 100 percent over a 2-year period. The firm also adds an excessive charge for insurance which frequently turns out to be nonexistent or with a defunct company. All too often, those victimized are low-paid enlisted men who can ill afford such a drain upon their meager budgets.

IX. OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL

Now Mr. President, what are some of the technical objections that have been raised against this bill?

First of all, it has been charged that an interest rate is too difficult to compute. It is said that it would impose an intolerable burden upon the poor sales clerks who would have to make complicated computations with each sale. I think the most effective answer to this charge was given by former Under Secretary of Commerce Edward Gudeman, who had years of experience in retailing with Sears, Roebuck. In answer to this point, Mr. Gudeman said:

> We must realize that consumer credit extenders begin by setting all their charges individually and in total on an annual rate basis. This means that the businessman in setting his charges works backward from an annual rate determined in light of his own financing costs and the behavior of his competitors. This being so it is difficult to understand why the average businessman cannot easily state the annual rate implicit in his total rate charges.

In addition, there are several pocket size slide rules that are simple to operate. These devices can rapidly compute the true annual rate of interest on any installment purchase and I am exhibiting two of them. One is primarily for the borrower and costs 4 cents to manufacture. The other is a circular slide rule accurate to one-tenth of 1 percent and is primarily for lenders and the extenders of credit. It is issued by the Credit Union Supply Cooperative.

Second, it is charged that dealers will bury the finance charge by hiking the cost of the merchandise if they are required to state the true rate of interest. This, is an ingenious but obviously unsound tactic. The dealer who attemps to do this will soon price his goods out of the market. His more ethical competitors would advertise and offer a lower price for merchandise and they would get the business.

The present system works in just the opposite way—it gives the edge to the unethical. Such operators have been known to advertise ridiculously low prices while recouping their losses in the hidden finance charges. In effect, they give it away in the big print and take it back in the fine print. The truth in lending bill would make it difficult to continue this racket.

Third, it is claimed that most consumers do not care about interest rates. This claim is directly contrary to the statements of many witnesses who related their sad experiences before our committee. Many of these people said they never would have agreed to a particular transaction if the had known the interest rate was as high as it was. I think the notion that consumers do not care about interest rates is probably due to the confusing manner in which credit is dispensed. The average person usually gives up when confronted with the problem of computing a rate of interest from the meager information supplied by a fast talking salesman, and accepts instead, his bland assurance that the rate is the lowest in town.

However, if every dealer and lender were required to compute and state the rate of interest in a uniform manner, the consumer would soon become educated to the mysteries of credit and would be able to hold his own.

Fourth, it is claimed that a disclosure of true interest rates will retard sales. No real evidence has been presented to support this view. I feel it is more logical to assume the opposite. Consumers will shift their borrowing from high cost to low cost lenders, and thus have added purchasing power at their disposal with which to buy more than they otherwise could. The bill should also stimulate a greater use of consumer credit by those who have been fearful of its mysteries.

Fifth, it has been argued that the bill would not work in the case of revolving charge accounts because the length of time the money is borrowed cannot be known in advance. I have carefully listened to the arguments on this point, and I have amended the bill to take these objections into account. This objection now is somewhat difficult to understand since most revolving charge accounts state a monthly rate of 1 or 1½ percent. All this bill does is require that such monthly rate be multipled by 12 to indicate the true annual rate of 12 or 18 percent.

X. REASONS FOR THE BILL

There are at least five reasons why the truth in lending bill ought to be enacted.

First, it protects consumer rights: The American consumer is entitled to know the truth about credit rates and charges—to be informed about credit costs so that he can exercise his right to make intelligent choices among various credit plans.

President Johnson aptly summed it up in his 1964 consumer message in which he endorsed the truth in lending bill. The President said:

> The cost of such credit must be made as clear and unambiguous as possible, eliminating all possibility of abuse. The antiquated legal doctrine, "let the buyer beware," should be superseded by the doctrine, "let the seller make full disclosure."

And I would further argue that we cannot fully win the war on poverty unless we also put a stop to the activities of those who prey upon the poor and profit from their unfortunate circumstances. We must also win the war against the loan shark and the fast-buck artist. We must provide the poor and uneducated with some defense against the smooth talking salesmen who often have saddled families with years of debt at exhorbitant rates of interest. I believe the truth-in-lending bill will tip the scale of justice a little way back toward the consumer. It will give all consumers, and especially the poor, a better chance in today's complex marketplace.

Second, protecting businessmen: In addition to protecting consumers, the truth-in-lending bill will protect the ethical lender from losing business to his unscrupulous competitors. In a field as complicated as credit, it is perhaps inevitable that a few sharp operators will try to steal a march on their honest colleagues by making exaggerated and misleading claims with respect to credit. Soon all are forced to follow suit.

However, if we require every lender to compute and state the true rate of interest in a uniform manner, we will break the endless chain of misleading claims and shabby deceptions. A lender can confidently and freely state the true interest on his loan, secure from the fear that a higher cost competitor will lure his customers away with phony statistics.

Third, invigorating competition: Every businessman pays lipservice to

competitive free enterprise, but when we get down to actual cases, it often turns out that competition is desirable only for the other fellow. Nevertheless, from the standpoint of the public interest, it is generally sound policy to insist upon vigorous price competition within a given industry. Unfortunately, this is not the case in the credit industry. Since the cost is usually hidden or misstated, those who provide credit do not really compete in terms of price. Rather, high-pressure salesmanship, advertising gimmickry or other nonrational factors become decisive. Such a system permits many inefficient, high-cost lending institutions to survive and flourish.

If consumers had an effective yardstick with which to measure the cost of credit, we would restore price competition within the credit industry. High-cost firms would have to become more efficient to stay in business. High-profit firms would have to be satisfied with reasonable profits. And in the end, all consumers would benefit in the form of cheaper credit.

Fourth, stabilizing the economy: The cost of credit that is the interest rate, functions as a built-in economic stabilizer. When inflation or overexpansion threatens a rise in the rate of interest can discourage investment and force the economy back upon an even keel. Conversely, when recession or underinvestment becomes a threat, a lowering of interest rates can encourage investment and help check a downward spiral.

This mechanism does function in the business world since business loans disclose the true rate of interest and businessmen can therefore react to changes in interest rates. However, the mechanism breaks down in the field of consumer credit where interest rates are generally obscured. As a result, a rise in the interest rate on consumer installment purchases will not curb an excessive level of demand because most consumers simply do not realize the rate is being raised. By the same token, a lowering of the rate will have little effect in stimulating consumer willingness to buy on credit when recession threatens.

The truth in lending bill will correct this situation by disclosing the interest rate on consumer debt. Changes in the rate could then have their proper effect of stimulating or discouraging purchases and thus helping to stabilize the economy.

Fifth, encouraging economic growth: No one can accurately measure the extent of economic waste when consumers pay too much for credit because they are unaware of what it really costs or are unable to shop around for lower credit prices. However, to the extent that with full information about the cost of credit, consumers will use it more efficiently, it will contribute to the growth of the economy. This point has been fully recognized by experts in the field of credit.

For instance, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia in the April 1960 issue of its Business Review pointed out that a real burden for the economy "occurs because consumers often buy on time in an uninformed way without knowing the cost of the money they are borrowing. When they do this, they not only hurt themselves, but they reduce the efficiency with which the economy provides goods and services in accordance with consumer taste."

In short, Federal Reserve officials believe that the economic growth of the Nation is jeopardized when consumers are misled about the price of credit.

XI. CONCLUSION

Basically, the question is whether we want truth to prevail in the marketplace. Men often fear truth, but ultimately it is beneficial and healing. It rewards the ethical and deters the careless and less ethical. In the end it benefits all but the determined and conscious wrongdoers.

My bill gives to everyone the chance to conform to the standards which the vast majority know in their hearts to be right.

Truth, like sunlight, is a powerful disinfectant. This bill would throw light into dark places and, by that very fact, help to clear up many of the abuses that plague the consumer credit marketplace.

Our last two Presidents have given their strong endorsements to the truth in lending bill. President Kennedy, in his 1962 consumer message said:

> Excessive and untimely use of credit arising out of ignorance of its true cost is harmful both to the stability of the economy and to the welfare of the public. Legislation should therefore be enacted requiring lenders and vendors to disclose to borrowers in advance the actual amounts and rates which they will be paying for credit.

And President Johnson, in his 1964 consumer message to the Congress stated:

> I recommend enactment of legislation requiring all lenders and extenders of credit to disclose to borrowers in advance the actual amount of their commitment and the annual rate of interest they will be required to pay.

And so, Mr. President, let us keep our commitment to the American consumer and pass a law which will give him an even break in today's complex marketplace—let us reaffirm our faith in the free enterprise system and the beneficial effects of honest competition—let us restore to the field of consumer credit the elementary prerequisites of fair dealing—let us pass the truth in lending bill.

Mr. President, in previous years when introducing the truth in lending bill I have encouraged other Members of the Senate to cosponsor the measure. I wish to express my deep gratitude to all Members of the Senate who have supported this legislation in the past.

However, this year I have not circulated this bill in advance seeking cosponsors. Frankly, the cosponsors of the previous truth in lending bills have been subjected to extreme pressure by the opponents of this legislation. Of course, this is the classic problem with legislation such as this which benefits the public at large and which is opposed by a few powerful, organized, and well financed lobbies, richly filled with Washington lawyers, public relations experts, and last but not least, campaign war chests. I do not wish to subject my colleagues to these risks.

Of course, I appreciate the interest of all of those Members of the Senate who feel that this legislation is desirable and in the national interest and I will be glad to welcome their support. However, I did wish to make clear to the friends of this legislation outside the Congress the reasons why I have not distributed this bill to other Members to invite cosponsorship.

Mr. President, I request that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2275) to assist in the promotion of economic stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2275

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Truth in Lending Act".

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2. The Congress finds and declares that economic stabilization is threatened by the untimely use of credit for the acquisition of property and services. The untimely use of credit results frequently from a lack of awareness of the cost thereof to the user. It is the purpose of this Act to assure a full disclosure of such cost with a view to preventing the uninformed use of credit to the detriment of the national economy.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act, the term—

(1) "Board" means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(2) "Credit" means any loan, mortgage, deed of trust, advance, or discount; any conditional sales contract; any contract to sell, or sale, or contract of sale of property or services, either for present or future delivery, under which part or all of the price is payable subsequent to the making of such sale or contract; any rental-purchase contract; any contract or arrangement for the hire, bailment, or leasing of property; any option, demand, lien, pledge, or other claim against, or for the delivery of, property or money; any purchase, or other acquisition of, or any credit upon the security of, any obligation or claim arising out of any of the foregoing; and any transaction or series of transactions having a similar purpose or effect.

(3) "Finance charge" means the sum of all the charges (including but not limited to interest, fees, service charges, and discounts) which any person to whom credit is extended incurs in connection with, and as an incident to, the extension of such credit.

(4) "Creditor" means any person engaged in the business of extending credit (including any person who as a regular business practice makes loans or sells or rents property or services on a time, credit, or installment basis, either as principal or as agent) who requires, as an incident to the extension of credit, the payment of a finance charge.

(5) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or other organized group of persons, or the legal successor or representative of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of the foregoing.

DISCLOSURE OF FINANCE CHARGES

SEC. 4. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), any creditor shall furnish to each person to whom credit is extended, prior to the consummation of the transaction, a clear statement in writing setting forth, to the extent applicable and ascertainable and in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Board, the following information—

(1) the cash price or delivered price of the property or service to be acquired;

(2) the amounts, if any, to be credited as downpayment and/or trade-in;

(3) the difference between the amounts set forth under clauses (1) and (2);

(4) the charges, individually itemized, which are paid or to be paid by such person in connection with the transaction but which are not incident to the extension of credit;

(5) the total amount to be financed;

(6) the finance charge expressed in terms of dollars and cents; and

(7) the percentage that the finance charge bears to the total amount to be financed expressed as a simple annual rate on the periodic unpaid balance of the obligation.

(b) Any creditor agreeing to extend credit to any person pursuant to a revolving or open-end credit plan shall, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Board and in lieu of the information described in subsection (a)—

(1) furnish to such person, prior to agreeing to extend credit under such plan, a clear statement in writing setting forth the simple annual percentage rate or rates at which a finance charge will be imposed on the monthly unpaid balance; and

(2) furnish to such person, at the end of each monthly period (which need not be a calendar month) following the entering into of any such agreement, a clear statement in writing setting forth to the extent applicable and ascertainable—

(A) the outstanding balance in the account of such person as of the beginning of such monthly period;

(B) the amount of each extension of credit to such person (including the cash price or delivered price of any property or service acquired by such person) during such period and, unless previously furnished, the date thereof and a brief identification of any property or services so acquired;

(C) the total amount received from, or credited to the account of, such person during such period;

(D) the finance charge (in dollars and cents) required for such period;

(E) the outstanding balance in the account of such person as of the end of such monthly period; and

(F) the simple annual percentage rate or rates at which a finance charge has been imposed on the monthly unpaid balance.

As used in this subsection, the term "revolving or open-end credit plan" means a credit plan prescribing the terms of credit transactions which may be made thereunder from time to time and under the terms of which a finance charge may be computed on the outstanding unpaid balance from time to time thereunder.

(c) If information disclosed in accordance

with this section and any regulations prescribed by the Board is subsequently rendered inaccurate as the result of a prepayment, late payment, or other adjustment in the credit agreement through mutual consent of the parties, the inaccuracy resulting therefrom shall not constitute a violation of this section.

REGULATIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Board shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary or proper in carrying out the provisions of this Act. Such rules and regulations shall (1) include a description of (A) the methods which may be used in determining the "simple annual rate" or "simple annual percentage rate or rates" for the purpose of section 4, and (B) the size of type or lettering which shall be used in setting forth information required by such section, (2) prescribe reasonable tolerances of accuracy with respect to disclosing information under such section, and (3) require that such information be set forth in bold type and with sufficient prominence to insure that it will not be overlooked by the person to whom credit is extended. Any rule or regulation prescribed hereunder may contain such classifications and differentiations, and may provide for such adjustments and exceptions as in the judgment of the Board are necessary or proper to effectuate the purposes of this Act or to prevent circumvention or evasion, or to facilitate the enforcement of this Act, or any rule or regulation issued thereunder. In prescribing any exceptions hereunder with respect to any particular type of credit transaction, the Board shall consider whether in such transactions compliance with the disclosure requirements of this Act is being achieved under any other Act of Congress.

(b) In the exercise of its powers under this section, the Board shall request the views of other Federal agencies exercising regulatory functions with respect to creditors, or any class of creditors, which are subject to the provisions of this Act, and such agencies shall furnish such views upon request of the Board.

(c) The Board shall establish an advisory committee, consisting of not more than nine members, to advise and consult with it in the exercise of its powers under this section. In appointing members to such committee the Board shall seek to achieve a fair representation of the interest of sellers of merchandise on credit, lenders, and the public. Such committee shall meet from time to time at the call of the Board, and members thereof shall be paid transportation expenses and not to exceed $25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-2).

EFFECT ON STATE LAWS

SEC. 6. (a) This Act shall not be construed to annul, or to exempt any creditor from complying with, the laws of any State relating to the disclosure of information in connection with credit transactions, except to the extent that such laws are directly inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or regulations issued thereunder.

(b) The Board shall by regulation except from the requirements of this Act any credit transactions or class of transactions which it determines are effectively regulated under the laws of any State so as to require the disclosure by the creditor of the same information as is required under section 4 of this Act.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES

SEC. 7. (a) Civil penalties: Any creditor who in connection with any credit transaction fails to disclose to any person any information in violation of this Act or any regulation issued thereunder shall be liable to such person in the amount of $100, or in an amount equal to twice the total finance charge required by such creditor in connection with such transaction, whichever is greater, except that such liability shall not exceed $2,000 on any credit transaction. Action to recover such penalty may be brought by such person within one year from the date of the occurrence of the violation, in any court of competent jurisdiction. In any such action, no person shall be entitled to recover such penalty solely as the result of the erroneous computation of any percentage required by section 4(a)(7), 4(b)(1), or 4(b)(2)(F) of this Act to be disclosed to such person, if the percentage disclosed to such person pursuant to this Act was in fact greater than the percentage required by such section, or by the regulations prescribed by the Board, to be disclosed. In any action under this subsection in which any person is entitled to a recovery, the creditor shall be liable for reasonable attorneys' fees and court costs as determined by the court. As used in this subsection, the term "court of competent jurisdiction" means either any Federal court of competent jurisdiction regardless of the amount in controversy or any State court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) Criminal penalties: Any person who willfully violates any provision of this Act or any regulation issued thereunder shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(c) Except as specified in subsection (a) of this section, nothing contained in this Act or any regulation thereunder shall affect the validity or enforcibility of any contract or transaction.

(d) No punishment or penalty provided by this Act shall apply to the United States, or any agency thereof, or to any State, any political subdivision thereof, or any agency of any State or political subdivision.

EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 8. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to—

(1) credit transactions involving extensions of credit or business firms, governments, or governmental agencies or instrumentalities; or

(2) transactions in securities or commodities in accounts by a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 9. The provisions of this Act shall take effect upon the expiration of one hundred and eighty days after the date of its enactment; except that section 5 shall take effect immediately.

Exhibit No. 1

Short- and intermediate-term consumer credit outstanding, 1945–64

[Millions of dollars]

End of year or month	Total	Installment credit					Noninstallment credit		
		Total	Automobile paper [1]	Other consumer goods paper [1]	Repair and modernization loans [2]	Personal loans	Total	Charge accounts	Other [3]
1945	5,665	2,462	455	816	182	1,009	3,203	1,612	1,591
1946	8,384	4,172	981	1,290	405	1,496	4,212	2,076	2,136
1947	11,598	6,695	1,924	2,143	718	1,910	4,903	2,381	2,522
1948	14,447	8,996	3,018	2,901	853	2,224	5,451	2,722	2,729
1949	17,364	11,590	4,555	3,706	898	2,431	5,774	2,854	2,920
1950	21,471	14,703	6,074	4,799	1,016	2,814	6,768	3,367	3,401
1951	22,712	15,294	5,972	4,880	1,085	3,357	7,418	3,700	3,718
1952	27,520	19,403	7,733	6,174	1,385	4,111	8,117	4,130	3,987
1953	31,393	23,005	9,835	6,779	1,610	4,781	8,388	4,274	4,114
1954	32,464	23,568	9,809	6,751	1,616	5,392	8,896	4,485	4,411
1955	38,830	28,906	13,460	7,641	1,693	6,112	9,924	4,795	5,129
1956	42,334	31,720	14,420	8,606	1,905	6,789	10,614	4,995	5,619
1957	44,970	33,867	15,340	8,844	2,101	7,582	11,103	5,146	5,957
1958	45,129	33,642	14,152	9,028	2,346	8,116	11,487	5,060	6,427
1959	51,542	39,245	16,420	10,630	2,809	9,386	12,297	5,104	7,193
1960	56,028	42,832	17,688	11,525	3,139	10,480	13,196	5,329	7,867
1961	57,678	43,527	17,223	11,857	3,191	11,256	14,151	5,324	8,827
1962	63,164	48,034	19,540	12,605	3,246	12,643	15,130	5,684	9,446
1963	69,890	53,745	22,199	13,766	3,389	14,391	16,145	5,871	10,274
1964 [4]	76,700	59,300	24,550	15,200	3,500	16,050	17,400	6,300	11,100

[1] Includes all consumer credit extended for the purpose of purchasing automobiles and other consumer goods.
[2] Includes only such loans held by financial institutions; those held by retail outlets are included in "other consumer goods paper."
[3] Single-payment loans and service credit.
[4] Preliminary; December by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Data for Alaska and Hawaii included beginning January and August 1959, respectively.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (except as noted).

Mortgage debt outstanding, by type of property and of financing, 1939–64

[Billions of dollars]

End of year or quarter	1- to 4-family houses, nonfarm properties, Government underwritten	End of year or quarter	1- to 4-family houses, nonfarm properties, Government underwritten
1939	16.3	1952	58.5
1940	17.4	1953	66.1
1941	18.4	1954	75.7
1942	18.2	1955	88.2
1943	17.8	1956	99.0
1944	17.9	1957	107.6
1945	18.6	1958	117.7
1946	23.0	1959	130.9
1947	28.2	1960	141.3
1948	33.3	1961	153.1
1949	37.6	1962 [1]	166.5
1950	45.2	1963 [1]	182.2
1951	51.7	1964 [1]	197.9

[1] Preliminary.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, estimated and compiled from data supplied by various Government and private organizations.

TABLE B-54.—*Net public and private debt, 1945–64* [1]

[Billions of dollars]

End of year [3]	Total	Federal Government and agency	State and local government [2]	Private							
				Total	Corporate	Individual and noncorporate					
						Total	Farm [3]	Nonfarm			
								Total	Mortgage	Commercial and financial [4]	Consumer
1945	406.3	252.7	13.7	139.9	85.3	54.6	7.3	47.4	27.0	14.7	5.7
1946	397.4	229.7	13.6	154.1	93.5	60.6	7.6	53.0	32.5	12.1	8.4
1947	417.4	223.3	14.4	179.7	108.9	70.8	8.6	62.3	38.8	11.9	11.6
1948	433.6	216.5	16.2	200.9	117.8	83.1	10.8	72.4	45.1	12.9	14.4
1949	448.4	218.6	18.1	211.7	118.0	93.7	12.0	81.8	50.6	13.9	17.3
1950	490.3	218.7	20.7	250.9	142.1	108.8	12.3	96.6	59.4	15.8	21.4
1951	524.0	218.5	23.3	282.2	162.5	119.7	13.6	106.2	67.4	16.2	22.6
1952	555.2	222.9	25.8	306.5	171.0	135.5	15.2	120.4	75.2	17.8	27.4
1953	586.5	228.1	28.6	329.8	179.5	150.3	16.9	133.6	83.8	18.4	31.4
1954	612.0	230.2	33.4	348.4	182.8	165.6	17.6	147.9	94.6	20.8	32.5
1955	672.3	231.5	38.4	402.5	212.1	190.4	18.8	171.6	108.7	24.0	39.8
1956	707.5	225.4	42.7	439.4	231.7	207.7	19.5	188.2	121.3	24.4	42.5
1957	738.9	224.4	46.7	467.8	246.7	221.1	20.3	200.8	131.6	24.3	44.8
1958	782.6	232.7	50.9	499.1	259.5	239.5	23.3	216.2	144.6	26.5	45.1
1959	846.2	243.2	55.6	547.4	283.3	264.1	23.0	241.1	160.8	28.7	51.5
1960	890.2	241.0	60.0	589.2	302.8	286.4	25.1	261.4	174.5	30.8	56.0
1961	946.4	248.1	65.0	633.3	323.0	310.3	27.5	228.8	190.4	34.8	57.7
1962	1,018.7	255.9	73.7	689.0	347.4	341.6	30.2	311.4	210.6	37.6	63.2
1963	1,093.5	261.2	79.5	752.8	374.6	378.2	33.2	345.0	234.2	40.9	69.9
1964 [5]	1,163.6	267.0	85.7	810.9	395.3	415.6	36.8	378.8	257.6	44.5	76.7

Footnotes on following page.

[1] Net public and private debt outstanding is a comprehensive aggregate of the indebtedness of borrowers after elimination of certain types of duplicating governmental and corporate debt. For a further explanation of the concept, see Survey of Current Business, October 1950.
[2] Data for State and local government debt are for June 30.
[3] Farm mortgages and farm production loans. Farmers' financial and consumer debt is included in the nonfarm categories.
[4] Financial debt is debt owed to banks for purchasing or carrying securities, customers' debt to brokers, and debt owed to life insurance companies by policyholders.
[5] Preliminary estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Revisions for 1929–39 and 1955–57 in the consumer credit data of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System have not yet been fully incorporated into this series.

Sources: Department of Commerce (Office of Business Economics), Treasury Department, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Federal Home Loan Bank Board (except as noted).

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

consumer action and the war on poverty

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Consumer Education
Money Management Counseling
and the
War On Poverty

Distributed by:
Paul F. O'Rourke, M.D.
Special Assistant for Anti-Poverty Planning
Governor's Office, State Capitol
Sacramento, California

CONSUMER EDUCATION MONEY MANAGEMENT COUNSELING AND THE WAR ON POVERTY

By
Virna M. Canson
Community Organization Representative
Office of Economic Opportunity

The troops enlisted in the "War on Poverty" will find their enemies - the enemies of the poor - complex, entrenched and all too often veiled with respectability. Unfortunately, the enemies have been at work for many years before our awakened consciences motivated us to mobilize our vast resources. Some of these enemies of the poor are "guerilla type" warriors. They can undermine the gains we make with the youths in Job Corps, the retrained adult, even the children in our pre-school, day-care or Head Start programs. These primevil enemies are exploiters of the poor in the day-to-day business of purchase of food, clothing, shelter and services, inaccessibility of quality goods and services, and mismanagement of the family income through ignorance and hopelessness. This force against the poor is second only to the disasters of prolonged illness in its capacity to drive the low-income, non-welfare recipient away from his struggle to remain independent and productive onto the welfare rolls. These enemies' never-ending offensives bring fresh waves of victims constantly.

Thus planning and programming by Community Action groups cannot ignore consumer education, money management counseling and legal services for the poor. To fail to consider these aspects of the War on Poverty leaves the roots of poverty untouched.

WHAT ARE THE PROBLEMS?

1. EXPLOITATION: David Caplovitz has explained in graphic detail the problems of the poor in the market place in his book entitled "The Poor Pay More."* Interviews with 464 families living in low-cost public housing projects in New York to determine what kinds of sales practices and credit practices they encountered, revealed that 60% of these families reported difficulties as consumers. The study shows that consumer difficulties were much more frequent among the families who bought on credit. Thirty-four per cent of those who paid cash, seventy per cent who bought on credit and seventy-five per cent of those who bought from peddlers all reported difficulties.

A Credit Union serving members of the Sacramento Branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports a case of exploitation in real estate financing, and indicates this is only one of several cases which have come to their attention. This case involves an elderly widow. Her daughter and grandchild live with her. The daughter is being assisted through public funds - Vocational Rehabilitation and Welfare. The mother is living on a small railroad pension and Old Age Assistance, and the grandchild, who is crippled, is being aided through help from the Crippled Children's Society. The only real asset the family had was a small home which was paid for. However, a series of reverses forced this family to borrow money. A loan was taken from a high rate company. Another wave of misfortune came along and the widow took another loan which was intended to pay off the first loan and provide some money in addition to take care of the problem. The last loan was taken in the amount of $4,650.00. Off the top came a loan fee of 10%. A prepayment penalty was charged by the first company and this amounted $72.00. Various other fees and charges amounted to $137.00. A total of $674.00, or approximately six months of this widow's income, was consumed by fees, fines, etc. The rate of interest on the loan of $4,650.00 is 5/6 of 1% per month, or 10% per annum. There is a provision for late charges of 20¢ on each dollar of the payment if it is more than five days late. The fine may not exceed $20.00. The repayment terms are $50.00 per month, interest included, and there is a three-year call date on the loan. It is quite evident this 71-year-old woman can never extricate herself from this hopeless situation.

The family has since learned there are plans for a freeway to be located nearby and the property should shortly be rezoned commercial.

2. INACCESSIBILITY OF QUALITY GOODS AND SERVICES: A realistic look at the area where the poor purchase their goods and services makes us realize they are truly locked in poverty. One need only take a quick look at what is available in the poor neighborhood: Where do the poor buy most of their food, furniture or clothing and appliances? What kinds of credit grantors are located nearest the poor neighbor-

* "The Poor Pay More (Consumer Practices of Low Income Families," David Caplovitz. The Free Press of Glen Coe, Harold McMillan Limited, London.

hood, particularly around pay day? What kind of financing is available on home purchases? What kind of services are available on the repair of appliances, T.V.'s and automobiles? What is the cost and quality of such services?

In his article "Segregated Food at the Food Market," Mr. James Ridgeway states, "My friends who live in bum sections of town complained bitterly about the supermarkets and so on a recent Saturday I set off with half a dozen other people to make an informal survey of a large Washington supermarket chain operation. I wanted to see whether the same price was charged for the same quality goods in both the well-to-do and poor sections of the city and whether, as I had heard, the poor pay more for inferior food."**

In brief, the findings were these: Large stores with big turnovers in poor neighborhoods stocked the variety and quality of food comparable to that in stores in the most elegant neighborhoods, but in numerous stores of the chain located in run-down sections of the city, whether White or Negro, the quality of perishable items diminished. The least expensive brand of some package goods was likely to be missing. In several instances prices actually were higher.

In one cluttered little supermarket located in a down-at-the-heels section of northeast Washington a good many food items, (dried beans, sugar, lard, various vegetables, ice cream) carry no price tags, nor did any baby food. I wanted to buy a 2-lb. box of granulated sugar; it was unmarked. The manager, who knew I was taking a survey, said it cost 27¢. The checker charged 30¢.

"In checking meat prices in three markets of the same chain in this section of the city, one woman recently discovered she could buy ground chuck for 65¢ a lb. in two small stores in Negro neighborhoods. The same meat sold for 55¢ a lb. at a new large store in a White middle-class area."

3. <u>IGNORANCE AND HOPELESSNESS</u>: Ignorance and hopelessness suggest the presence of many ills, chief among which are helplessness and despair. Still another might well be utter frustration at what is commonly called "the system." One might cease to protest in the face of entrenched borderline legal practices which go unchallenged by those who should act.

Can the poor shop wisely? A survey conducted by the State Consumer Counsel Office dramatizes the difficulty in economical purchasing in the market place today.***

Mrs. Nelson states, "We made out our shopping list of 14 packaged products. They were common staple food and household necessities:

** "Segregated Food at the Supermarket," James Ridgeway, The New Republic, December 5, 1964.

*** "Packages and Prices," Mrs. Helen Nelson, Consumer Counsel to Governor Edmund G. Brown of California.

rice, solid pack canned tomatoes, hot cereal, cheddar cheese, canned tuna, salt, pancake mix, imitation maple syrup, peanut butter, liquid shampoo, toilet soap, toilet tissue and dog food. We went to a typical supermarket in Sacramento, California, and recorded the brand, type, size and price of every different package offered among each of the 14 products. What we found in proliferation of type, sizes and prices took twenty-six typewritten pages to set forth.

Then to get a measure of the problem of comparing prices on all of these items we ran a shopping test. Anonymously we recruited five housewives, all with some college training. (Three were college graduates and two had two years of college.) Each was given $10.00 and sent out by our survey leader to the store to buy the 14 items. Our shoppers were instructed to report the time they entered the store and the time they reached the checkstand. They were told to make their selections solely on the basis of the largest quantity at the least cost. We wanted to learn how successfully they could identify the lowest priced packages."

The results showed only one time out of the 14 did they all succeed in choosing the best buy. (This was on cheddar cheese.) On a most basic commodity, rice, every single one of the shoppers was incorrect on her choice of the best buy. Perhaps these women with above average education and incomes can afford to make mistakes, but can the poor?

If 70% of the 464 families referred to in "The Poor Pay More" report more problems where credit purchases are made, then this suggests a great need. Do people know what true simple annual interest they pay? Can they compare and buy at the place most economical? Should 30% of the poor's income be consumed for interest without their ever knowing it? In California a variety of rates are legal. The range can spread from 10% to 30%.****

**** "How Much Consumers Can be Charged for Credit Under California Laws," Consumer Counsel Office, October 1964.

WHERE SHOULD THE COMMUNITY BEGIN?

Our approach must be twofold: Preventive and remedial.

Those families who are already bogged down in debt and who have developed an entrenched pattern of excessive credit buying and poor purchasing habits will need remedial help. Low-cost or free debt liquidation plans, along with consumer education, may offer the best hope for this type. These are usually the consumers who are older or already have large families and many obligations. The percentage here would be much smaller than those who would comprise the next category where preventive methods would be much more effective.

Our most meaningful gain can come from a very heavy emphasis on working with the young people - the youth in the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corpsmen, classes among young adults in schools, churches, YWCA, YMCA located in low income areas.

In his discussion of the trouble-prone consumers, Mr. Caplovitz states, "The relationship with age is particularly striking. Eighty-five per cent of the younger families reported consumer problems compared with thirty-seven per cent of the oldest." Mrs. Nelson, the California Consumer Counsel, states in "Tomorrow's Families": "Time was when the backbone of the Nation was a farmer. Today it is the 18-year-old girl who keeps the wheels of our economy turning. It is her success in snagging somebody to marry that triggers the demand for housing, home appliances, home furnishings, transportation and all the other goods and services that a growing family buys."*****

Few of us are conscious of the shift of the age distribution of our population. By the end of 1965, it is estimated about 40% of the total U.S. population will be under 20 years of age. By 1970, it is possible that almost half of our total population will be under 25 years of age. If the trend to early marriage continues, it is a sobering thought to consider that the consumer market may be dominated by inexperienced family units. Currently, about 40% of all brides are teen-agers. More women marry at eighteen than at any other age. More wives have their first child at nineteen than at any other age. One of every six wives still in her teens has two or more children.

The heavy emphasis on youth in our Anti-Poverty program - Job Training and Education - would seem to provide a very good forum for the consumer counseling and money management message.

***** "Tomorrow's Families - A Guide for Presenting Information to Help Young Consumers Throughout the State of California"- Governor Edmund G. Brown, Mrs. Helen Nelson.

WHAT CAN THE COMMUNITY ACTION COMMITTEE DO?

The Economic Act of 1964 provides the tools for communities to really go to work on their problems. Some of these problems can be dealt with immediately; others will take a longer time. A broadly based Community Action group can assess the needs of the community and cultivate the resources - some of which may have been latent. It might well begin by examining those programs submitted by groups with an eye toward suggesting consumer education and money management counseling as part of these programs. For example:

a. Would there be an opportunity to tie in consumer education in discussions and participation with the parents involved with day-care, pre-school or Head Start?

b. Can Consumer Education be included in the local proposal submitted under Title V?

c. Are there private nonprofit groups in the community who could be encouraged to submit proposals, such as Family Service agencies, Credit Unions, Traveler's Aid, Co-operatives? Are there other groups of citizens who could be mobilized, such as retired Home Economics teachers, senior citizens, ministers and social workers?

d. Can we develop communication with the business community and work together toward improving business conditions among the poor in the area of Low Income Family Economics? Can we contact such groups as the Better Business Bureau, Credit Counseling groups and Chambers of Commerce?

e. What are the opportunities for education in the Man-Power Training Act classes in the Senior High School and in the colleges? Are there students who would want to work as Counselor Aides in neighborhoods to visit families and carry them on shopping tours in order to show them how to make purchases?

f. Will someone be willing to have a Neighborhood Headquarters or block headquarters where families can go and discuss what is the best buy?

g. Will some of the agencies with vehicles with sufficient room be willing to carry the poor to shop where prices are better? Could this be a project for some group of private citizens or service club in the community?

President Johnson has said: "The central problem is to protect and restore man's satisfaction in belonging to a community where he can find security and significance. This suggests interchange and interrelatedness of responsibility - the community's responsibility to the citizens and the citizens' responsibility to the community. The more obvious areas of the community's responsibility are schools, street lights, police and our protection, hospital services, parks, etc. The

individual's responsibility would include community participation, voting, paying taxes, respect for law and concern for neighborhood improvement.

Business and commerce, recreation, health services and hospitals, education, and police and fire protection provide the other major functions which go on in the community where man seeks security and significance. There are some in our communities who for many reasons do not enter fully into this interchange of responsibility or participation. They perhaps require more than they are able to return. These are the physically and mentally disabled, the law offender and the poor.

The community's attitude toward these segments may enhance or deter their possibilities of rehabilitation and ultimate fulfillment. Therefore, in the community's War on Poverty no stone must be left unturned to fulfill the promise to the poor - restoration in their satisfaction of belonging to a community in a significant way. The creation of job opportunities, enhancement of the free enterprise system and the fulfillment of our moral commitment demand that we cease to withhold needed information about spending and saving money from the poor, abandon timidity toward those forces of exploitation of the poor in our community, seek the cooperation of honest economic interests in our community, and finally, achieve permanently the lifting of many citizens from the state of need, helplessness and hopelessness.

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Senate

TRUTH IN LENDING PROTECTION FOR SERVICEMEN

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I strongly commend the Department of Defense for its issuance yesterday of a revised directive on "Personal Commercial Affairs," which orders into effect the truth-in-lending disclosure requirements contained in my bill, S. 2275. The Department's establishment of this basic protection of servicemen as consumers, borrowers, and installment borrowers is 100 percent in line with President Johnson's program for consumer protection and his endorsement of truth in lending.

The heart of my truth-in-lending proposal is disclosure of the cost of credit both in dollars and as an annual rate on the unpaid balance. The Defense Department directive requires full disclosure by lenders and sellers of the annual rate charged for financing the obligation. Banks and credit unions with offices on a militray post must conform to this requirement before executing a loan, credit agreement, or contract. Others who sell or loan to military personnel will have to make full disclosure in dollars and as an annual rate if they expect the assistance of the military department in collecting debts owed them by servicemen and women.

This protection for our 3 million servicemen and women and their families should be welcomed by all Americans, and both by borrowers and ethical lenders alike. The enforcement of the requirement that the annual rate be disclosed will put the lie to the claims made by the opponents of truth-in-lending that it is impractical or impossible. The Department has issued as part of the directive a table for computing the approximate annual percentage rate on level payment loans which is easy to read and which may be used to calculate the annual rate under the directive. If the lenders or seller wishes, however, he may use a more precise actuarial calculation based on standard annuity tables.

In the case of revolving or open-end credit accounts, if the seller or lender wishes to have the help of military channels in collecting a debt, he must disclose the periodic rate and its annual rate equivalent, and the balance to which it is applied to compute the charge.

This addition of truth-in-lending protection to the directive issued by the Department last fall is a strong and needed protection for our servicemen and their families. It is a wise and just step.

I today call upon all the agencies of the Federal Government to examine this directive and to institute the same protections for their civilian employees where lenders ask the Government as the employer to help in the collection of debts.

Perhaps this action may jog Congress into action and lead it to pass my truth-in-lending bill which has been put in cold storage within the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate for the last 6 years.

Mr. President, the procedures established in this directive illustrate so well the ease with which truth in lending disclosure can be complied with that I ask unanimous consent that the directive, along with the attached table and disclosure forms, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[ASD(M), No. 1344.7, May 2, 1966]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVE

Subject: Personal commercial affairs.

REFERENCES

(a) DOD Directive 1344.7, "Personal Commercial Affairs," September 29, 1965 (hereby reissued as set forth herein).

(b) President's message of March 21, 1966, "Consumer Interests" (H.R. Doc. No. 413, 89th Congress).

(c) DOD Directive 1344.1, "Solicitation of Life Insurance on Military Installations," March 3, 1964.

(d) DOD Directive 1344.6, "Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance," April 15, 1964.

(e) DOD Directive 1000.9, "Credit Unions Serving DOD Personnel," August 27, 1965.

(f) DOD Directive 1000.10, "Credit Unions Serving DOD Personnel on Overseas U.S. Military Installations."

(g) DOD Directive 1330.9, "Armed Services Exchange Regulations," January 6, 1956.

(h) Joint regulations, "Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Boards" (AR 15-3, DSAR 5725.1, BUPERSINST 1620.4, AFR 125-11, MCO 1620.1, COMDTINST 1620.1), March 12, 1965.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this directive is to reissue reference (a), and in furtherance of the President's message reference (b), to prescribe general Department of Defense policy regarding the solicitation and sale of goods, services, and commodities on military installations by dealers, tradesmen, and their agents, to safeguard and promote the welfare and interests of military personnel as consumers, and to set forth the conditions under which DOD may extend assistance in the collection of debts, wherever incurred, from members of the Armed Forces.

II. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE

(a) This directive is applicable to all components of the Department of Defense, to those desiring the privilege of conducting commercial transactions with military personnel on military installations (including controlled housing areas), and to those who seek assistance in the processing of debt complaints against military personnel, particularly those in which consumer credit has been extended.

(b) For additional provisions governing on-base solicitation for certain specialized types of commercial enterprises see the following DOD directives:

1. Life insurance companies and their agents, reference (c).

2. Automobile insurance companies and their agents, reference (d).

3. Credit unions, references (e) and (f).

4. Commercial facilities authorized by the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps exchanges, reference (g).

As used herein, credit unions refer to those authorized by references (e) and (f).

(c) The provisions of this directive relating to processing of debt complaints involving consumer credit transactions do not apply to companies furnishing utility services, milk, laundry, and related delivery services in which credit is extended solely to facilitate the service, as distinguished from inducing the purchase of the product or service. For additional exceptions see section X. E.

III. COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

(a) The solicitation and transaction of commercial business on military installations with members of the Armed Forces may be permitted at the discretion of the military commander, provided such solicitations and transactions conform to applicable regulations and do not otherwise interfere with essential military activities. No person has authority to enter upon and transact commercial business as a matter of right.

(b) Because of his broad responsibilities to maintain discipline, protect property and safeguard the health, morale, and welfare of his personnel, the installation commander may impose reasonable restrictions on the character and conduct of commercial activities. Of special concern is the need to assure that members of the Armed Forces are not subject to fraudulent, usurious or unethical business practices, and that reasonable and consistent standards are applied to each company and its agents in conducting commercial transactions on the installation. The word "company" as used herein, includes any

commercial organization, company, group or other type of legal entity.

(c) Those seeking to transact personal commercial transactions on military installations in the United States, its territories and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will be required, upon demand, to present to the installation commander or his designee documentary evidence that the company and its agents meet the licensing requirements of the State in which the installation is located, and that they also meet any other applicable regulatory requirements imposed by civil authorities (Federal, State, county, or municipality). For ease of administration, the installation commander may issue temporary permits to agents who meet these requirements and who frequently conduct commercial activities on the military installations. Permanent installation passes will not be issued for this purpose.

(d) Those seeking to transact personal commercial transactions in foreign countries will be required to observe the applicable laws of the host country and upon demand to present documentary evidence to the installation commander or his designee that the company and its agents meet the licensing requirements of the host country. If the company and its agents also conduct business in the United States, they must also present upon demand, documentary evidence that they meet the licensing requirements of the State in which they conduct their principal business.

(e) Armed services exchange facilities will be approved as authorized by reference (g). No other exclusive franchise or concession will be awarded for on-base solicitation and sale of goods, services and commodities to military personnel without the approval of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower). All existing exclusive franchises or concessions of this nature will be referred to the ASD (Manpower) for review. This limitation will not apply to service and supply contracts related to base operations.

IV. SUPERVISION OF ON-BASE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

(a) The solicitation of military personnel and their dependents will be conducted on an individual basis, preferably by appointment, in such locations, and at such hours as the military commander may designate.

(b) A conspicuous notice of installation regulations will be posted in such form and such place as to give notice thereof to all those conducting on-base commercial activities. Insofar as practicable as determined by the military commander, those conducting on-base commercial activities will be presented with a copy of the applicable installation regulations and advised that disregard of the regulations will result in the withdrawal of solicitation privileges.

(c) The following solicitation practices are prohibited:

1. Solicitation of recruits, trainees, "mass" or "captive" audiences, and transient personnel.

2. Solicitation in areas utilized for processing or housing transient personnel; solicitation in barracks occupied as quarters; or the making of appointments with or soliciting military persons in an "on duty" status.

3. The use of official identification cards by retired or Reserve members of the Armed Forces to gain access to military installations for the purpose of soliciting.

4. Procuring, or attempting to procure, or supplying roster listings of DOD personnel for solicitation purposes.

5. The offering of unfair, improper and deceptive inducements to purchase or deal.

6. Practices involving rebates to facilitate transactions or to eliminate competition. (Credit union interest refunds to borrowers are not considered a prohibited rebate.)

7. The use of any manipulative, deceptive or fraudulent device, scheme or artifice, including misleading advertising and sales literature.

8. Any oral of written representations which suggest or give rise to the appearance that the DOD sponsors or endorses the company, its agents, or the goods, services and commodities it sells.

V. DENIAL AND REVOCATION OF ONBASE SOLICITATION

(a) In furtherance of a commander's responsibilities, he shall deny or revoke permission to a company and its agents to conduct commercial activities on the military base if such action would further the best interests of the command. The grounds for taking this action shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Failure to meet the licensing and other regulatory requirements prescribed by section III(c), or section III(d).

2. Commission of any of the solicitation practices prohibited by section IV(c).

3. Substantiated adverse complaints or reports regarding the quality of the goods, services or commodities solicited, the manner in which they are offered for sale, and the method and terms of financing.

4. Personal misconduct by a company's agents or representatives while on the military installation.

5. The possession of or any attempts to obtain allotment forms.

(b) The decision as to whether the denial or revocation action shall be limited to the agent, or whether it shall also be extended to the company he represents, shall be dependent upon the circumstances of the particular case, including among others, the nature of the violations, their frequency, the extent to which other agents of the company have engaged in such practices, and any other matters tending to show the company's culpability.

(c) Upon denying or revoking solicitation privileges the agent and the company he represents will be promptly notified of the reasons, orally or in writing. If the grounds for the action bear significantly on the eligibility of the agent and the company to hold a State license or to meet other regulatory requirements, the appropriate authorities will be notified. If the grounds for the action are such that the denial or revocation action should be extended to additional military installations, the installation commander will make his recommendations to the military department concerned after affording the company the opportunity to show cause why it should not be so extended. If so approved, and when appropriate, the order may be extended to the other military departments by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower), following consultation with the military departments concerned.

VI. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND ADVERTISING POLICIES

(a) The military departments shall maintain information and education programs for the purpose of providing members of the Armed Forces with information pertaining to the conduct of their personal commercial affairs (consumer credit and financing, insurance, Government benefits, savings and budgeting). The services of commercial agents, including loan or finance companies and their associations may not be used for this purpose. The services of representatives of credit unions, including associations of credit unions, may be used for this purpose provided their programs are entirely educational in nature. Educational materials prepared by outside organizations expert in this field may be adapted or used provided such material is entirely educational in nature and does not contain or refer to any particular commercial product, service, or company. In addition, such experts in the field of personal commercial affairs may provide expert advice to those conducting such educational programs, but may not take parts in orientation lectures or individual counseling.

(b) The local military commander will also make qualified personnel and facilities available for individual counseling on loans and consumer credit transactions in order to encourage thrift and financial responsibility and promote a better understanding of the wise use of credit. Legal assistance programs will continue to encourage individual military members to seek advice from the judge advocate or their own lawyer before making substantial loan or credit commitments. The counseling service and the orientation lectures should include information regarding the need for a full disclosure of the terms of the agreement, how finance and interest rates are quoted and computed, the standards of fairness which should be observed, and the DOD forms available for this purpose. See section IX, and attachment A.

(c) The Department of Defense expects that commercial enterprises soliciting military personnel through advertisements appearing in unofficial military publications will voluntarily observe, or will be requested by the publisher to observe, the highest business ethics in describing goods, services and commodities and the terms of sale (including guarantees, warranties, etc.). If credit terms are offered in such advertisements, a clear statement of the total cash price as well as the total cost of credit, including all charges, should be shown clearly in the company's advertisements. If time payments are shown, the number of payments, the amount of each, and the time period should also be shown in order that the reader can easily compute the dollar cost of the loan.

VII. EXERCISE OF "OFF-LIMITS" AUTHORITY

(a) In appropriate cases a military commander may use the services of the Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board to investigate reports that cash or consumer credit transactions offered military personnel by a business establishment are usurious, fraudulent, misleading or deceptive. Should it be determined that the commercial establishment engages in such practices, that it has not taken corrective action upon being duly notified, and that the health, morale and welfare of military personnel would be served thereby, the Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board may recommend that the offending business establishment be declared "off limits" to all military personnel. The procedures for making these determinations are set out in reference (h).

(b) A Secretary of a military department or the Secretary of Defense, upon receiving information that a company conducting cash or consumer credit transactions with members of Armed Forces on a nationwide or international basis is engaged in widespread usurious, fraudulent, or deceptive practices, may direct appropriate Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Boards in all geographical areas in which these practices have occurred to investigate the charges and take appropriate action.

VIII. INDEBTEDNESS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

(a) A member of the Armed Forces is expected to pay his just financial obligations in a proper and timely manner. A "just financial obligation" means one acknowledged by the military member in which there is no reasonable dispute as to the facts or the law, or one reduced to judgment which conforms to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C., app. 501 et seq.), if applicable. "In a proper and timely manner" means a manner which the military department concerned determines does not, under the circumstances, reflect discredit on the military service.

(b) However, the military departments are without legal authority to require a member to pay a private debt, or to divert any part of his pay for the satisfaction thereof even though the indebtedness may have been reduced to judgment by a civil court. The enforcement of the private obligations of a military member is a matter for civil authorities.

(c) Those desiring to contact a military

member about his indebtedness may obtain the member's address by writing to the locator service of the military department concerned and enclosing $1.50 as a fee for the service.

IX. STANDARDS OF FAIRNESS AND FULL DISCLOSURE BY LENDERS AND SELLERS

(a) The Department recognizes that a great majority of those engaged in making loans and extending credit to military personnel deal fairly and justly. Attachment A describes the principal standards (pt. I) which are considered to characterize fair and just dealing with servicemen, and itemizes the information (pt. II) which the serviceman needs to know in order to be fully informed on the terms of the contract. Adherence to these standards and disclosure of this information in advance places both parties squarely on notice of their respective obligations, discourages improvident loans, and reduces cases of default.

(b) Those who sell or loan to military personnel are expected to subscribe to the standards of fairness and to make full disclosure before the loan or credit agreement or contract is executed. Because banks and credit unions operating on military installations owe a special responsibility to deal fairly with those assigned to or employed on the installation, they must conform to the requirements of attachment A before executing the loan or credit agreement or contract.

(c) The itemized information required in part II of attachment A may be presented to the serviceman in the form most convenient to the seller or lender, as long as all of the information is disclosed and a copy is provided to the borrower.

X. PROCESSING DEBT COMPLAINTS

(a) With the growth of borrowing opportunities and consumer credit, the military departments have been called upon, with increasing frequency, to provide assistance in the processing of debt complaints growing out of such transactions. While many of these requests involve loan and credit transactions which are fair and reasonable, others involve transactions in which the full cost of credit has not been stated simply and clearly in advance. Further, some of these transactions levy exorbitant charges and other unreasonable obligations against the military debtor. Under such circumstances, the Department will not use its facilities and personnel in processing such debt complaints through military channels. For the purpose of this directive, lenders also include all financial institutions (such as centralized charge systems) which, although not a party to the original transaction, seek assistance in the collection of debts.

(b) In all loan and credit transactions subject to this directive the military departmen concerned will refer letters charging military members with indebtedness through military channels to the debtor only under the conditions set forth in 1 or 2 below.

1. Lenders and creditors completing attachment A before executing the loan or credit contract must submit a copy of part II (Full Disclosure) and part III (Certificate of Compliance) to the commanding officer of the military member concerned or, if unknown, to his military department for forwarding to the military member concerned.

2. Those not executing attachment A before consummating the loan or credit contract (or who are unable to produce a cop thereof signed by both parties) must submit an executed copy of part II (Full Disclosure) and part III (Certificate of Compliance). Requests for assistance which fai to meet these requirements and which ar not modified after the sender has been s notified, will not be acted upon.

(c) Those claims in which there is questionable compliance with these requirements, or in which the cost of the loan or credit, including all finance charges, although stated, appear excessive or exorbitant, will be referred to the officer responsible for such consideration and disposition as may be appropriate. Before deciding on a proper course of action, the appropriate officer will give the creditor an opportunity to demonstrate (1) that the finance charges conform to the law of the State governing the contract and (2) the extent to which the finance charges and rates conform to the prevailing rates and charges for similar consumer credit transactions.

(d) Additionally, the fact that a particular claim is exempt from the requirements of Full Disclosure and standards of Fairness under (e) below (e.g., an open-end or revolving charge account), does not foreclose the right by the debtor to question service charges and other finance charges and to negotiate a fair and reasonable settlement.

(e) The following types of dept complaints are not subject to the processing requirements of (d) above; claims by accommodation endorsers, comakers or lenders against the party primarily liable on obligations not intended to benefit the accommodating party through payment of interest of otherwise; contracts for the purchase, sale, or rental of real estate; claims in which the total unpaid amount does not exceed $50; claims for support of dependents; claims based on a revolving or open-end credit account if the account shows the periodic rate and its annual rate equivalent and the balance to which it is applied to compute the charge; or purchase money liens on real property (this does not include other liens on real property and related obligations such as those which represent obligations for improvement or repair).

XI. RESPONSIBILITIES

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) shall be responsible for the administration of the provisions of this directive and assure its effective implementation throughout the DOD.

XII. EFFECTIVE DATE AND CANCELLATION

(a) This directive shall be published in the Federal Register and shall become effective July 1, 1966. Reference (a) is hereby superseded as of that date and reissued as provided herein.

(b) As an exception, any debt complaints received prior to August 1 which conform to the "collection procedures" and attachment of reference (a) will be processed After that date, lenders or creditors seeking assistance must comply with the terms o this directive.

XIII. IMPLEMENTATION

Within thirty (30) days of the date o issuance the secretaries of the military departments shall submit to the ASD (Manpower) two copies of their implementing regulations.

CYRUS VANCE,
Deputy Secretary of Defense.

[Attachment A, No. 1344.7, May 2, 1966]

PART I—STANDARDS OF FAIRNESS

1. No finance charge contracted for, made or received under any contract shall be in excess of the charge which could be made fo such contract under the law of the place in which the contract is signed by the serviceman. In the event a contract is signed with a U.S. company in a foreign country th lowest interest rate of the State or States in which the company is chartered or doe business shall apply.

2. No contract or loan agreement shall provide for an attorney's fee in the event of default unless suit is filed in which event the fee provided in the contract shall not exceed 10 percent of the obligation found due. No attorney fees shall be authorized if he is a salaried employee of the holder.

3. In loan transactions, defenses which the debtor may have against the original lender or its agent shall be good against any subsequent holder of the obligation. In credit transactions, defenses against the seller or its agent shall be good against any subsequent holder of the obligation provided that the holder had actual knowledge of the defense or under conditions where reasonable inquiry would have apprised him of this fact.

4. The debtor shall have the right to remove any security for the obligation beyond State or National boundaries if he or his family moves beyond such boundaries under military orders and notifies the creditor in advance of the removal, of the new address where the security will be located. Removal of the security shall not accelerate payment of the obligation.

5. No late charge shall be made in excess of 5 percent of the late payment, or $5, whichever, is the lesser amount. Only one late charge may be made for any tardy installment.

6. The obligation may be paid in full at any time or through accelerated payments of any amount. There shall be no penalty for prepayment and in the event of prepayment that portion of the finance charges which have inured to the benefit of the seller or creditor shall be prorated on the basis of the charges which would have been ratably payable had finance charges been calculated and payable as equal periodic payments over the terms of the contract and only the prorated amount to the date of prepayment shall be due. As an alternative the "Rule of 78" may be applied, in which case its operation shall be explained in the contract.

7. No charge shall be made for an insurance premium or for finance charges for such premium unless satisfactory evidence of a policy, or insurance certificate where State insurance laws or regulations permit such certificates to be issued in lieu of a policy, reflecting such coverage has been delivered to the debtor within 30 days after the specified date of delivery of the item purchase or the signing of a cash loan agreement.

8. If the loan or contract agreement provides for payments in installments, each payment, other than the down payment, shall be in equal or substantially equal amounts, and installments shall be successive and of equal or substantially equal duration.

9. If the security for the debt is repossessed and sold in order to satisfy or reduce the debt, the repossession and resale will meet the following conditions: (a) the defaulting purchaser will be given advance written notice of the intention to repossess: (b) following repossession, the dafaulting purchaser will be served a complete statement of his obligations and adequate advance notice of the sale; (c) he will be permitted to redeem the item by payment of the amount due before the sale, or in lieu thereof submit a bid at the sale; (d) there will be a solicitation for a minimum of three sealed bids unless sold at auction; (e) the party holding the security, and all agents thereof, are ineligible to bid; (f) the defaulting purchaser will be charged only those charges which are reasonably necessary for storage, reconditioning, and resale and (g) he shall be provided a written detailed statement of his obligations, if any, following the resale and promptly refunded any credit balance due him, if any.

10. The contract may be terminated at any time before delivery of the goods or services without charge to the purchaser. However, if goods made to the special order of the purchaser result in preproduction costs, or require preparation for delivery, such additional costs will be listed in the order form or contract. No termination charge will be made in excess of this amount. Contracts for delivery at future intervals may be terminated as to the undelivered portion, and the purchaser shall be chargeable only for that proportion of the total cost which the goods or services delivered bear to the total goods and services called for by the contract.

[Attachment A, No. 1344.7, May 2, 1966]

PART II—FULL DISCLOSURE

A copy of this form or its equivalent should be provided to the serviceman in advance of executing the contract, and must be submitted with requests for debt processing assistance.

A. IDENTIFICATION

1. Borrower's name and address:

---

2. Creditor's name and address:

---

3. Name and address of creditor (if known) to whom the obligation is or will be payable, if other than above.

---

4. Has creditor any financial ties with, or right of recourse against seller in event of default? Yes ( ) No ( )

B. CONTRACT TERMS

1. Quoted cash price of goods or services, or total amount of cash advanced ---------- $----
2. Ancillary charges from which seller or lender receives no benefit, and which would be paid if this were a cash purchase: taxes; auto license fees; filing or recording fees paid or payable to a public official, etc.:
   (a) ---------- -----
   (b) ---------- -----
   (c) ---------- -----

   Total ancillary charges ------ -----
3. Total cash delivered price, or total amount of credit extended (1+2) ---------- ----
4. Less down payment or trade-in allowance ---------- (----)
5. Unpaid cash balance to be financed (3−4) ---------- ----
6. Finance charges which benefit the seller or creditor, or entities in which either has an interest. These are charges which would not be made if this were a cash purchase:
   (a) Official fees for filing or recording credit instrument ---------- ----
   (b) Charges for investigating creditworthiness of borrower ---------- ----
   (c) Insurance premiums (life, disability, accident, health, other) --------
   (d) All other charges for extending credit --------- ----

   Total finance charges ---------- ----
7. Total amount to be repaid, in accordance with terms of agreement (5+6) ---------- ----
8. To be repaid in — monthly installments, of $——— each, with the first payment to be made on ——— (date) ---------- ----
9. The finance charges expressed in approximate annual percentage rate (see reverse side and attachment B.) All lenders and all sellers who regularly engage in credit sales must complete this item. (Percent) ---------- ----

C. CALCULATION OF APPROXIMATE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE [2]

1. Total finance charges ((b)6) ----- $----
2. Total amount to be financed ((b)5) ---------- $----
3. Finance charges per $100 financed (divide 1 above by 2 above and multiply the result by $100) --- $----
4. Number of monthly payments ((b)8) ---------- ----
5. Determine annual percentage rate by using either:

(a) DOD annual rate table (attachment B). This table will give an approximate annual percentage rate based on the actuarial method. These approximate rates will differ from precise calculations by no more than ¼ percent at the left end of the table and not more than 1½ percent at the right end of the table. Read down the left column of the table to the number of monthly payments (4 above). Read across to find between which pair of columns the finance charge per hundred (3 above) falls. Read up and find the approximate annual percentage rate at the head of the pair of columns (percent) - ----

or

(b) A more precise actuarial calculation based on standard annuity tables (percent) -------- ----

Repayment terms if other than level monthly payments:

---

[1] Explain on reverse side if amount is to be repaid in other than level monthly payments.

[2] For purposes of this calculation, it is necessary to determine the number of equal monthly payments which would be required during the period of the contract, regardless of the actual repayment terms specified.

[Attachment A, No. 1344.7, May 2, 1966]

PART III—CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

(If attachment A is executed before the obligation is incurred.)

I certify that (1) the standards of fairness (pt. I) have been applied to the loan or credit obligation to which this form refers, (2) a full disclosure of the terms of the obligation has been made by execution of part II or its equivalent, and (3) that a copy of this disclosure was furnished to the borrower (or debtor), whose signature is also indicated below, before the obligation was incurred.

Signature of borrower

Signature of creditor

(Date)

(If attachment A is not executed before the obligation was incurred.)

I certify that (1) the standards of fairness (pt. I) have been applied to the loan or credit obligation to which this form refers and that the unpaid balance owing has been adjusted in accordance therewith as reflected in an executed copy of part II, or (2) that the standards of fairness were applied at the time the loan was made and no adjustment is required in the transaction as indicated by the executed copy of part II.

Name of borrower

Signature of creditor

(Date)

Department of Defense

Table for computing approximate annual percentage rate for level monthly payment plans

Example: Finance charge=$38; total amount to be financed=$250; number of monthly payments=24.

Solution:

Step 1—Divide the finance charge by the total amount to be financed and multiply by $100. This gives the finance charge per $100 of amount to be financed. That is, $38÷$250×$100=$15.20.

Step 2—Follow down the left hand column of the table to the line for 24 months. Follow across this line until you find the 2 numbers between which the finance charge of $15.20 falls. In this example $15.20 falls between $14.66 and $15.80. Reading up between the 2 columns of figures you will see that the annual percentage rate is 14 percent. For the purpose of this directive the annual percentage rate is the rate appearing at the head of the 2 columns between which the finance charge per $100 of total amount to be financed falls. (If the finance charge per hundred falls exactly on a tabular value, the lower percentage rate may be used.)

Number of level monthly payments	Approximate annual rate																							
	5%	5½%	6%	6½%	7%	7½%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	18%	20%	22%	24%	26%	28%	30%	33%	36%
	(Finance charge per $100 of balance to be financed)																							
1	$0.40	$0.44	$0.48	$0.52	$0.56	$0.60	$0.65	$0.71	$0.79	$0.88	$0.96	$1.04	$1.12	$1.21	$1.29	$1.42	$1.58	$1.75	$1.92	$2.08	$2.25	$2.42	$2.62	$2.88	$3.12
2	.59	.66	.72	.78	.84	.91	.97	1.06	1.19	1.31	1.44	1.57	1.69	1.82	1.94	2.13	2.38	2.63	2.88	3.14	3.39	3.64	3.95	4.33	4.71
3	.79	.88	.96	1.04	1.13	1.21	1.29	1.42	1.59	1.76	1.92	2.09	2.26	2.43	2.59	2.85	3.18	3.52	3.86	4.20	4.53	4.87	5.30	5.80	6.31
4	.99	1.10	1.20	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.62	1.78	1.99	2.20	2.41	2.62	2.83	3.04	3.25	3.57	3.99	4.41	4.84	5.26	5.69	6.11	6.65	7.29	7.93
5	1.19	1.32	1.44	1.57	1.69	1.82	1.95	2.13	2.39	2.64	2.89	3.15	3.40	3.65	3.91	4.29	4.80	5.31	5.82	6.34	6.85	7.37	8.01	8.79	9.57
6	1.39	1.54	1.68	1.83	1.98	2.13	2.27	2.49	2.79	3.08	3.38	3.68	3.97	4.27	4.57	5.02	5.61	6.21	6.81	7.42	8.02	8.63	9.39	10.30	11.22
7	1.59	1.76	1.93	2.09	2.26	2.43	2.60	2.85	3.19	3.53	3.87	4.21	4.55	4.89	5.23	5.75	6.43	7.12	7.81	8.51	9.20	9.90	10.77	11.83	12.88
8	1.79	1.98	2.17	2.36	2.55	2.74	2.93	3.21	3.60	3.98	4.36	4.74	5.13	5.51	5.90	6.48	7.26	8.03	8.82	9.60	10.39	11.18	12.17	13.36	14.57
9	1.99	2.20	2.41	2.62	2.83	3.05	3.26	3.57	4.00	4.43	4.85	5.28	5.71	6.14	6.57	7.22	8.08	8.95	9.83	10.70	11.58	12.47	13.58	14.92	16.27
10	2.19	2.42	2.65	2.89	3.12	3.35	3.59	3.94	4.41	4.88	5.35	5.82	6.29	6.77	7.24	7.96	8.91	9.88	10.84	11.81	12.79	13.77	15.00	16.48	17.98
11	2.39	2.64	2.90	3.15	3.41	3.66	3.92	4.30	4.81	5.33	5.84	6.36	6.88	7.40	7.92	8.70	9.75	10.80	11.86	12.93	14.00	15.08	16.43	18.06	19.71
12	2.59	2.87	3.14	3.42	3.69	3.97	4.25	4.66	5.22	5.78	6.34	6.90	7.46	8.03	8.59	9.45	10.59	11.74	12.89	14.05	15.22	16.40	17.87	19.66	21.46
13	2.79	3.09	3.39	3.68	3.98	4.28	4.58	5.03	5.63	6.23	6.84	7.44	8.05	8.66	9.27	10.20	11.43	12.67	13.93	15.18	16.45	17.72	19.33	21.26	23.22
14	2.99	3.31	3.63	3.95	4.27	4.59	4.91	5.39	6.04	6.69	7.34	7.99	8.64	9.30	9.96	10.95	12.28	13.62	14.97	16.32	17.69	19.06	20.79	22.88	25.00
15	3.20	3.54	3.88	4.22	4.56	4.90	5.24	5.76	6.45	7.14	7.84	8.53	9.23	9.94	10.64	11.71	13.13	14.57	16.01	17.47	18.93	20.41	22.27	24.52	26.79
16	3.40	3.76	4.12	4.48	4.85	5.21	5.58	6.13	6.86	7.60	8.34	9.08	9.83	10.58	11.33	12.46	13.99	15.52	17.06	18.62	20.19	21.76	23.75	26.16	28.60
17	3.60	3.98	4.37	4.75	5.14	5.52	5.91	6.49	7.27	8.06	8.84	9.63	10.43	11.22	12.02	13.23	14.85	16.48	18.12	19.78	21.45	23.13	25.25	27.82	30.42
18	3.80	4.21	4.61	5.02	5.43	5.84	6.25	6.86	7.69	8.52	9.35	10.19	11.03	11.87	12.72	13.99	15.71	17.44	19.19	20.95	22.72	24.51	26.76	29.50	32.26
19	4.01	4.43	4.86	5.29	5.72	6.15	6.58	7.23	8.10	8.98	9.86	10.74	11.63	12.52	13.41	14.76	16.58	18.41	20.26	22.12	24.00	25.89	28.28	31.18	34.12
20	4.21	4.66	5.11	5.56	6.01	6.46	6.92	7.60	8.52	9.44	10.37	11.30	12.23	13.17	14.11	15.54	17.45	19.38	21.33	23.30	25.28	27.29	29.81	32.88	35.99
21	4.41	4.88	5.35	5.83	6.30	6.78	7.26	7.97	8.94	9.90	10.88	11.85	12.84	13.82	14.82	16.31	18.33	20.36	22.41	24.49	26.58	28.69	31.36	34.60	37.88
22	4.62	5.11	5.60	6.10	6.60	7.09	7.59	8.35	9.36	10.37	11.39	12.41	13.44	14.48	15.52	17.09	19.21	21.34	23.50	25.68	27.88	30.10	32.91	36.32	39.78
23	4.82	5.33	5.85	6.37	6.89	7.41	7.93	8.72	9.77	10.84	11.90	12.97	14.05	15.14	16.23	17.88	20.09	22.33	24.60	26.88	29.19	31.53	34.48	38.06	41.70
24	5.02	5.56	6.10	6.64	7.18	7.73	8.27	9.09	10.19	11.30	12 42	13.54	14.66	15.80	16.94	18.66	20.98	23.33	25.70	28.09	30.51	32.96	36.05	39.81	43.63
25	5.23	5.79	6.35	6.91	7.48	8.04	8.61	9.47	10.62	11.77	12.93	14.10	15.28	16.46	17.65	19.45	21.87	24.32	26.80	29.31	31.84	34.40	37.64	41.58	45.58
26	5.43	6.01	6.60	7.18	7.77	8.36	8.95	9.84	11.04	12.24	13.45	14.67	15.89	17.13	18.37	20.24	22.77	25.33	27.91	30.53	33.18	35.85	39.23	43.36	47.54
27	5.64	6.24	6.85	7.46	8.07	8.68	9.29	10.22	11.46	12.71	13.97	15.24	16.51	17.80	19.09	21.04	23.67	26.34	29.03	31.76	34.52	37.31	40.84	45.15	49.52
28	5.84	6.47	7.10	7.73	8.36	9.00	9.64	10.60	11.89	13.18	14.49	15.81	17.13	18.47	19.81	21.84	24.58	27.35	30.15	33.00	35.87	38.78	42.46	46.95	51.51
29	6.05	6.70	7.35	8.00	8.66	9.32	9.98	10.97	12.31	13.66	15.01	16.38	17.75	19.14	20.53	22.64	25.49	28.37	31.28	34.24	37.23	40.26	44.09	48.77	53.52
30	6.25	6.92	7.60	8.28	8.96	9.64	10.32	11.35	12.74	14.13	15.54	16.95	18.38	19.81	21.26	23.45	26.40	29.39	32.42	35.49	38.60	41.75	45.73	50.60	55.54
31	6.46	7.15	7.85	8.55	9.25	9.96	10.67	11.73	13.17	14.61	16.06	17.53	19.00	20.49	21.99	24.26	27.32	30.42	33.56	36.75	39.97	43.24	47.38	52.44	57.58
32	6.66	7.38	8.10	8.82	9.55	10.28	11.01	12.11	13.59	15.09	16.59	18.11	19.63	21.17	22.72	25.07	28.24	31.45	34.71	38.01	41.36	44.75	49.05	54.29	59.63
33	6.87	7.61	8.35	9.10	9.85	10.60	11.36	12.49	14.02	15.57	17.12	18.69	20.26	21.85	23.46	25.88	29.16	32.49	35.86	39.28	42.75	46.26	50.72	56.16	61.70
34	7.08	7.84	8.61	9.37	10.15	10.92	11.70	12.88	14.45	16.05	17.65	19.27	20.90	22.54	24.19	26.70	30.09	33.53	37.02	40.56	44.15	47.79	52.40	58.04	63.78
35	7.28	8.07	8.86	9.65	10.45	11.25	12.05	13.26	14.89	16.53	18.18	19.85	21.53	23.23	24.94	27.52	31.02	34.58	38.18	41.84	45.56	49.32	54.09	59.93	65.87
36	7.49	8.30	9.11	9.93	10.75	11.57	12.40	13.64	15.32	17.01	18.71	20.43	22.17	23.92	25.68	28.35	31.96	35.63	39.35	43.14	46.97	50.86	55.80	61.83	67.98
37	7.70	8.53	9.37	10.20	11.05	11.89	12.74	14.03	15.75	17.49	19.25	21.02	22.81	24.61	26.42	29.18	32.90	36.69	40.53	44.43	48.39	52.41	57.51	63.75	70.11
38	7.91	8.76	9.62	10.48	11.35	12.22	13.09	14.41	16.19	17.98	19.78	21.61	23.45	25.30	27.17	30.01	33.85	37.75	41.71	45.74	49.82	53.97	59.24	65.68	72.25
39	8.11	8.99	9.87	10.76	11.65	12.54	13.44	14.80	16.62	18.46	20.32	22.20	24.09	26.00	27.92	30.85	34.80	38.82	42.90	47.05	51.26	55.54	60.97	67.62	74.40
40	8.32	9.22	10.13	11.04	11.95	12.87	13.79	15.19	17.06	18.95	20.86	22.79	24.73	26.70	28.68	31.68	35.75	39.89	44.09	48.37	52.71	57.12	62.72	69.57	76.56
41	8.53	9.45	10.38	11.32	12.25	13.20	14.14	15.57	17.50	19.44	21.40	23.38	25.38	27.40	29.44	32.52	36.71	40.96	45.29	49.69	54.16	58.70	64.47	71.53	78.74
42	8.74	9.69	10.64	11.60	12.56	13.52	14.50	15.96	17.94	19.93	21.94	23.98	26.03	28.10	30.19	33.37	37.67	42.05	46.50	51.03	55.63	60.30	66.24	73.51	80.94
43	8.95	9.92	10.98	11.87	12.86	13.85	14.85	16.35	18.38	20.42	22.49	24.57	26.68	28.81	30.96	34.22	38.63	43.13	47.71	52.36	57.09	61.90	68.01	75.50	83.14
44	9.16	10.15	11.15	12.15	13.16	14.18	15.20	16.74	18.82	20.91	23.03	25.17	27.33	29.52	31.72	35.07	39.60	44.22	48.93	53.71	58.57	63.51	69.80	77.50	85.36
45	9.37	10.38	11.41	12.44	13.47	14.51	15.55	17.13	19.26	21.41	23.58	25.77	27.99	30.23	32.49	35.92	40.58	45.32	50.15	55.06	60.06	65.13	71.60	79.51	87.60
46	9.58	10.62	11.66	12.72	13.77	14.84	15.91	17.53	19.70	21.90	24.13	26.37	28.65	30.94	33.26	36.78	41.55	46.42	51.38	56.42	61.55	66.76	73.40	81.53	89.85
47	9.79	10.85	11.92	13.00	14.08	15.17	16.26	17.92	20.15	22.40	24.68	26.98	29.31	31.66	34.03	37.64	42.54	47.53	52.61	57.78	63.05	68.40	75.22	83.57	92.11
48	10.00	11.09	12.18	13.28	14.39	15.50	16.62	18.31	20.59	22.90	25.23	27.58	29.97	32.37	34.81	38.50	43.52	48.64	53.85	59.15	64.56	70.05	77.04	85.61	94.38
49	10.21	11.32	12.44	13.56	14.69	15.83	16.98	18.71	21.04	23.39	25.78	28.19	30.63	33.09	35.59	39.37	44.51	49.75	55.09	60.53	66.07	71.70	78.88	87.67	96.67
50	10.42	11.55	12.70	13.84	15.00	16.16	17.33	19.10	21.48	23.89	26.33	28.80	31.29	33.82	36.37	40.24	45.50	50.87	56.34	61.92	67.59	73.37	80.72	89.74	98.96
51	10.63	11.79	12.95	14.13	15.31	16.50	17.69	19.50	21.93	24.40	26.89	29.41	31.96	34.54	37.15	41.11	46.50	51.99	57.60	63.31	69.12	75.04	82.58	91.82	101.28
52	10.84	12.02	13.21	14.41	15.62	16.83	18.05	19.89	22.38	24.90	27.45	30.02	32.63	35.27	37.94	41.99	47.50	53.12	58.86	64.70	70.66	76.72	84.44	93.91	103.60
53	11.05	12.26	13.47	14.69	15.92	17.16	18.41	20.29	22.83	25.40	28.00	30.64	33.30	36.00	38.72	42.87	48.50	54.26	60.12	66.11	72.20	78.41	86.31	96.01	105.94
54	11.26	12.49	13.73	14.98	16.23	17.50	18.77	20.69	23.28	25.91	28.56	31.25	33.98	36.73	39.52	43.75	49.51	55.39	61.40	67.52	73.75	80.10	88.19	98.13	108.29
55	11.48	12.73	13.99	15.26	16.54	17.83	19.13	21.09	23.73	26.41	29.13	31.87	34.65	37.46	40.31	44.64	50.52	56.54	62.67	68.93	75.31	81.81	90.09	100.25	110.65
56	11.69	12.97	14.25	15.55	16.85	18.17	19.49	21.49	24.19	26.92	29.69	32.49	35.33	38.20	41.11	45.53	51.54	57.68	63.96	70.36	76.88	83.52	91.99	102.38	113.02
57	11.90	13.20	14.52	15.84	17.17	18.50	19.85	21.89	24.64	27.43	30.25	33.11	36.01	38.94	41.91	46.42	52.56	58.84	65.25	71.78	78.45	85.24	93.90	104.53	115.41
58	12.11	13.44	14.78	16.12	17.48	18.84	20.21	22.29	25.10	27.94	30.82	33.74	36.69	39.68	42.71	47.32	53.58	59.99	66.54	73.22	80.03	86.97	95.82	106.68	117.81
59	12.33	13.68	15.04	16.41	17.79	19.18	20.58	22.70	25.55	28.45	31.39	34.36	37.37	40.42	43.51	48.21	54.61	61.15	67.84	74.66	81.62	88.71	97.75	108.85	120.22
60	12.54	13.92	15.30	16.70	18.10	19.52	20.94	23.10	26.10	28.96	31.96	34.99	38.06	41.17	44.32	49.12	55.64	62.32	69.14	76.11	83.21	90.45	99.68	111.03	122.64

NOTE.—The values in this table have been computed by the actuarial or annuity method which conforms to the U.S. rule.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 112 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1966 No. 155

Senate

SENATOR DOUGLAS PRAISED FOR TRUTH IN LENDING LEADERSHIP BY MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATORS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, everyone in the Congress knows that Senator PAUL DOUGLAS, of Illinois, is "Mr. Truth-in-Lending."

While it is unfortunate that this needed legislation has not been acted upon by the Congress this year, there is no doubt that Senator DOUGLAS' campaign for disclosure of actual finance charge rates to consumers is making an impression nation wide. In a number of States, such as Pennsylvania and Colorado, the legislatures are very close to enacting truth-in-lending measures, and similar bills have been introduced in many other States.

Consumers can be strongly encouraged, however, by the enactment in Massachusetts this year of two consumer protection laws, one for installment sales and the other for consumer loans, both based on Senator DOUGLAS' truth-in-lending proposal.

A recent editorial in the Christian Science Monitor welcomes the action of the Massachusetts Legislature and notes the praise given to Senator DOUGLAS by Massachusetts legislators for his leadership. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial along with a press release from the Office of the President of the Massachusetts State Senate, Senator Maurice A. Donahue, dated August 16, 1966, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial and press release were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROTECTING THE CONSUMER

Massachusetts is well on the way to setting a precedent for the nation in affording protection to the consumer in the field of credit finance. It is close to passing the first truth-in-lending law in America. It would require banks and loan companies to disclose in dollars and cents and in simple annual interest the full cost of financing loans (up to a certain maximum figure).

Massachusetts legislators give much credit to the man who has for years pushed truth-in-lending legislation—Sen. PAUL H. DOUGLAS (D) of Illinois. The president of the State Senate noted the significance of this legislation for other jurisdictions. He said, "The passage of this truth-in-lending bill here in Massachusetts will make it easier for other states and the Congress in Washington to come to grip with the entire problem of consumer credit which is so vital to our national economy."

Earlier this year the Massachusetts Legislature passed the Retail Installment Sales Act, the strongest of all consumer credit laws in America. It is the first in the United States to require full disclosure of credit costs in retail installment sales in terms of both simple annual interest and dollars and cents.

It will, in short, inform the consumer of the true cost of installment financing. Some retailers appear to have kept the cost of their goods competitive by depending on abnormally high financing charges for their profits. This act should end this deceptive practice.

These measures will provide the individual with enough information, and in terms which he can readily comprehend, to enable him to shop intelligently for consumer credit just as he endeavors to do for the best-priced goods. (Truth-in-packaging legislation will, if passed, help him shop more intelligently for the best-priced goods.)

Furthermore, we firmly believe that business and industry will benefit in the end from such measures. There has never been a time when an increase in public confidence in the honesty of business did not pay, and pay handsomely. In a country such as America where there is a vast buying public, straightforward measures of dealing between buyer and seller reap a rich reward. The Italians have a saying that "clear agreements make long friendships." This can be particularly true where truth-in-lending is concerned.

The people of other states have everything to gain by urging the passage of similar legislation.

PRESS RELEASE, OFFICE OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, AUGUST 16, 1966

Senate President Maurice A. Donahue will take the floor of the Senate today to speak on behalf of Senate Bill 2214, the Truth-in-Lending Bill covering financial institutions.

"The Truth-in-lending in the Retail Sales Act" was passed by the State Senate last May. This consumer bill of rights is now law effective November 1, 1966. It has been called the most progressive act of its type in the United States. Now before this Honorable body is the companion bill to the Retail Installment Sales Act, the Truth-in-lending bill covering financial institutions. This bill simply requires that all consumer loans be expressed in terms of an annual rate of interest and in dollars. If this act is passed, our citizens will be given a simple method to determine the cost of credit. In other words, the citizens of the Commonwealth will be able to compare shopping for loans," he stated.

"It is fitting, I think, to pay tribute to the father of the idea of Truth-in-lending, the distinguished United States Senator from Illinois, PAUL DOUGLAS. He is a man who has dedicated himself to consumer finance and education. His persistent campaign for the Truth-in-lending legislation is now beginning to bear fruit.

"The General Court of Massachusetts has lead the way in many fields of progressive legislation," Senator Donahue added.

"The passage of this Truth-in-lending bill here in Massachusetts will make it easier for other states and the Congress in Washington to come to grip with the entire problem of consumer credit which is so vital to our national economic life.

"I also wish to note that the Consumers' Council whose creation as a statutory body was sponsored by a democratic governor and passed into law by a democratic legislature has played a strong role by its support of both the Retail Installment Sales Act and the Truth-in-lending bill. It is carrying out its mandate as required by law. This body is the first of its type in the United States.

"If we act favorably on a strong Truth-in-lending bill today," he concluded, "the General Court will be reasserting and affirming its historic leadership in the United States in the enactment of progressive legislation. What we do here will have a national impact."

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All — Example of how unions might be used.

In Federationist Article:

Shriver Hails Gains In War on Poverty

The national war on poverty is moving forward on a wide front and is being won, declared Sargent Shriver, Director of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

Shriver, in an article in the April issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, said economic conditions have never been better for helping people move out of poverty. He warned, however, that the complete eradication of poverty may take perhaps 20 years and added:

"Considering the magnitude of poverty in our society, one might say we have 'only scratched the surface.'

"But we feel we have taken that first giant stride that is the most important step of the journey."

Shriver's article, titled "The War on Poverty—A 'Giant Stride' Forward," is part of an entire edition devoted to the problem of poverty. While Shriver describes the government's anti-poverty programs, other articles deal with the growth potential of the poverty population and what organized labor is doing locally and nationally.

Shriver said 2.2 million people moved out of the poverty class in 1965, but there remain the "shocking" total of 32 million people still in dire poverty.

He said the war on poverty, as waged by OEO and other government agencies and programs, has had a real impact on many poor people in the past 18 months, citing these gains:

- It has reached over 3 million poor people directly with jobs and other services they did not have before.
- It has involved over 5,000 residents of areas served by poverty through the Neighborhood Youth Corps.
- It approved over 5,000 separate money grants for Community Action Projects, covering every state, more than one-third of all counties and over one-half of the 182 poorest counties.

"The Community Action Program," Shriver said, "has been and will continue to be the main attack in this war on poverty."

He said CAP consumes over half of OEO's funds and is operational in some 656 cities and towns. Asserting that CAP can only succeed through cordinated public and private efforts, Shriver added:

"Effective local anti-poverty action needs the help of the churches, the established welfare agencies, employment offices, settlement houses, schools, youth groups, veterans organizations, labor unions—representatives of all the moving forces in the whole community and, of course, the poor themselves. For the poor should assist in determining what priorities are placed on their needs, which programs will work best and what techniques are most likely to bring the desired results."

Shriver stressed that "participation of the poor themselves is one thread that runs through the Community Action plans."

He said 21,000 poor people are now employed directly in Commu-

GOOD SHOPPING practices are studied in a consumer information course sponsored by the Chicago AFL-CIO's community services committee and the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, local anti-poverty agency. Shown with some of the 80 community representatives taking part in the class sessions are Dir. Price Patton (standing left) of Family Financial Counseling Service and Project Dir. Joseph Rovai, former Insurance Workers staff representative.

Chicago Labor, Anti-Poverty Agency Train Consumer Advisers For Poor

Chicago—Helping the poor stretch their meager funds is the aim of a pilot program conducted by the Community Services Health & Welfare Committee of the Chicago AFL-CIO and the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity (CCUO), the local anti-poverty office.

Eighty community representatives at the South Parkway Urban Progress Center, an outpost of the CCUO on the city's South Side, attended eight weekly sessions of two hours each.

Subjects covered were sources of credit and planning for major purchases, credit purchases and the law, buying and selling practices, protection of legal rights, family financial counselling, landlord-tenant relations and home purchases, insurance and money management.

The idea is to arm the com- after the AFL-CIO Community Services Dept. outlined a basic program for local unions and central bodies. Community Services staff representatives here adapted the basic outline to the needs of local unions. About 125 union members participated

gram conducted for the Chicago war on poverty office and the labor Community Services consumer programs presented completion certificates to the graduates. The trade union program was conducted for 25 members from Auto Workers Locals 457 and 1011 and Textile

in dire poverty.

He said the war on poverty, as waged by OEO and other government agencies and programs, has had a real impact on many poor people in the past 18 months, citing these gains:

- It has reached over 3 million poor people directly with jobs and other services they did not have before.
- It has involved over 5,000 residents of areas served by poverty programs on community action boards.
- It has enrolled over 600,000 pre-school children in Head Start classes in less than a year.
- It provided jobs for more than half a million teenagers

W. V. Dameron Dies; Former IAM Editor

Germantown, Md.—William V. Dameron, retired Machinists' grand lodge representative and former editor of the Machinists' Monthly Journal, died unexpectedly at his home here. He was 65.

In a 28-year union career Dameron served as an organizer, local union president, and IAM representative in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, Elected editor of the Journal in 1955, he served until the publication was discontinued in 1957. Dameron retired in 1964.

poor themselves. For the poor should assist in determining what priorities are placed on their needs, which programs will work best and what techniques are most likely to bring the desired results."

Shriver stressed that "participation of the poor themselves is one thread that runs through the Community Action plans."

He said 21,000 poor people are now employed directly in Community Action agencies. Some 45,000 will be employed in the 1966 Summer Head Start programs. By the end of 1967, he added, it is expected that over 100,000 poor people will be employed as teacher's aides. child supervisors, clerks and in other sub-professional jobs which can lead to careers outside the poverty program.

Shriver said the requirements of the war in South Viet Nam have forced Pres. Johnson to increase the war on poverty more slowly than he might have otherwise.

The OEO has asked Congress for $1.75 billion, compared to $1.45 billion in the current year, Shriver said, permitting some expansion of going programs. The war will be "noisy, visible, often dirty, uncomfortable and sometimes politically unpopular," but it will be won, he concluded.

CHARTER from the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. is presented by IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) to Pres. Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers after the IBEW had voted to affiliate.

by the Community Services Health & Welfare Committee of the Chicago AFL-CIO and the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity (CCUO), the local anti-poverty office.

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Subjects covered were sources of credit and planning for major purchases, credit purchases and the law, buying and selling practices, protection of legal rights, family financial counselling, landlord-tenant relations and home purchases, insurance and money management.

The idea is to arm the community representatives, who go from door to door seeking out the poor and telling them where to go to solve their problems, with the information the poor need to protect themselves against loan sharks and high-pressure salesmen.

Evaluation of the pilot project is under way by the sponsoring groups. Here's what could happen:

- The program could halt after graduation of the first 80 students.
- Similar pilot programs could be conducted in all seven of the city's urban progress centers.
- The CCUO could take over the program and train members of its staff to teach the course.
- The local central body could become a war on poverty agency and carry on the program. In this case the federation would advance 10 percent of the cost, with the federal Office of Economic Opportunity providing the rest.

Director of the pilot project was Joseph Rovai, former staff representative of the Insurance workers.

Guest speakers and resource personnel included Charles Schumacher, Illinois Credit Union League; Lawrence Levin, vice president, Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago; Price Patton, director, Family Counselling Service; Fred Newman, president, Insurance Workers Local 22; Jerome Schur, assistant corporation counsel working on consumer credit cases; Edward Marsalek, director, Consumer Fraud Bureau, Illinois attorney general's office; and John Nolen and Aaron Briggs, Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Classes were divided into two groups of 40, each meeting on a different day. Speakers presented subjects for 30 to 60 minutes, with at least one hour for questions and discussion. Individual help was made available on request.

The course was patterned after the Chicago AFL-CIO consumer counseling program, which was launched in the fall of 1960, after the AFL-CIO Community Services Dept. outlined a basic program for local unions and central bodies. Community Services staff representatives here adapted the basic outline to the needs of local unions. About 125 union members participated in the first course in 1960.

Last week both the pilot program conducted for the Chicago war on poverty office and the labor Community Services consumer programs presented completion certificates to the graduates. The trade union program was conducted for 25 members from Auto Workers Locals 457 and 1011 and Textile Workers Union of America, Local 958.

Insurance Union Wins 1st Vote After 'Freeze'

The Insurance Workers, prevented from taking part in representation elections for Metropolitan Life Insurance agents for nearly a year by a "freeze" imposed by the National Labor Relations Board, won bargaining rights for the firm's agents at Dubuque, Ia., by a vote of 20-0.

The election was the first one for Metropolitan since the Supreme Court turned down the company's challenge to board election procedures.

IWIU Pres. William A. Gillen announced the Dubuque vote. Organization Dir. Robert J. Nicholson said dates have been set for additional elections in Gary, Ind., and Flint, Mich. and eight others are in the processing stage.

The union had won a series of 31 elections in Metropolitan units before the embargo on further elections—10 had been petitioned for but not acted on, Gillen related.

After each of the 31 union victories, Metropolitan management refused to bargain on the ground that a city-wide or district-wide unit was too small. In almost every case the board rejected the company argument and found management guilty of refusing to bargain.

Metropolitan won a favorable ruling in one of four appeals courts and the NLRB carried that case, involving the "Met" office in Woonsocket, R.I.—to the Supreme Court. On Apr. 5, 1965, the high court vacated the decision of the 1st U.S. Circuit Court in Boston, but returned the case to the board for "lack of articulated reasons." Two months ago the NLRB reaffirmed its ruling in a decision that spelled out its reasons for believing a city-wide unit was appropriate.

The union organizing drive in Metropolitan had been slowed down by the legal battling but was resumed after the high court ruling. When bargaining resumes with Met officials May 10, the union will have representatives present from the 31 units where bargaining must still be conducted, it said.

Labor Opposes Plan to Shift Federal Jobs

The AFL-CIO reiterated its opposition to excluding all employes of the State Dept., the Agency for Intl. Development and the U.S. Information Agency from the federal civil service system.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller asked a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee to reject provisions of a House-passed bill which would put all civil service positions in the three agencies in the foreign service.

He said in a letter to Subcommittee Chairman Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) that this would take away from employes job safeguards and appeals rights of the civil service system and the Veterans Preference Act.

At the same time, Biemiller endorsed another provision of the House bill which would provide extra benefits to foreign service employes in "hazardous" areas.

AY

Garnishment firing

By Sidney Margolius

In a half dozen states unions are seeking laws to bar employers from firing workers because of garnishees. In several states, these bills have been blocked despite the fact that often debts for which workers are garnisheed were incurred through deception. In New Jersey, for example, such a bill has been introduced year after year without enactment by the legislature. In Ohio, too, unions have been seeking for years similar relief from garnishment firing.

In theory, the debtor has a chance to tell his side in court before his wages are garnisheed. But in actual fact, the threat that a creditor will get a garnishee often is enough to make a debtor pay an unfair debt because of the fear of firing. Some employers will allow up to two or three garnishees before firing. But some don't want to be involved, or to be bothered by the bookkeeping, and so will fire at the first garnishee.

New York's pioneer bill

In New York State, after a long struggle, the unions have broken through the legislative barricade of the employer and business lobbies to win passage of the first such bill in the U.S. The legislature in that state has passed a modified version which will at least bar employers from firing because of one garnishee in a 12-month period.

The unions had asked for protection for workers against firing for up to three garnishees in 12 months. Some state officials suggested protection for up to two garnishees. The one-garnishee rule finally enacted still is some protection because in this state only one garnishee can be filed at a time, and only 10 per cent of the wages last-minute reverses to get even this mild protection for workers. An anti-garnishing firing law passed by the New York legislature last year was vetoed by the Governor at the recommendation of the county lawyer's association. This year the bill was actively backed not only by many local unions and state and city labor federations, but by the Community Service Society, a leading family service agency; the State Attorney General, and even the New York City Bar Association.

The State Assembly passed the bill overwhelmingly but suddenly State Senator Brydges withdrew it because Associated Industries, an employer lobbying organization, had protested to him about it. After the protection had been cut down to one garnishee in 12 months, the bill was permitted to be acted upon. This time the Governor is expected to sign it.

Firing a harsh practice

Firing because of garnishees is both harsh and useless. The creditor can't collect if a worker loses his job, Julia Algase, Assistant to the President of the New York Hotel Worker's Council, which led the fight for the anti-firing law there, points out.

"It's a long time since non-payment of debt resulted in throwing a debtor into a jail, but it is not a far cry from that vicious system to the present practice of depriving the debtor of his means of livelihood for non-payment of debt," Mrs. Algase says.

Since the discharged worker cannot collect unemployment insurance if he is fired for being garnisheed, such debtors often are then thrown upon the relief rolls, Mrs. Algase reports.

Frequently they also lose, through repossession, the merchandise they had bought on credit as well as their jobs.

are millions of garnishees a year in the U.S. today.

Various cities such as Chicago, Washington, Birmingham, Detroit, Akron, Portland (Oregon), New York and others, have reported anywhere from 12,000 to 100,000 garnishees a year apiece. Unions report that in some factories 10 to 50 per cent of all employees may have their wages garnisheed in one year.

In some cities certain installment dealers and finance companies are responsible for hundreds of garnishees. For example, a study reported by Dr. Milton Huber, of the University of Wisconsin Department of Consumer Affairs, found that in Milwaukee County, of 6744 garnishees in one year, 805 of them were by one finance and loan company; 783 were by one credit clothing and jewelry store; 640 came from one furniture and appliance store.

When one installment store or loan company files 700 to 800 garnishees a year, it is hard to believe that store is just plain unlucky in attracting customers who don't pay their bills.

In fact, the New York City Labor Commissioner recently said that some installment sellers deliberately run their businesses on the basis of getting a garnishee if a buyer misses just one payment.

Co-signers often trapped

Often workers are trapped into garnishees through misrepresentation, and surprisingly often, because they co-signed notes for friends or relatives. In one small Brooklyn, N.Y., plant, with 290 employees, management was served with 130 garnishees in just

Job hunting

Sons and daughters of many IAM members will be looking for jobs this summer. In stiff competition, it may be the boy or girl who is courteous and well-groomed who will win over the others.

Here are some tips from an expert in this field, Mrs. Florence G. Minifie, an extension clothing specialist at the N. J. College of Agriculture. She advises:

- Choose clothes that are conservatively cut, well-pressed and free from spots or stains. Elaborate clothes for business are rarely appropriate—an employer may give the job to someone who looks as if he needs it more.
- Be clean and neat. The advantage of a neat hair style, well-cared-for hands, and a clear skin cannot be overemphasized, for boys as well as girls.
- Be courteous, and as poised and confident as you can. Try to cope with any annoying mannerisms you may have, and refrain from making cute or witty remarks.

Think before you speak, and say what you have to say in a clear-cut manner. Be brief, but tell the prospective employer what he wants to know.

- Once you get the job, keep in mind that grooming, courtesy and efficiency are key factors for keeping that job.

Kitty Calipers'

New York's pioneer bill

In New York State, after a long struggle, the unions have broken through the legislative barricade of the employer and business lobbies to win passage of the first such bill in the U.S. The legislature in that state has passed a modified version which will at least bar employers from firing because of one garnishee in a 12-month period.

The unions had asked for protection for workers against firing for up to three garnishees in 12 months. Some state officials suggested protection for up to two garnishees. The one-garnishee rule finally enacted still is some protection because in this state only one garnishee can be filed at a time, and only 10 per cent of the wages can be deducted for payment of it. Thus often it will take at least the first 12 months to pay off the first garnishee.

It took a dramatic struggle with many [illegible] to the President of the New York Hotel Worker's Council, which led the fight for the anti-firing law there, points out.

"It's a long time since non-payment of debt resulted in throwing a debtor into a jail, but it is not a far cry from that vicious system to the present practice of depriving the debtor of his means of livelihood for non-payment of debt," Mrs. Algase says.

Since the discharged worker cannot collect unemployment insurance if he is fired for being garnisheed, such debtors often are then thrown upon the relief rolls, Mrs. Algase reports.

Frequently they also lose, through repossession, the merchandise they had bought on credit as well as their jobs.

The general public and government officials may not really realize how widespread garnishees have become, and how unfairly they are used against debtors. There literally [illegible] pany files 700 to 800 garnishees a year, it is hard to believe that store is just plain unlucky in attracting customers who don't pay their bills.

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Co-signers often trapped

Often workers are trapped into garnishees through misrepresentation, and surprisingly often, because they co-signed notes for friends or relatives. In one small Brooklyn, N.Y., plant, with 290 employees, management was served with 130 garnishees in just one year. But even more revealingly, 55 per cent of those garnisheed had bought or borrowed nothing themselves, but were co-signers on other people's borrowings, the union there discovered.

✔ Be courteous, and as poised and confident as you can. Try to cope with any annoying mannerisms you may have, and refrain from making cute or witty remarks.

Think before you speak, and say what you have to say in a clear-cut manner. Be brief, but tell the prospective employer what he wants to know.

✔ Once you get the job, keep in mind that grooming, courtesy and efficiency are key factors for keeping that job.

Ad Policeman

FDA counts diet cola calories

Checking the label on food products is one way in which the U.S. Food and Drug Administration protects the public against fraud. The FDA insists that food products be true to their labels.

Recently, the FDA has been checking on how many calories there are in soft drinks for dieters which claim they contain "less than one calorie per glass."

The agency sends federal inspectors into bottling plants to test diet drinks before they are bottled. Then the inspectors buy diet drinks in markets around the country and check them again.

Despite regular checking, however, some high-calorie drinks are marketed with low-calorie labels.

A Washington, D.C., resident recently complained to the FDA that Trim diet cola made him ill. The man said he had diabetes and drinking Trim seemed to raise his sugar count.

The label on Trim claims that it contains a sugar-substitute with only one-sixth calorie per ounce.

Upon checking, FDA investigators found that the product contained as many calories, as much sugar and calorie-heavy flavorings, as regular cola.

The case was taken to court where the maker, Rock Creek Ginger Ale Corp., admitted that someone had mistakenly put regular cola in diet bottles. The fine was $100.

The FDA credits the Washington man with catching the mistake and saving others from illness.

IAM members who have reason to believe that their favorite diet drink contains too much sugar and too many calories should tell the FDA about it. Write: Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C. 20402.

DENNIS AT HIS BEST •

"YOU MEAN YOU CAN EAT ANYTHING YA WANT, AN' YOU'RE GONNA EAT *LIVER*?!"

Lunch Box: Cherry nut bread is cherished by the Dutch

Mrs. M. J. Morris of Chicago, Ill., has sent this recipe for cherry nut bread for Mrs. Roy Bantley, of La Crosse, Wis., adding this note: "The recipe comes originally from the Anderson Hotel, at Wabasha, Minn. For some time they served meals that were mainly Dutch. They gladly gave out recipes for foods served there."

Cherry Bread

1 cup sugar
2 eggs, beaten
1 cup milk
3 cups sifted flour
4 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. salt
1 (8-oz.) bottle maraschino cherries, well-drained and halved
2 tbsp. melted butter or salad oil

Add sugar to eggs and beat well. Add milk alternately with two cups of flour. Sift baking powder and salt with remaining 1 cup of flour and add. Stir only until blended. Fold in the cherries and butter. Mix well and turn into a greased and bottom-lined bread pan, (5 × 10 is a good size). Bake one hour at 350°F. Allow to remain in the pan about 10 minutes before turning out on cooling rack. A half cupful of chopped nuts may be added, if desired.

Recipe wanted: Mrs. John Sobchuk, of Ansonville, Ont., would like a recipe for Russian black bread. Write: Lunch Box, 909 Machinists Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Kitty Calipers' latest pattern

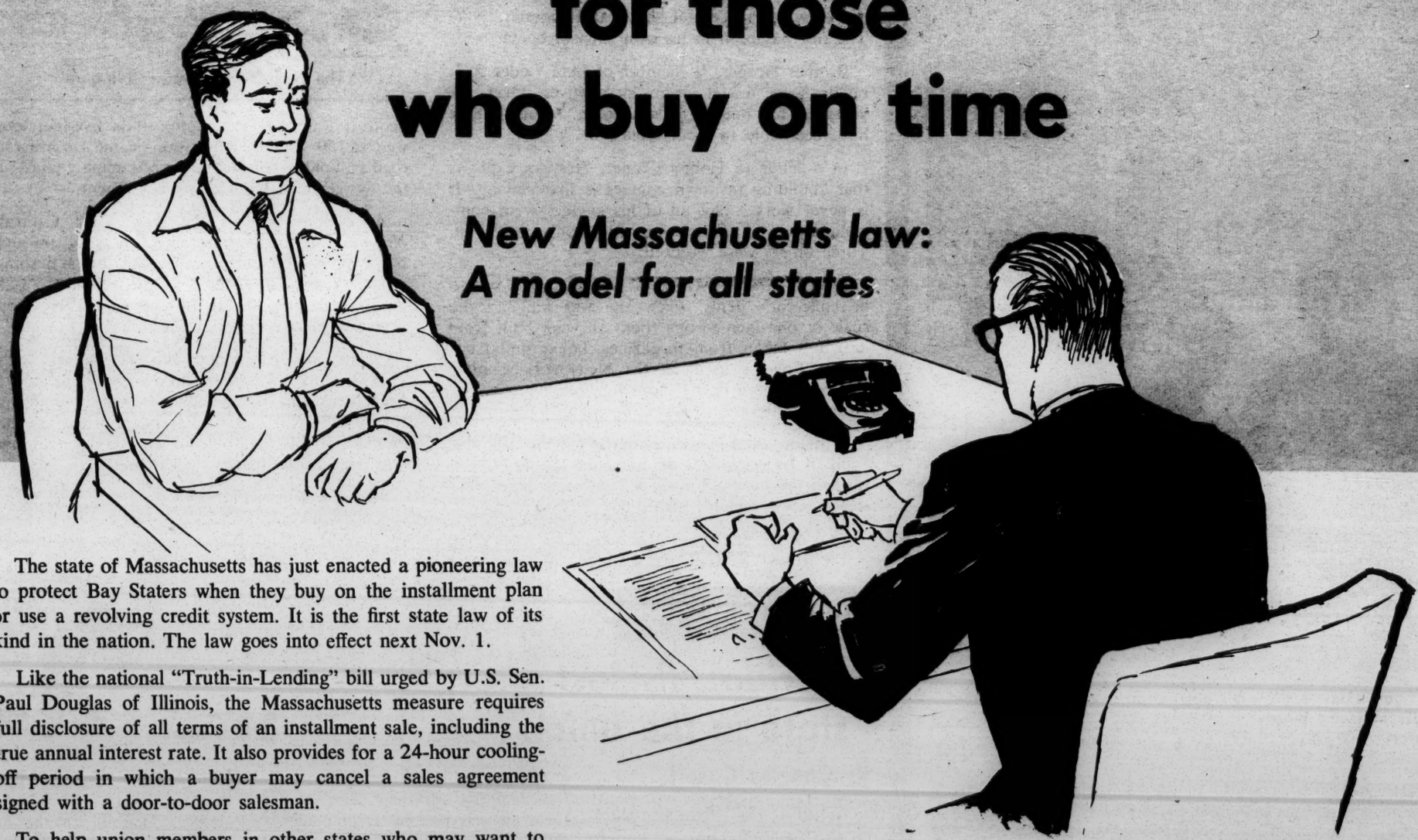
Slimmer skimmer—two words that mean a cool, free, joyous summer. Choose country-fresh checks, solids in Dacron and cotton.

Pattern 4997: Half sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ requires 2⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

Send 35 cents to Kitty Calipers, 217, Pattern Dept., 232 West 18th St., New York, N.Y. 10011. Add 15 cents for first class mail.

Protection for those who buy on time

New Massachusetts law: A model for all states



The state of Massachusetts has just enacted a pioneering law to protect Bay Staters when they buy on the installment plan or use a revolving credit system. It is the first state law of its kind in the nation. The law goes into effect next Nov. 1.

Like the national "Truth-in-Lending" bill urged by U.S. Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois, the Massachusetts measure requires full disclosure of all terms of an installment sale, including the true annual interest rate. It also provides for a 24-hour cooling-off period in which a buyer may cancel a sales agreement signed with a door-to-door salesman.

To help union members in other states who may want to press for such a law, THE MACHINIST is publishing this digest of the Massachusetts statute.

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Full disclosure

Terms of the retail sale agreement must be printed on the agreement in eight point type. If the terms cover more than one page, each page must state in ten-point bold face type: **"The terms of this agreement are contained on more than one page."**

Every agreement must include the date it was signed, name and address of both seller and buyer, a description of the goods or services purchased, and a description of the collateral securing the installment buyer's obligations under the agreement, if any.

At the top of the first page, the agreement must carry these words **"Retail Installment Sale Agreement—Subject to State Regulation"**—in 12-point, extra bold type. The warning at right also must be carried.

Specific terms

The agreement must carry a description of the transaction including the cash price, charges for delivery, installation, repair or other services, any tax not included in the cash price, amount of down payment, the unpaid balance due the seller, any insurance charges or official fees, the principal balance owed, the total finance charge, the *percentage of annual interest* to be paid, amount of regular payments, and the dates due.

True annual interest rate

The annual interest rate in every case is to be figured according to a formula spelled out in the law. This annual interest rate must be printed in **12-point, bold face type** on the agreement.

Limitation on interest charged

The law limits interest rates. On the amount of the unpaid balance up to $500, the maximum allowed is 10 per cent per year, except that if the finance charge so computed is less than eight dollars, the maximum is eight dollars. If the unpaid balance exceeds $500, no more than 8 per cent per year shall be charged on the excess over $500.

Cancellation

The cancellation process is particularly designed to give buyers who have been high-pressured by door-to-door salesmen a brief chance to change their minds.

If the cancellation process is properly followed out by 5 p.m. of the next business day, the seller must refund the buyer's down payment and any other deposits, as well as goods traded in. All refunds must be made within ten days.

Revolving credit plans

Similar rules apply to revolving credit agreements. The six-point warning to buyer at right must be carried on the face of the agreement above the buyer's signature. The same provision for 24-hour cancellation of a sale made outside the shop applies.

On these agreements the true annual interest rate in per cent does *not* have to be figured. These maximum interest rates have been set:

- On the amount of the outstanding unpaid balance that does not exceed $500, 1½ per cent per month.
- One per cent per month on the excess over $500.
- If the amount of any finance charge is less than 70 cents for any month, 70 cents may be assessed, provided that no finance charge is assessed for a zero balance.

Enforcement

The law provides that all businesses selling on the installment plan or revolving credit plan shall obtain a license from the State Commissioner of Banks. The license fee shall not be less than $100.

The Commissioner is empowered to conduct investigations and examine company books. Persons obstructing such investigations can be fined $500, jailed for six months, or both. The same penalties apply for other violations.

Businesses found violating the law will be barred from recovering any finance charge, delinquency or collection charge, or refinancing charge, However, such a violator shall not be barred from recovering the unpaid balance or repossessing the goods to recover an amount equal to the unpaid principal balance, less the proceeds from disposing of the goods.

State and local police are directed to enforce the law.

False advertising

False or misleading advertising about interest rates is prohibited. An ad is presumed to be misleading if the percentage finance charge is expressed otherwise than as the true annual interest rate, figured by the formula in the law.

Warning to buyer

In each agreement directly above the space reserved for the buyer's signature, this notice must appear in **ten point bold face type:**

Notice to Buyer

(1) Do not sign this agreement if any of the spaces intended for the agreed terms to the extent of then available information are left blank.

(2) You are entitled to a copy of this agreement at the time you sign it.

(3) You have a right at any time to pay off the full unpaid balance due under this agreement, and in so doing you may receive a partial rebate of the finance and insurance charges.

(4) You have a right under certain circumstances to redeem the property if repossessed because of your default; and you may, under certain conditions, require a resale of the property if repossessed.

(5) The seller has no right to unlawfully enter your premises or commit any breach of the peace to repossess goods purchased under this agreement.

(6) You have the right to cancel this agreement where it has been consummated by a party thereto at a place other than an address of the seller, which may be his main office or branch thereof, provided you notify the seller at his main office or branch by certified mail, return receipt requested, which shall be posted not later than 5 o'clock postmeridian on the next business day following execution of the agreement; provided however, that you have not received or had tendered a substantial part of the goods, services, or goods and services which the seller is required to furnish under the agreement.

Members in the News

DURHAM HERALD-SUN PHOTO

Aiding stricken children

Two officers of IAM Lodge 712, Durham, N. C., work on a lodge "good neighbor" project, production of mist tent frames to aid children suffering from dread cystic fibrosis. At left, Charles J. Johnson, financial secretary, bends a frame part while J. P. McKellar, lodge president, inspects one.

Cystic fibrosis, second only to cancer as a child killer, produces

AFL-CIO sanctions Faupl's ILO walkout

Faupl

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted 18 to 6 its support of IAM Grand Lodge Rep. Rudy Faupl who led the entire U.S. Worker Delegation out of this year's International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

Faupl has served for the past 9 years as U.S. Worker Delegate to the ILO. He was nominated by the AFL-CIO and appointed first by President Eisenhower, and reappointed by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. The U.S. Worker Delegation walked out at Geneva in protest against the election of a government delegate from Communist Poland to chair this year's ILO Conference.

Special meeting

The Council's vote of support came at a special meeting last week at Washington, D.C. The Council had been hastily called into session after UAW President Walter P. Reuther publicly criticized AFL-CIO President George Meany for sanctioning the walkout.

Reuther called the walkout "dangerous nonsense," pointing out that no other worker group had walked out and charged that the AFL-CIO had planned the action a week in advance.

At a press conference, Mr. Meany denied that the walkout had been pre-meditated.

Mr. Meany explained that Faupl had called him from Geneva and reported his decision to lead the walkout rather than sit under the chairmanship of the Polish Communist delegate. Mr. Meany said he told Faupl he would do the same thing if he were there.

"We're letting the world know that we don't like the Polish Government or any other Government that oppresses workers," Mr. Meany declared. He explained:

"We're trying to save the ILO by waking up the

Meany pointed out, "there are no trade union officials in the Soviet Union to exchange visits with.

"Those who control and oppress workers do not represent them," Mr. Meany declared.

Faupl had reported to the Council on the concerted drive by the Communist bloc nations to reorganize and dominate the ILO. He explained that the Communist bloc nations have repeatedly violated the ILO constitution.

"By persuasion, by pressure, by threats, by walkouts and by sundry other means, the Communists have steadily increased their position and their power in the ILO," he stated.

Faupl concluded by reminding the Council that ensuring workers the right to organize freely and independently of governments and employers is the most fundamental of all ILO standards. Unfortunately, he said, in some ILO countries—including Poland—these rights are not respected. He then warned that the question of whether such nations qualify for ILO membership will have to be raised. Faupl concluded his report:

Conscience

"I have acted in accordance with my own conscience, without instructions from anyone, in accordance with the policy of this (AFL-CIO) Council as I have understood it, and in accordance with the will of the overwhelming majority of the American workers.

"It will be a sad day indeed if as mild a protest as this one, the sole purpose of which was to focus worldwide attention on the struggle of the oppressed workers in Communist countries is used as an occasion for the AFL-CIO to censure the American Workers' Delegate and condemn its principal elected officer.

"If this happens, I will take comfort in the

DURHAM HERALD-SUN PHOTO

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Cystic fibrosis, second only to cancer as a child killer, produces heavy mucus in the bronchial tubes. To sleep a stricken child must breathe a saline mist nebulized under a tent. McKellar reports that 10 lodge members built 10 frames for use of families in the area. An article about their project appeared in the Durham *Herald-Sun*.

Iowa AFL-CIO elects Fenton VP

Fenton

IAM Special Rep. William F. Fenton of Des Moines was recently elected vice president at large of the Iowa Federation of Labor. He was elected by the Federation's Executive Council to fill the vacancy created when Hugh D. Clark moved up to president. Clark succeeded Charles L. Davis who resigned.

Until he joined the Grand Lodge staff recently, Fenton was union representative for IAM District 118, Des Moines. He is a former president of the Iowa Industrial Union Council and the Iowa State Council of Machinists.

MACHINIST PHOTO

Helping Delano grape workers

Jose Zertuche, center, and Gil Jaramillo, right, members of IAM District 508, Sunnyvale, Calif., delivered food for the striking Delano grape workers to Emerson Street, left, representative for the Santa Clara Labor Council, K. W. Benda, District 508 president, said that as a result of the success of the district's Project HELP to collect food for the Delano grape workers, a permanent Community Services Committee is being set up.

sense, pointing out that no other worker group had walked out and charged that the AFL-CIO had planned the action a week in advance.

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"We're letting the world know that we don't like the Polish Government or any other Government that oppresses workers," Mr. Meany declared. He explained:

"We're trying to save the ILO by waking up the free world to the Communist drive to control and alter the purposes of the ILO. If the free world wakes up it can save the ILO. It has the votes."

The AFL-CIO leader said that labor does not accept the idea that the labor movement should be used to "build bridges" to the Communists.

He pointed out that artists, writers, musicians, athletes have opposite numbers behind the Iron Curtain. Visits can be exchanged between equals. However, when it comes to labor organizations, Mr.

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"If this happens, I will take comfort in the thought that somewhere behind the Iron Curtain, if the word gets through there will be some workers who will see a glimmer of hope in our action and in the knowledge that they have not been entirely forgotten."

Only six of the 24 Council members present voted against sanctioning the walkout. They were, UAW President Reuther, Rubber Worker President Burdon, Packinghouse Workers President Helstein, Brewery Workers President Feller, Maritime Union President Curran and Amalgamated Clothing Worker President Potofsky.

'Off limits' threat hits loan sharks gouging GIs

A.U. - This might be a good Side tactic where a base is close to a friendly Spot.

The U.S. Department of Defense has ordered businessmen who loan money or finance merchandise with military personnel to state clearly and accurately the amount of the loan, the cost of financing and the annual interest rate in dollars and cents.

In one fell swoop the directive knocks down opponents of "truth-in-lending" who have been arguing that interest cannot be stated in annual terms. The directive attaches a simple table, the first of its kind in government, which gives an easy formula for figuring up the amount.

Lenders will have to use the Department of Defense table or more precise figures if they want to deal with servicemen and their families. The enforcement of the order is up to each post commander and calls for the revocation of licenses for anyone who fails to comply with the directive, advertises their product or deals in an unfair and misleading manner or fails to sign a full disclosure certificate on each deal.

Off limits

Off-base businesses can be labeled "off limits" to all military personnel if the Armed Forces can prove that reports of "usurious, fraudulent, misleading or deceptive" deals are true.

The military will no longer help lenders collect debts if it finds that exorbitant charges and other unreasonable obligations are involved. The order also warns against helping collect loans made without a previous statement of all finance charges.

The directive goes into effect on July 1 and should bring to an end the victimization of servicemen who, because of their low pay and transient living patterns, have been most likely to look for easy credit.

The Defense Department order also nails those who peddle shoddy merchandise and then sell the credit contract to a collection agency. Both the original seller and the holder of the debt will be responsible for any inferior merchandise or other defect in the transaction.

For a related report, see page 8.

Late charges in excess of 5 per cent of the payment or $5, whichever is less, are prohibited as is the practice of charging more than once on any single late payment.

Borrowers are given the right to terminate the deal any time before the merchandise is delivered unless it is specially made.

Gene Glover at Oxford hearing how British do it

IAM Vice President Eugene Glover of Chicago, is in England this week studying at Oxford University. He is taking a special four-week course in the history and practices of the British labor movement. Mr. Glover went to Oxford with a picked group of U.S. union officers on a special scholarship arranged with the cooperation of the UAW.

SAMPLE COPY

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

VOL. II, NO. 31 | WEEKEND EDITION: JULY 30-31, 1966 | TEN CENTS

Legislature Convenes; Wallace Goes on TV

BY CAROL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY-- Governor George C. Wallace opened a special session of the Alabama legislature last Tuesday night. But just for a moment, to the folks at home watching on a state-wide telecast, it must have looked like the Original Amateur Hour.

THE WALLACES

A Montgomery address was flashed on the screen at one point during the governor's opening speech. But instead of soliciting votes for boy sopranos or animal imitators, Wallace asked his listeners to send their nickels, dimes, and dollars to that address. He was seeking contributions to support "people in our state who are being forced to conduct private schools because of the destruction of their public schools."

These private schools, such as the one due to open in Lowndes County this fall, are being organized so white studdents will not have to go to school with Negroes.

In a sense, the governor was also asking viewers for their votes. The telecast, paid for with an estimated $7,500 of taxpayers' money, included pictures of his wife Lurleen's campaign for governor.

At the end of the governor's speech, Mrs. Wallace was introduced as "the next governor of Alabama."

Much of Wallace's speech had political overtones. Although the session was called primarily to vote on a school appropriations bill, the governor talked at length about his administration's success in bringing new industry to the state, and of the progress made in his highway-building program.

Wallace spoke of the current racial violence in Northern cities.

Recalling his stand in the doorway at the University of Alabama three years ago, he said:

"We warned of the coming violence that would sweep our nation. . .The violent organizations intent on overthrowing our government and destroying our law and freedoms are growing, they are not diminishing."

"We are proud of the men that fight communism in Viet Nam," Wallace went on. "We are proud of Alabamians who oppose it here at home. However, we grow somewhat tired of fighting communists in Viet Nam and yet letting them run wild in this country. . ."

He suggested the legislature adopt a resolution "supporting the recent bombings. . .in North Viet Nam," and calling for "more of the same." He urged his audience to "pray for our boys in Viet Nam."

Farmer, Ordered Off Land, Says, 'Not Until I Voted'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

"I been round here all our days," said Christian. She leaned against her porch and looked at her yard the way people look at things they want to remember well.

Hens were scratching in the dirt underneath big, shady trees. Tall rows of cornstalks marched up to the side of the weathered frame house.

"I mind most about the church," Mrs. Christian said sadly. "Oak Grove Baptist Church No. 4. I ain't gonna move my membership if I don't get to church but once a year. My husband, he's a deacon and a Sunday school teacher. . . ."

Christian, a strong, young-looking man, came out on the porch.

"Sixty years I been working for 'em," he said. "Now in two, three weeks I'll be gone. We sure hate to leave home."

The Christians are leaving the gently rolling farm land of southwestern Bullock County because they have no choice. Robert Pickett, the white man who owns the land, has told them to leave. They have nowhere to go but a brother's small farm in Dallas County.

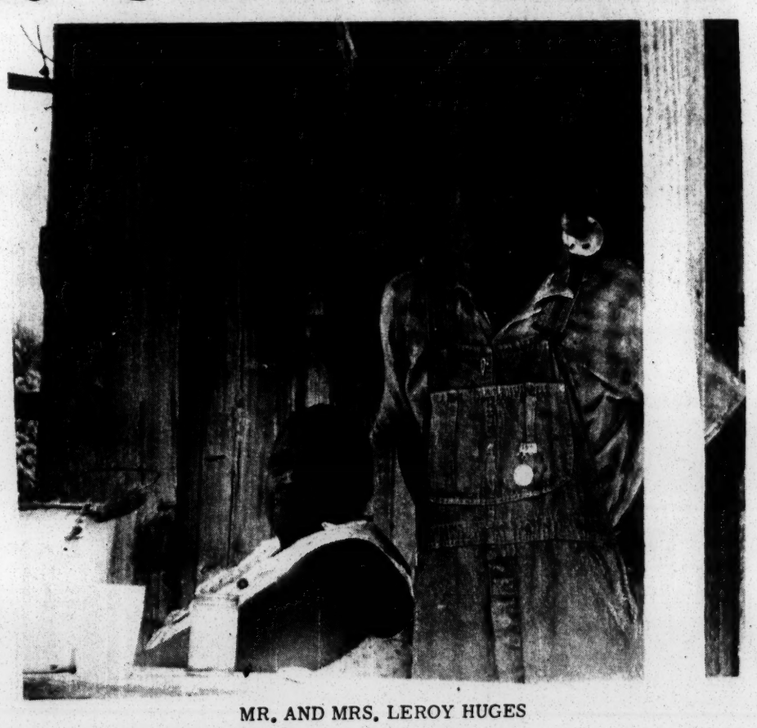
"All the reason I could get out of Mr. Pickett was I whistled at his daughter," said Christian. "I said I didn't know anything about it, but it didn't help me.

"I never had no trouble with him before. Not until I voted."

It was May 9, six days after the Democratic primary election, that Pickett spoke to Christian about leaving. Around the same time, some other Shopton families were having trouble of a similar kind.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT, Col. 1)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUN. NO. 5 FORSYTH ST. ATLANTA, GA. 30303



MR. AND MRS. LEROY HUGES

NOW Means Now

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE -- "We don't need any Toms. So I'm asking you people not to go out and talk to any Toms about this. We can use some whites, if they really want to work. But we don't want any great white fathers or great white mothers to show us the way. We know the way."

David Jacobs, temporary chairman of Neighborhood Organized Workers (NOW), gave these recruiting instructions to a small group of Mobile and Prichard residents who had just set up the new organization at a meeting in his home last Sunday.

Other temporary officers elected at the meeting are Leo Brinkley, vice chairman; Manuel X. Green, secretary; and Isiac Craig, treasurer.

"Not one of these old organizations here has been out walking around in the slums to tell the people the truth. We're going into the streets and into the bars to let the people know the truth," Jacobs said.

Each member of the group was assigned to a section of the county, where he would look for recruits and spread the word about the new organization.

A meeting was scheduled for this Friday night to plan NOW's first projects. A voter registration drive, federal registrars for Mobile County, and a free food program for poor families will be discussed, along with any other ideas that anyone brings up.

A representative of the Alabama Technical Assistance Corporation, a Montgomery group, agreed to come to the meeting and explain the details of a free food program.

As an Independent

Bessemer Physician Runs for Governor

BY DON GREGG

BESSEMER--"The prosperity of this state depends on the working man and the farmer," said Dr. Carl Robinson, independent candidate for governor of Alabama. "We must do everything we can to raise the incomes of the people of Alabama."

On this basic platform, Robinson, a physician and lawyer here, is running for governor against Mrs. Lurleen Wallace and the probable Republican candidate, U.S. Representative James D. Martin of Gadsden.

Why would a successful doctor and lawyer enter a race against two powerful and well-known opponents?

Church Doors Are Locked

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Church Doors Are Locked

SERVICE ON THE STEPS

In Tuskegee Again...

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--The minister of the Westminster Presbyterian Church led a worship service on the steps of the Tuskegee Methodist Church last Sunday.

The Rev. Lawrence F. Haygood, a Negro, spoke to a bi-racial group of 40 students and teachers. They had just tried and failed to desegregate three all-white churches -- Tuskegee Methodist, First Baptist, and First Presbyterian.

Only two members of the group were missing. Haygood's wife, Mrs. Shep Haygood, and Mrs. James Woodson were attending services in the predominantly white East End Church of Christ.

But, said a Church of Christ member this week, you couldn't really count that

REV. LAWRENCE F. HAYGOOD

as desegregation. "We've had mixed groups occasionally since we began meeting eight or ten years ago," he said.

It was the second Sunday in a row that summer instructors and students from Tuskegee Institute tried to worship downtown. Most of them--followed by a few spectators and guarded quietly by several policemen--went to the Methodist Church.

As the group neared the steps, a gray-haired man peered out, hastily drew in his head, and clicked the lock into place. When the group's leaders knocked on the door a moment later, there was no reply.

Three Negroes who tried to enter First Baptist Church also found the doors locked. But at First Presbyterian, church members came outside to tell their visitors, "You can't worship here."

The outdoor service on the steps of the Methodist Church brief. Haygood, Bible in hand, told his listeners that "racial segregation is a sin in the sight of God."

"This matter of locking doors," he

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT, Col. 1)

...And in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM--A Sunday school class from the mostly-Negro St. Paul Lutheran Church here wanted to find out how different people worship. So they began going to services at other churches, some Negro and some white, including the Unitarian Church and a Jewish temple.

The group was turned away only once--from another Lutheran church, the First Lutheran in the fashionable South Highlands area.

The "welcome" sign was out when the integrated group arrived. But one of the men blocking the path to the doorway said, "You're not coming in here. You're trying to cause confusion. You're doing the work of the devil."

"You won't accept us as fellow Christians?" asked the class' white teacher.

"That's right," snapped the man. The visitors left.

Bessemer Physician Runs for Governor

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Why would a successful doctor and lawyer enter a race against two powerful and well-known opponents?

Robinson said he is seeking office because Alabama needs "a transfusion of energy. This state needs treatment more than most of my patients do. I have no political aspirations beyond this. I can do quite well in my two professions, but I see a job to do and want to get it done." (Robinson, 40, practices law in Birmingham and Bessemer, and medicine in Bessemer.)

He also indicated that he wasn't happy about Alabama politics--particularly the Wallace brand. He said he will get the state "realigned with the Democratic Party and get the state back in the Union," if he wins the election in November.

"I think that the people will know that I'm really the only true Democrat in the governor's race, even though I'm running as an independent," Robinson said. He said he was a "true" Democrat "because I'm for the working man."

Alabama, Robinson said, has "rotten workmen's compensation and unemployment laws, and we ought to set our goals to be the best in the nation in this area. We are one of the three remaining states where the employee still has to pay part of his unemployment insurance."

Robinson said that a large portion of Alabama's income is from federal spending. "So to elect a governor who constantly condemns our highest federal officials because of such spending is only to ask for bankruptcy," he said.

"We need a hard-headed program of studying our problems and then hard work to solve them. Our officials aren't even aware of all the federal programs that are available to us."

If elected, Robinson said, he would advocate adding a chapter to Alabama history books telling of the struggle and contributions of the Alabama working man:

"If labor hadn't demanded and fought for fair wages, we would have about 5% rich people, and the other 95% would be poor. Our wealth is based on the fact that the working man and the farmer get a decent living. We've ignored them too much. It is their efforts that have gotten all of us, businessmen and professional people, a good standard of living."

Citing education as a leading industry in Alabama, Robinson said that "in the next four years, we need to double the size of every educational system in the state. We've had an information explosion, so our children must learn more than we did. Our teachers must be better qualified and our children more motivated than we were."

He said teachers' salaries should start at $5,200 a year. "We need to pay our teachers enough so they won't have to move to Florida to make a decent salary," he said.

On civil rights, Robinson said, "Everybody who acts like a first-class citizen ought to be treated as such; if a person chooses to act like a hoodlum, then he ought to be treated like one.

"I'm a practical man, so I don't believe in defying the law. None of us can obey just the laws we like. We must abide by all the laws."

(At a formal press conference earlier

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN, Col.1)

DR. CARL ROBINSON

Opp H.S. May Desegregate

BY PETER CUMMINGS

OPP--Opp High School may be completely desegregated this fall, because of a new order from the U.S. Office of Education.

In the past, Opp High has been nearly all white. Since there is no Negro high school in Opp, Negro students were carried by bus 14 miles to all-Negro schools in Andalusia. Last fall, the Opp school board began a freedom-of-choice program, and four Negro students chose to attend Opp High.

But two weeks ago, Lawrence Crowder, a field representative for the Office of Education, told the Opp school board that freedom of choice would no longer be enough. Crowder offered the board three choices:

1. Stop bussing Negro students and completely desegregate grades seven to 12.

2. Desegregate grades seven to nine and hire one Negro teacher.

3. Desegregate grades ten to 12 and hire one Negro teacher.

The school board hasn't made its decision yet. But one school board member, who asked that his name be withheld, said he was sure that the board would desegregate all grades rather than hire a Negro teacher.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 3)

THE SOUTHERN COURIER
ROOM 622, FRANK LEU BUILDING
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36104
PHONE: (205) 262-3572

THE SOUTHERN COURIER is published weekly by a non-profit, non-share education corporation, for the study and dissemination of accurate information about events and affairs in the field of human relations.

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Editor: Michael S. Lottman
Executive Editor: Mary Ellen Gale
Photography Editor: James H. Peppler
Lay-out Editor: Amy R. Peppler

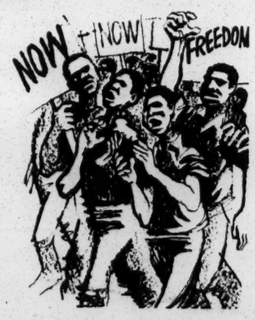
Vol. II, No. 31 July 30-31, 1966

Editorial Opinion

Could It Happen Here?

For several years, people in the North have had a good time laughing at the South's racial problems. Northern "liberals" have fallen over each other in their eagerness to denounce Southern segregation.

This week, the shoe is on the other foot. Many Southerners have enjoyed reading about the race riots in Chicago and Cleveland. To them, the riots prove that the South has been right all along.



Neither reaction--Northern or Southern--is very intelligent. The riots, death, and destruction in the North carry serious lessons for all sections of the county. In some ways, the riots show how little has been done since the civil rights movement became popular more than 10 years ago.

The riots prove--if any more proof is needed--that race relations is a national. not a Southern, problem. There was no more brotherly love displayed in Cleveland and Chicago than there was in the worst days of Selma and Birmingham.

White officials in Cleveland and Chicago showed that they have, if possible, even less understanding of Negro problems than do the white officials of the South. In Chicago, Mayor Richard J. Daley had done almost nothing for Negroes on the West Side since the near-ricts that occurred last summer. Just before the trouble started this month, the mayor announced plans for a new theater in Chicago. His thoughts, obviously, could not have been farther away from the troubles of West Side ghetto residents. Even when the riots began, Mayor Daley didn't know what was happening. He blamed the unrest on "juvenile delinquents."

Mayor Ralph S. Locher and other Cleveland officials were just as blind. Cleveland had bee promising urban

SCENE OF THE DISPUTE

$4 a Day Not Enough, Say Maids in Meridian

BY GAIL FALK

MERIDIAN, Miss.--"When you leave home at 7 in the morning and come home at 5:30 p.m., them's some long hours. And for $4 a day--it's just not enough," said Mrs. Emma Henderson, a pretty young mother of six. Until last Thursday she was a maid at Travel Inn, a modern motel on Tom Bailey Drive in Meridian.

"It seems like I had to do two days' work in one," said Mrs. Henderson. "I had 12 rooms. In each room I had to change the linen, dust, mop, clean the bathroom and run a vacuum cleaner through. On Mondays we'd do general cleaning--pull out the beds and wash the windows.

"Then I came home and I had to do my own cleaning, cook, bathe the children, and go with my husband."

Last week, Mrs. Henderson and the five other maids at Travel Inn decided it wasn't worth working if they earned only $4 a day. They asked for a $1-a-day raise. Their request was refused, and so they walked off the job.

Mrs. Henderson said the maids' complaints started when a new housekeeper came to the motel. "We used to have a colored housekeeper, and it worked out nice. But this new lady, she told us we couldn't drink out of the fountain in the lobby."

The ladies worked seven days a week and got $4.35 a day; 50 cents for transportation had to come out of that.

The Travel Inn manager, who asked that his name not be used, said he told the maids he couldn't afford to pay them any more. "Then they just walked off and left me holding the bag. I had to hire a whole new crew," he said.

He didn't have any trouble finding new maids, since the Travel Inn pays higher wages than some of the other motels on Tom Bailey Drive. The federal minimum wage law doesn't apply to maids' salaries.

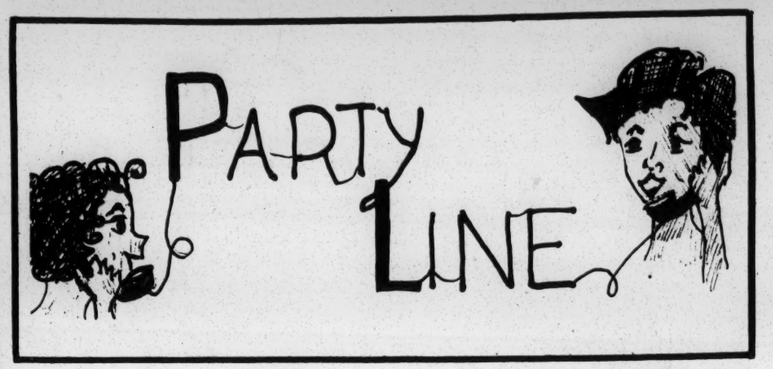
A receptionist at the inn said the only reason the maids didn't like the new housekeeper was that she made them work harder. "They'd gotten used to coming in at 9 and leaving at 12," said the receptionist.

The ladies talked about picketing Travel Inn after they walked off. But there is no maids' union to support them through a strike, and they didn't think they could get jobs anywhere else if

When You Buy

How to Get A Fair Deal

A woman who lives in Washington, D.C., went to buy a $514 stereo set. She signed a contract to make regular payments on the set.



Helicon

Roosevelt Barnett, an SCLC worker who went to Chicago after spending six months in Helicon, came back to visit his old friends here last week. Barnett said he has left Chicago permanently and would try to get re-assigned to Alabama. How did he like Chicago? "Helicon is over Chicago like a dollar is over a dime," he said.

Huntsville

Some Huntsville citizens, led by Ralph Olsen, have spent Saturday mornins for the past three months moving out-houses from Huntsville to farming communities in Madison County. After the city health department provided a sewage system system in Huntsville, the out-houses were no longer needed in town.

Andalusia

Dallas Berry, 17, has been having a hard time finding a summer job. Berry was one of the few Negroes who attended previously all-white Andalusia High School last year. A few weeks ago Berry applied for a job at a Dairy Queen near the center of town, operated by Melvin Faulkner. Berry says that Faulkner "got my application sheet ready and started asking me questions. When I said I was going to Andy High, he said, 'Get out. I don't need you,' and tore up my sheet. He put a little cursing in there." Faulkner says he doesn't remember Berry, but would refuse to hire any Negro who attended Andalusia High. At Faulkner's Dairy Queen, Negroes must buy from the right-hand window, and whites go to the left.

Stonewall, Miss.

Sylvester Itsen suffered a broken ankle Monday when three bales of cotton fell on him at the Erwin Mill, where he works. He is recovering at Watkins Memorial Hospital in Quitman.

Tuskegee

Two thousand hungry families are receiving 2 1/2 tons of peanut butter every month from the Macon County Surplus Food Distribution Center. And that isn't all they get. Besides peanut butter, each month the poor families receive 21,690 pounds of meal, 15,000 pounds of meat, 24,670 pounds of flour, 19,521 pounds of dry milk, and large quantities of grits, shortening, rolled wheat, rice, and raisins. The U.S. Department of Agriculture provides the food free. Tuskegee and Macon County are splitting the cost of distribution, so far less than $10,000.

Selma

Mrs. Alonzo West and Donald Doss returned Monday from a five-day CORE workshop in Beaufort, South Carolina. They had all their expenses paid to the meeting. Doss has returned to Charleston, South Carolina, with Miss Addie Lily to attend another CORE workshop which lasts for two weeks.

Ozark

"All of the fellows, white and colored, used to talk to each other on the radio," explained Jimmy Phillips, 20, "so they decided to get a club." The result is the Southeast Alabama Emergency Squad, an inter-racial citizens band radio club. The club's 20 members come from Dale and Coffee counties. If a member spots an auto breakdown on the highway, he radios to other club members in town to get help. The organization also collected clothes and furniture for a local family whose house burned down.

Andalusia

Mrs. Dorothy S. Bradley, first grade teacher at Woodson Elementary School, is attending a six-week National Science Foundation Institute at Adrian College in Michigan. Mrs. Bradley is one of 30 people, chosen from more than 700 applicants, attending the conference.

Mobile

White officials in Cleveland and Chicago showed that they have, if possible, even less understanding of Negro problems than do the white officials of the South. In Chicago, Mayor Richard J. Daley had done almost nothing for Negroes on the West Side since the near-riots that occurred last summer. Just before the trouble started this month, the mayor announced plans for a new theater in Chicago. His thoughts, obviously, could not have been farther away from the troubles of West Side ghetto residents. Even when the riots began, Mayor Daley didn't know what was happening. He blamed the unrest on "juvenile delinquents."

Mayor Ralph S. Locher and other Cleveland officials were just as blind. Cleveland had bee promising urban renewal for the run-down Hough area for many years--but the promises were just promises, and life in Hough grew more unbearable every day. Last spring, U.S. Civil Rights Commission hearings in Cleveland produced almost unbelievable stories of slum life. But still Cleveland did nothing.

Many "friends" of the civil rights movement have predicted unhappily that the riots will hurt the Negro cause, by alienating white supporters. Negro leaders can hardly be expected to care about this. Their white supporters have done them little good as it is. For the riots, and the reactions of Northern whites, demonstrated that the North has just as many "cautious liberals" as the South. These people are supposedly waiting for just the right moment to add their weight to the struggle for equality. But the right moment is long past, and the struggle can't wait for them any longer.

The Northern riots raise the question: Could it happen here in the South? The answer is yes.

So far, the South has been lucky, as far as riots are concerned. Negroes in the South have had something, however inadequate, to show for more than ten years of civil rights activity. For the first time, they can eat in the same restaurants as white folks. Last May, many Negroes were able to vote for the first time in their lives.

But the Northern Negro has been voting for years--for white party officials, white city councilmen, white mayors, and white legislators, or for Negro candidates who owe their allegiance to the white men downtown. And the Northern Negro has long been able to eat in white restaurants--the only trouble is, he can hardly afford to eat at all. In other words, the civil rights movement hasn't done much for him.

So while Negroes in the North are mad enough to riot, Negroes in the South apparently are not--for the moment. But if the march toward equality--already painfully slow--gets much slower, anger and frustration may spread across the South.

But the South still has a chance to avoid the riots that have ended lives and destroyed businesses in Northern cities. How? White officials must try to keep in touch with their Negro constituents. Almost everywhere in Alabama and Mississippi, this is much easier than it is in Chicago and Cleveland. And Negroes deserve--right now--to be represented by Negroes on city and county governing boards, ASCS committees, anti-poverty committees, and police forces. Besides this, the fair-weather Southern liberals must make their voices heard--now--among their unconvinced and uncommitted neighbors.

One of the worst Northern mistakes was worrying more about riots than what causes them. True, a riot is unfortunate because it brings death and destruction. But the most unfortunate thing about a riot is that it means the people have given up on society. If Negro leaders--Northern and Southern--decide that only fear of a riot will force white officials to act, then "the fire next time" will truly be burning. And those who have watched and waited and worried--and done nothing--will have only themselves to blame.

and go with my husband."

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The ladies talked about picketing Travel Inn after they walked off. But there is no maids' union to support them through a strike, and they didn't think they could get jobs anywhere else if they were seen in a picket line.

When You Buy

How to Get A Fair Deal

A woman who lives in Washington, D.C., went to buy a $514 stereo set. She signed a contract to make regular payments on the set.

The woman's only income for herself and her seven children was a $218 monthly welfare check. She couldn't keep up the payments, and she ended up in court. But surprisingly, an appeals court ruled that selling such an expensive item to such a poor person was unfair, and the woman didn't have to pay the $514.

"Here is an important new legal concept that deserves wide publicity," said Mrs. Esther Peterson, the woman President Johnson appointed as assistant secretary of labor, to look out for the interests of the consumer.

Mrs. Peterson this month told the NAACP national convention in Los Angeles what poor folks can do to get a better deal when they shop.

"The people with the least money are often the ones who pay the highest price," she said.

And so, Mrs. Peterson offered this advice to local civil rights groups:

1. Spread information on how to shop around, how to judge values, what a buyer's rights are, and how to register a complaint about an unfair deal.

2. Start a buying clinic to discuss how to get your money's worth.

3. Arrange shopping trips to unfamiliar stores, to demonstrate the advantage of shopping around before you buy. In England, Mrs. Peterson said, housewives in many neighborhoods survey local stores early in the morning and then post comparative prices on a central bulletin board.

4. Start buying clubs and cooperative stores, credit unions and credit counsel services, and legal assistance agencies.

5. Teach consumer education to young people.

6. Elect public officials who are interested in the consumer. Mrs. Peterson said consumers in Massachusetts forced the legislature there to pass a law requiring a full statement of finance charges on all loans, a maximum of 18% interest on credit sales, advance notice of two weeks before the finance company can repossess merchandise, and a "cooling-off" period of 24 hours in which the buyer can change his mind about a purchase.

7. Organize groups to deal directly with businessmen. "It pays to make yourself heard if you have a complaint," said Mrs. Peterson. "One recent survey showed that in a group of people who received defective merchandise, only about one of ten took the trouble to even make a complaint to the store, much less return the item."

8. Watch out for tricks like "jumbo quarts" (same size as any other quart) or "cents-off" offers (no savings at all, really).

9. Make sure you know the total cost of an item when you buy on credit. Watch for carrying charges, delivery charges, and just-plain-extra charges.

he said, 'Get out. I don't need you,' and tore up my sheet. He put a little cursing in there." Faulkner says he doesn't remember Berry, but would refuse to hire any Negro who attended Andalusia High. At Faulkner's Dairy Queen, Negroes must buy from the right-hand window, and whites go to the left.

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BY CAROL S. LOTTMAN

SATURDAY, JULY 30

WIDE WORLD OF SPORTS--If you want to see what people do out in California, watch them ride the ocean waves in National Surfing Championships. Later, on the same program, you can see pool experts compete for the World All-Round Pocket Billiards Championship. At 3 p.m. on Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, and Channel 12 in Jackson, Miss. At 4 p.m. on Channel 31 in Huntsville, Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., and Channel 13 in Biloxi, Miss.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION --For viewers who like their spectaculars with a political twist, the Alabama GOP presents a live telecast of the closing session of its convention. You'll see the usual nominating and acceptance speeches, and the well-planned "spontaneous" floor demonstrations for the nominees. The convention is expected to nominate the following candidates: James D. Martin for governor, John Grenier for U.S. senator, and Don Collins for Alabama attorney general. At 6:30 p.m. on Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 5 in Mobile, Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channels 12 and 20 in Montgomery, Channel 15 in Florence, Channel 23 in Decatur, and Channel 31 in Huntsville.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1

VACATION PLAYHOUSE--"Where There's Smokey." A small-town fire chief has a perfect record until his brother-in-law unconsciously, but steadily, brings the fire department to a state of complete confusion. The comedy stars Soupy Sales, Gale Gordon, and Jack Weston. At 7:30 p.m. on Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 13 in Birmingham, Channel 20 in Montgomery, and Channel 12 in Jackson, Miss.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3

WEDNESDAY NIGHT MOVIE--"The Glass Menagerie." Tennessee Williams' moving story about a young crippled girl, her family, and her "gentleman caller." Stars Jane Wyman, Kirk Douglas, Gertrude Lawrence, and Arthur Kennedy. At 8 p.m. on Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 31 in Huntsville, Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., and Channel 13 in Biloxi, Miss.

BOB HOPE PRESENTS--"The Enemy on the Beach." World War II action. Two Good Guys attempt to uncover the secret detonating device of a mine planted by the Bad Guys. At 8 p.m. on Channel 10 in Mobile, Channel 12 in Montgomery, Channel 13 in Birmingham, and Channel 15 in Florence.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5

COLLEGE ALL-STAR FOOTBALL GAME--The outstanding seniors from the 1965 college football season take on the Green Bay Packers, National Football League champs. At 8 p.m. on

Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 31 in Huntsville, Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., and Channel 13 in Biloxi, Miss.

CBS NEWS SPECIAL--Just in case you haven't heard, some D. C. chick named Luci Baines Johnson is getting married to, uh, what's-his-name. Watch what goes on as these nice average American kids get ready for the Big Day. At 9 p.m. on Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 20 in Montgomery, and Channel 12 in Jackson, Miss.

the highway, he radios to other CORE members in town to get help. The organization also collected clothes and furniture for a local family whose house burned down.

Andalusia

Mrs. Dorothy S. Bradley, first grade teacher at Woodson Elementary School, is attending a six-week National Science Foundation Institute at Adrian College in Michigan. Mrs. Bradley is one of 30 people, chosen from more than 700 applicants, attending the conference.

Mobile

About 30 members and guests of the Mobile Human Relations Council met last week at the Church of the Good Shepherd to make plans for the coming year. Mrs. Kathy Wood, president of the organization, said they agreed to concentrate on education and youth, and that specific projects would be decided by the group's officers.

Birmingham

Three Jefferson County voting precincts were split last week because of complaints from Negroes who had to stand in line as long as eight hours to vote in the May primary. B. C. Hill School, Washington School, and the Pratt City Fire Station, where lines sometimes stretched for six blocks, had large numbers of their voters transferred to Center Street School, Smithfield Community Center, and Scott Place.

Bogue Chitto

Eleven students in an SCLC citizenship class received certificates for completing a three-month adult education program. The certificates were awarded at a dinner last week, where Albert Turner, president of Alabama SCLC, gave a talk. Miss Addie Lily of Selma taught the class.

Troy

Last week Mrs. Mattie Lee Curry delivered a petition, signed by 75 citizens of the West End, to City Hall, asking that the area's streets be paved. A few days later she received a letter from Mayor James E. Ray. He said the city's policy was to pave certain streets at the request of the people who own a majority of the property along the street, and he "will be glad to discuss with anyone the possibility of improving your street...."

Lisman

Miss Deborah J. Kelson recently returned from the national meeting of Future Homemakers of America, held in St. Louis, Missouri. Miss Kelson is a junior in the Choctaw County Training School. Her FHA advisors are Miss Linda F. Turner and Mrs. Minnie Taylor.

Birmingham

The NAACP gave U.S. Assistant Attorney General John Doar a special award here Sunday. Presenting the trophy, the Rev. J. L. Ware said Doar had earned it "not just because he has trudged the highways of Alabama and Mississippi, not just because we could call him when we needed him, but because he has a deep love and passion for justice for all human kind."

MFDP Will Try Again in November Election

BY GAIL FALK

JACKSON, Miss.--The Mississippi Democratic primary last June received less attention than Alabama's, because of the shooting of James Meredith the day before the election and the excitement of the march that followed.

Now that the official county-by-county vote tabulation has been released, people interested in Mississippi politics are taking a closer look to see what that election can teach them.

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party candidates ran in the five U.S. congressional races and the senatorial campaign, and all of them lost by large margins.

In the senatorial race, the Rev. Clifton Whitley, dean of Rust College in Holly Springs, got 34,323 votes, about one seventh of the 240,171 polled by the present senator, James O. Eastland.

Whitley has announced plans to run for senator in the general election as an independent, and the MFDP will support independent congressional candidates in some districts.

As MFDP workers collected the signatures needed to get the independent candidates on the ballot in November, the questions to be asked were:

Why did the MFDP candidates lose so badly in June? And is there any reason to expect them to do better as independents in November?

The key to the answers is probably still voter registration. The 23 Mississippi counties with federal voting examiners averaged a 38% increase in Negro voter registration between August, 1965, and April, 1966. And these counties--less than a third of all the counties in the state--accounted for two-thirds of Whitley's total.

In just about every county, the total of votes for MFDP candidates fell well below the Negro registration. Only two counties--Claiborne and Jefferson--produced majorities for Whitley against Eastland, even though several other counties now have Negro voting majorities.

Most people agreed that many Negro voters just didn't know who the MFDP candidates were.

Whitley, who had appeared on television, ran a little ahead of the other MFDP candidates.

"We started too late. People didn't know him enough," said Mrs. Catherine Crowell of Meridian.

Other people said publicity wasn't the only problem. "I work till I was just as nutty as a nutmeg," said Mrs. Polly Heidelberg. These people said many new voters didn't know how to mark their ballots right. Other voters went to the wrong polling places, because they were confused by the redistricting in several towns. Some illiterates got no help in reading the ballot.

In some counties--such as Madison--registration workers said intimidation kept many voters away from the polls.

In a few places, the distraction of the Meredith incidents may have interrupted an all-out drive to get Negroes to vote.

MFDP chairman Lawrence Guyot expects that a split of conservative voters between Eastland and Prentiss Walker, the Republican candidate for senator, will help Whitley. But few people, even around the MFDP office, are predicting a Whitley victory.

And if Whitley can't win, many Negro people are wondering whether it wouldn't be better to vote for Walker, even though Walker is as conservative as Eastland. These people think an Eastland defeat might be an important step in shaping state politics. And it would let Negro voters feel they were on the winning side.

But Guyot had strong words for this

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT, Col. 4)

ROBINSON'S PLATFORM

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

this month, he said that public defiance of the law by public officials is the major problem in Alabama today.)

The candidate was hesitant to classify himself politically. He said he doesn't like the titles of "liberal" or "conservative," because they have been used in the South for just one purpose--to label a person as an integrationist or a segregationist.

"Some people would call me a conservative because I believe that every able-bodied man ought to do a full day's work," said Robinson. "But some would call me a liberal because I realize there are people who must be cared for--old folks, the mentally ill, and disabled people, for example.

"I'd rather be known as a man who can recognize a problem, study that problem, and come up with an answer that is best for Alabama and her people."

Finally, Robinson has some strong ideas about the governor's responsibilities. He said it is the governor's job to see that there is a truly representative government. A committee should be set up to hear complaints and suggestions of people and groups from all parts of the state, he said:

"The people need to feel that paying taxes is like buying stock in a corporation. Stock-holders own a corporation, and this gives them the right to vote and the right to know how the business is being run. A governor should be like the president of a corporation, and should run the state like a corporation."

Robinson added that the governor should issue a statement each month giving details of how taxes are being spent. This would be possible, he said, if computers were used to do the state bookkeeping.

"I encourage the people to vote straight Democratic in November, except for one position--the one at the top," said Robinson. "I want them to vote Robinson for that position."

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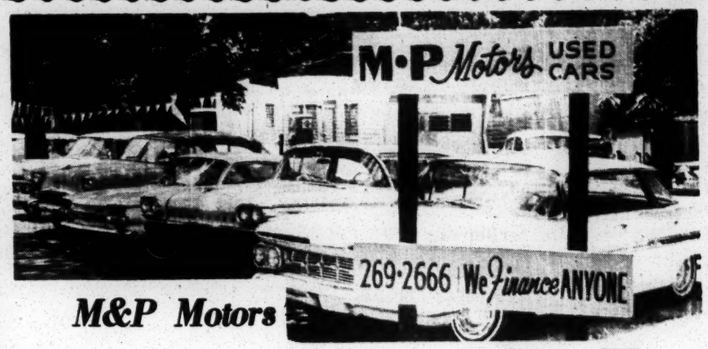

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FREEDOMWAYS

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Bags	12.99 now	8.99
Masquerade Stack heel	9.99 now	6.99
Huntleigh Villagers	8.99 now	5.99
Ladies Grass-hopper Keds	4.99 now	2.99
Small girls' Ghillie Sandals	5.00 now	3.99

MEN:

Nunn-Bush Men's Spring Shoes	24.95 now	16.95
Crosby Square Loafers	13.95 to	9.95
Men's Odds and Ends	4.99 to	8.99

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The Southern Courier is opening a Classified Advertising section for the use of all its readers.

Do you want to sell or buy a car? Find work? Sell a house? Hire an employee? Just put an ad in The Southern Courier's classified section, and you'll get results.

Do you need a baby-sitter? Want to rent an apartment? Need a certain kind of tool or electrical appliance? Want to announce a church dinner or a dance? You, too, should put an ad in the Courier's classified section. If it's in The Southern Courier, people in your community are sure to see it!

For $1, you can take up to 30 words to describe what you want to buy or sell, and how you can be reached.

Send your ad, along with $1, to The Southern Courier, 622 Frank Leu Building, Montgomery, Ala. 36104. We must receive the ad by 5 p.m. Friday--one week before the paper comes out. Be sure to include your phone number or your address, so people who see your ad can get in touch with you.

Special Offer!

The Southern Courier is making an introductory offer for one month only. For the next four weeks, the first 50 ads we receive each week will be printed FREE. The $1 payment will not be necessary.

This offer covers the following issues of The Southern Courier: Aug. 6-7, Aug. 13-14 and Aug. 20-21.

Here are the first Southern Courier classified advertisements. One of them may be just what you're looking for:

CLASSIFIED SECTION

GROUPS, CLUBS, CHURCHES--Do you want to make money? Do you have bills to pay or things to buy? Hold a subscription drive for The Southern Courier, and earn up to $50 with little trouble. Sell subscriptions to the Courier in your neighborhood or church, and get a big commission on each one you sell. Contact The Southern Courier and we will supply you with all necessary information and equipment. Montgomery, 262-3572.

A FREE KITTEN! -- One tiger-striped kitten, absolutely free. Male, house-broken, affectionate. Call Montgomery, 269-4134 (evenings).

GOOD JOB--Make money in your spare time. Sell The Southern Courier in your town or neighborhood. We will send you the paper every week; you sell it, and keep half the profits. Call Montgomery, 262-3572.

FULL TIME JOB--The Southern Courier needs a business manager starting in the fall. Great opportunities. No experience necessary, but some understanding of business practices. Send letter describing yourself, or call The Southern Courier, Montgomery, 262-3572.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT -- Mr. Samuel C. Jackson, a member of the President's Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, will be speaking to the Montgomery community on Monday, Aug. 15, at 7:30 p.m. Place to be announced in this column later. There will be a question-and-answer period. Sponsored by the Montgomery Improvement Association.

WRMA

"This is Norman Lumpkin, News Editor and Reporter. For one newscast I write, call on the telephone, and talk with all sorts of people for YOU. Hear news from Central Alabama as well as from Viet Nam on WRMA, 950 in Montgomery, Ala." Norman Lumpkin reports eight times daily, every hour on the half-hour. Do you have news? Call 264-6440 and ask for Norman Lumpkin.

FREEDOMWAYS

A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement

The Only Magazine of its Kind Published In America for the past Five Years

A favorite of people in the Movement!

FREEDOMWAYS carries

ARTICLES BY PEOPLE IN THE MOVEMENT LIKE:

Fannie Lou Hamer and
Lawrence Guyot of Mississippi
Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth – Birmingham
Slater King–Albany, Georgia
John Lewis– Formerly chairman of SNCC
and many others, including leaders of the Freedom Movements in Africa.

FREEDOMWAYS is read all over the world.
FREEDOMWAYS has poetry, art and book reviews.
FREEDOMWAYS is a must for teenagers interested in Negro History.

Subscribe today: $3.50 per year (4 issues) Foreign $5
$1.00 per copy
Back issues available @ $1.25 per copy.

Your Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

( ) check or money order enclosed

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.
799 Broadway, Suite 544, New York, New York 10003

'I Feel Like I Want to Stay'

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Mrs. Elizabeth Dotson lived on Hugh B. Tompkins' land for 20 years. In late May, she said, Tompkins' grandson, Warren Domergue, "came and told me if I didn't get the cow out of the pasture, he'd shoot her. Our cows had been there ever since we had been there."

The run-off election came May 31, and Mrs. Dotson voted a second time.

"On the tenth of June, Mr. Tompkins told me I'd have to move. He never asked to see my ballot. But that's the onliest reason I could see. I hadn't said nothing and I hadn't did nothing."

Tompkins, an old man who leaves most of the work to his grandson these days, said, "I didn't need her no more. Her husband was killed a year ago when a tree fell on him.

"His wife's all right, but she's got too many chilluns. She couldn't make anything with me. She needed to find work somewheres."

But Mrs. Dotson, who now lives in a three-room house with her son and nine children, said that Tompkins told her in January that she could stay and farm a small patch.

"It's really made things hard on me," she said. "I had cane, butter beans, potatoes, and a garden. I had to leave most of 'em there."

Christian and Mrs. Dotson said they voted for every Negro candidate on the ballot in the primary and in the run-off.

Leroy Huges and his wife only voted once, on May 3. Since they can't read or write, "we told the white lady to vote us for Flowers and the four colored ones," said Huges.

"After this, Mr. Tompkins' grandson said if I didn't vote like he wanted us to, we'd have to move. He talked like he knew who we voted for."

When it came time for the run-off, Mrs. Huges said, her husband was sick. "He got the high blood. The blood jumped up on him that day, and I had to stay with him. So we didn't vote."

"I been here 27 years," Huges said. "I worked on share till four years ago. Now I can't work."

His wife nodded her head. "We got no children and no land. I been here so long I wore myself out. I feel like I want to stay here. We got a good well, and our home. . . ."

"Someone's got to tell them niggers how to vote if they can't read and write," Tompkins said. "I got as much right to tell 'em as the federal government does, but I didn't. I say to 'em, 'The ballot is your business.'"

His grandson, Domergue, said angrily, "I'll talk in court when I get ready to talk."

But so far it doesn't look like anyone will take Domergue to court. The Christians said two Justice Department men talked to the three families and went away without making any promises.

"They listened but they didn't do nothing," Christian said. "And we can't prove anything." He looked at the cornfield, golden in the clear evening light.

"Pickett once told me it was right for me to vote," he said. "I think some of his neighbors got on him to make me move. Tompkins--he's an old man. He's treated his hands all right.

"It's the grandson who wants to tell everyone what to do. Well, he's young. Some day he'll learn everyone needs help sometime."

TUSKEGEE CHURCHES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

said, ". . . is giving everyone the green light to practice racial discrimination, violence, and mad acts."

Miss Marlene Ellis, a white summer instructor who attended the indoor Methodist Church service, said the congregation began whispering when they heard the knock on the door:

"One woman behind me said, 'Isn't it a shame this can happen in a civilized country?'"

MISS. ELECTION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN)

sort of reasoning. "The fight along those lines," he said, "does not offer an alternative. The fight simply against seniority, without constructed issues, undercuts the political momentum that will be necessary to convince Negroes and poor whites that they must become politically active."

The Rev. J. C. Killingsworth of Enterprise had another answer to people who are thinking of voting for Walker. He thought running a Negro candidate was important because "lots of Negroes still have the idea that they are not qualified to run for office. Our history book don't tell us about the Negroes who were in Congress."

WJLD Radio Top 14 Hits

1. THAT'S ENOUGH-- Roscoe Robinson (Wand)
2. WARM AND TENDER LOVE-- Percy Sledge (Atlantic)
3. BLOWIN' IN THE WIND-- Stevie Wonder (Tamla)
4. I GOT TO LOVE SOMEBODY'S BABY--Johnny Taylor (Stax)
5. I BELIEVE I'M GONNA MAKE IT--Joe Tex (Dial)
6. I LOVE YOU 1000 TIMES-- Platters (Musicor)
7. WADE IN THE WATER-- Ramsey Lewis Trio (Cadet)
8. SEARCHIN' FOR MY LOVE-- Bobby Moore (Checker)
9. DIRTY WORK-- Little Joe Blue (Checker)
10. LAND OF 1000 DANCES-- Wilson Pickett (Atlantic)
11. AIN'T TOO PROUD TO BEG-- Temptations (Gordy)
12. OPEN THE DOOR TO YOUR HEART--D. Banks (Revelot)
13. LET'S GO GET STONED-- Ray Charles (ABC)
14. I'M WAITING-- Joe Hinton (Backbeat)

SEND $1.00 FOR ANY 45 RPM

Music Center One Stop
P. O. Box 1041
Birmingham, Alabama

GURARANTEED DELIVERY

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be held Monday, Aug. 1, at 6:30 p.m. in the Metropolitan CME Church, 1735 18th St., Ensley, the Rev. H. L. Whelchel, pastor.

JOHN D'S PIT BAR B-Q

THE PLACE TO EAT AND MEET IN ANDALUSIA

Specializing in the finest of Bar B-Q

Open 7 days a week - 201 N. Cotton St.

(SOUTHERN COURIER SOLD HERE)

PRINTING

Special Get-Acquainted Offer

100 standard-sized envelopes printed with your name and address for only $1.40 post paid.

This Offer is Limited for 30 Days

WE PRINT ANNOUNCEMENTS, CARDS, PROGRAMS, ETC.

Daniels Printing Shop
DOZIER, ALA.

The People Move In

WAYSIDE, Miss.--"I'm proud to be part of an organization of people who are tired and sick of working for the white man," said Mrs. Ida Mae Lawrence. "This is the first step for black people all through Mississippi to gain independence and dignity."

She was talking about Freedom City, nine miles south of Greenville. Some of the people who moved into Freedom City for the first time last Sunday--like Mrs. Lawrence and Isaac Foster, project director of the group--were the same people who had been taken off the abandoned Air Force base near Greenville last February.

Living at Mt. Beulah in Edwards, Miss., with the Delta Ministry, these people joined together in the Poor Peoples Conference, and bought 400 acres of land near Greenville. Every day, people would get into cars at Mt. Beulah and ride for two hours to get to the land, where they planted soybeans.

For the past few weeks, the people had been putting up houses. When night came last Sunday, there were no lights yet at Freedom City, and the 21 houses were dark. Yet the people had seen worse times. Mrs. Lawrence said, "We are rich today, even if we are poor." (Photo by Nash Bason, Delta Ministry)

Selmont Residents Tell Mayor He Should Take All or Nothing

BY WAYNE HURDER

SELMA--"Take us all or leave us alone." That's what hundreds of people in the Selmont community are saying about plans to add a part of Selmont to the city of Selma.

The area which would be added has about 500 white voters and 200 Negro voters. About 700 Negro voters who live in Selmont would be left out of the proposed new city limits.

Two weeks ago, white residents of Selmont submitted a petition to Selma Mayor Joe T. Smitherman, asking him to annex Selmont to Selma. At the same time another group formed an organization, the Concerned Citizens of Selmont, either to stop the city from adding on Selmont, or to get it to annex the whole area.

Last Monday night the Concerned Citizens of Selmont asked the mayor, City Attorney McLean Pitts, and City Council President Carl Morgan to come to a meeting and give their reasons for annexing only a part of Selmont. None of these men was available.

The Concerned Citizens asked the mayor to attend a meeting either Thursday night or next Monday, but he said he couldn't.

Samson Crum, a member of the Concerned Citizens of Selmont and a candidate for Dallas County sheriff, said he tried to get a map of the area to be annexed. He said the city attorney told him the City Council had it, and the

SAVE TEN DOLLARS

This month you can order five (5) Frontier's Brand products worth $2.00 each ($10.00 value) and a year's subscription to The Southern Courier worth $5.00, for the combined low price of only $5.00.

Or you can get one (1) Frontier's Brand product and a 3-month subscription to The Southern Courier for only $2.00.

Just select the Frontier's Brand products that you want from the list below

WOW!

GURARANTEED DELIVERY (SOUTHERN COURIER SOLD HERE)

SAVE TEN DOLLARS

This month you can order five (5) Frontier's Brand products worth $2.00 each ($10.00 value) and a year's subscription to The Southern Courier worth $5.00, for the combined low price of only $5.00.

Or you can get one (1) Frontier's Brand product and a 3-month subscription to The Southern Courier for only $2.00.

Just select the Frontier's Brand products that you want from the list below and circle the correct numbers on the form at the bottom of this advertisement.

1. LIQUID CLEANSING CREAM --A deep skin cleanser. This amazing product goes deep into the skin and brings the dirt out. You'll see the dirt roll out when you apply this creamy white smooth wonderful product to your skin. It contains lanolin. Absolutely guaranteed. 4 oz. bottle. Price only $2.00.

2. HAND AND FACE LOTION--Make your hands and face feel like velvet with this lotion which has a special ingredient in it to soothe rough skin. It is unbelievable what this product will do for you. Makes the hands and face so soft and clear. Use one time and actually see the difference. 4 oz. bottle. Absolutely guaranteed. Only $2.00.

3. SOLID CLEANSING CREAM--Make-up should be thoroughly removed from the skin each day. Here is a product that will really do the job. This amazing cream quickly removes old make-up, oil and grime from the face and neck. This lanolin based cream actually lifts grease and other foreign materials from the skin. It helps to make the skin lovelier than ever. 2 oz. jar. Absolutely guaranteed. Only $2.00.

4. VANISHING CREAM--The key to a beautiful facial make-up depends on a smooth foundation. This efficient, non-greasy, cream provides the right base for all your facial make-up. Make your make-up complete by applying this cream first. 2 oz. jar. Absolutely guaranteed. Only $2.00.

5. COLD CREAM--For all-night skin protection this is the cream you've been waiting for. The skin should never be without some type of protection. The special chemicals in this cream help to prevent germs and dirt from entering the skin while you sleep. Helps to protect the skin from insect bites also. This is a product that you must have. 2 oz. jar. Absolutely guaranteed. Only $2.00.

6. PERFUME--Make him love you with this exciting French-like perfume. Just a dab behind the ear, on the neck or arm will be enough to set that dear one of yours on fire. He just can't resist it. Try it and hear him say, "Darling, darling, I'm hypnotized." One-half ounce bottle. Only $2.00.

7. COLOGNE -- A pleasant fragrant product that really makes you feel like a movie star. A whiff of it every now and then while you are wearing it keeps reminding you that you are really wearing the best that money can buy. Other people can't help but notice the pleasantness of this cologne when you are around. This is a real attention getter. 2 oz. bottle. Only $2.00.

8. TOILET WATER--Truly a fine overall product. Put a few drops in your bath or on the skin and watch your friends call you a living doll. Yes, an amazing product that makes your entire surrounding smell with beauty. 4 oz. bottle. Only $2.00.

9. COCONUT OIL SHAMPOO--Not an imitation but made with pure coconut oil that comes from south sea islands. If you want a product that will really thoroughly clean dirt, old grease, grit, and grime and dandruff out of your hair this is the product. Has a full coconut lather that really does the work well. Absolutely guaranteed. 8 oz. bottle. Only $2.00.

10. AFTER-SHAVE LOTION --Men, give your face that smooth cooling look with this fine fragrant lotion. Helps to prevent bumps in the face. Makes the face feel so icy-cool after shaving--and above all it forces the little lady to look you straight in the eyes and say. "Yum! yum!" 4 oz. bottle. Only $2.00.

11. LEMON FLAVORING -- Old fashioned thick flavoring that requires only a few drops in your favorites--cakes, puddings, pies and ice cream. Truly amazing, just like old times. Absolutely guaranteed. 4 oz. bottle. Only $2.00.

12. VANILLA FLAVORING--A double strength imitation vanilla flavoring for cakes, pies, puddings, and ice cream. Only a few drops required. This old time flavoring is in an 8 oz. bottle. Absolutely guaranteed. Only $2.00.

Detach along the dotted line. Mail to: The Southern Courier; 622 Frank Leu Building; Montgomery, Alabama.

Check one box:

☐ Send me five Frontier's Brand products plus a one-year subscription to The Southern Courier. I have enclosed $5.50 ($5.00 plus 50¢ postage charge).

☐ Send me one Frontier's Brand product plus a three-month subscription to The Southern Courier. I have enclosed $2.50 ($2.00 plus 50¢ postage charge).

Circle the numbers that match the numbers of the products that you want.

1 -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- 5 -- 6 -- 7 -- 8 -- 9 -- 10 -- 11 -- 12

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

100 standard-sized envelopes printed with your name and address for only $1.40 post paid.

This Offer is Limited for 30 Days

WE PRINT ANNOUNCEMENTS, CARDS, PROGRAMS, ETC.

Daniels Printing Shop
DOZIER, ALA.

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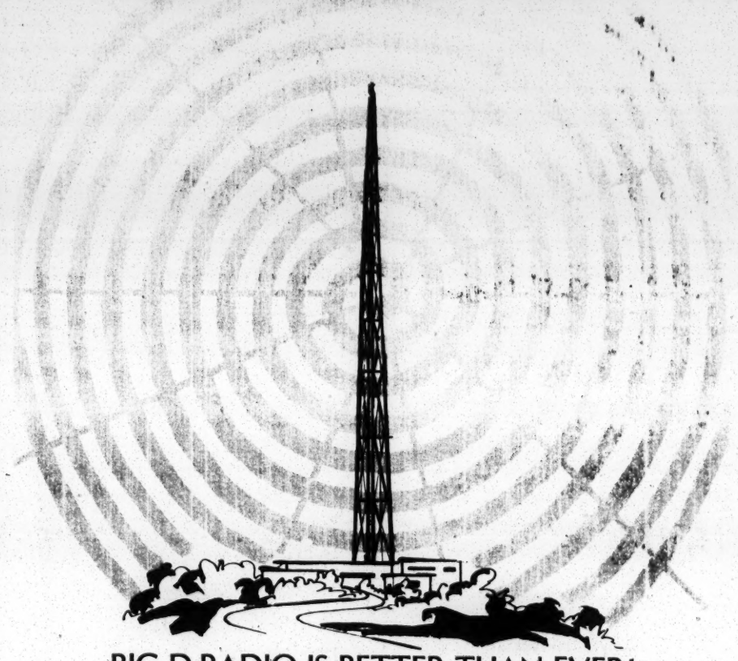
The city will provide fire protection, a water system, a drainage system for sewers, street lights, police protection and better roads for the people in the part of Selmont being annexed.

Crum said Smitherman told him that the annexation would work a financial hardship on the city, since Selma will have to provide many new services, including a filtering plant. The city should get about $100,000 in extra revenue from the area.

WOW!

HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEW SOUND IN TOWN?



BIG D RADIO IS BETTER THAN EVER!

A new antenna
plus
new studios
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a new secret ingredient
make the famous WJLD sound better than ever

You haven't lived 'till you hear the new Big D
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The Station That Reaches The People 24 Hours a Day

Walters
Grocery & Market
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"Small enough to know you, large enough to serve you."

SERVING OUR CUSTOMERS SINCE 1941.
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J. D. Shakespeare's
Cash Grocery
and Market
200 North Cotton St.
Andalusia, Ala.

FINE FOOD--THE BEST FOR LESS

Open 5 1/2 Days a Week

ANDALUSIA
CIVIC LEAGUE

Meets Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
At the Lakeview Recreation Center
Come to the Meeting!

Find out what's happening in Andalusia, and take your part in future plans.

Everybody Welcome!
Pres.: Rev. W. C. Anderson

GIRARD CAFE AND GROCERY

Fine Foods and Friendly Service

153 Girard St.
Abbeville, Ala.
Established 1941

OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK

Hortie Mae Vaughan, Proprietor
(Southern Courier sold here)

Beware car repair frauds

By Sidney Margolius

Car repair frauds, and especially "bait" ads for transmission repairs, are on the increase, a survey of current consumer problems by this department finds.

In the survey, made among Better Business Bureaus, Legal Aid Societies and state legal authorities, car buying and repair problems lead the hit parade of consumer complaints. (Among the other leaders are installment-buying problems in general; easy loans promoted by small-loan companies with resultant garnishees and even bankruptcies, and a resurgence of food-freezer plans.)

For example, Franklin Thayer, General Counsel of Denver Legal Aid, reports that auto and equipment sales head consumer problems in that area.

There are, also, continuing reports of excessive charges for transmission repairs and engine overhaul, with low-income and moderate-income families especially hit hard.

"There are lots of troubles with used car 'guarantees' for old models sold 'as is' with assurance that they are fine cars in good running condition," reports Jasper Rowland, President of the Akron Better Business Bureau: "These people then have troubles with bait transmission repairs, alley garages and finance companies."

You can't depend on exceptionally low prices advertised for overhauling an automatic transmission, the New York Better Business Bureau warns. Such offers as $59 or $75 are merely bait to get you into the shop. You then find yourself charged for all kinds of extras.

In a case cited by G. K. Grimm, Vice-President of Milwaukee Better Business Bureau, who puts auto repairs at the top of misleading advertising, charging for labor not performed and unnecessarily replacing good parts.

The bill also would protect scrupulous repairmen from the competition of sharp operators and low-quality work, Helen Nelson, California Consumer Counsel points out.

In addition to guarding against "bait" transmission ads, you need to be careful of any ads quoting bargain flat prices for brake linings and other jobs, the Akron BBB warns. The purported bargain may prove to be more costly than the charges made by responsible service companies.

If your car is stolen in a parking lot, read Family Lawyer, page 9.

Sometimes repair jobs performed by high-pressure shops may not be satisfactory even at the final high price. An Akron car owner answered an ad for a transmission exchange at a flat price. The final bill was $129—more than double the advertised price. But the transmission was worse than ever, and the repair company would not honor its six-month "guarantee."

Another frequent "bargain" offer which often results in excessive charges is bait ads for rebuilt motors. One New York firm was found by the State Attorney General to offer to install rebuilt motors for $109. But when customers came to pick up their cars they were charged several hundred dollars more for work they had not authorized. In some cases the bills came to more than the value of the cars. But when customers refused to pay, the firms would not release the cars and threatened to sell them at public auction.

There are no bargain car repairs if you expect competent work. The only way to keep down the cost is to take the best preventive possible care

if you habitually drive in heavy city traffic, and 100,000 or more if most of your driving is done in light traffic.

But you can damage a transmission in just a few thousand miles. experts warn, by fast idling, staying in "drive" when you make frequent stops in heavy traffic, and jack-rabbit starts.

Defective or worn-out shock absorbers (after 25,000 miles) also can cause transmission failures, as well as other problems, the Petroleum Division of Greenbelt (Md.) Consumer Services advises. But here, too, you need to beware of advertised cheap prices. High-quality shocks of the preferred multi-value type usually cost $8.50 to $12 each, and should be installed in pairs, these experts say.

In choosing a repair shop, look for these clues to competence:

► Does the shop look well organized and clean?

► Does the shop use modern test equipment such as engine operation and vacuum guages, volt meters, oscilloscope and a dynamometer which simulates road conditions (or at least band instruments)?

► Is the shop experienced in your make, or at least in the type of repair you require?

► Is there any tendency towards high-pressure selling? (A good shop may recommend certain types of preventive maintenance such as lubrication and spark-plug regapping, but won't grasp the chance to sell you something just because you ask whether you need it, such as new spark plugs.)

► Does the serviceman diagnose carefully before he will say what the trouble is?

Family Scrap Book

Education

A machinist may understand all the sciences and half the languages, yet if he does not see the advantage of union with his fellows he is ignorant.

—H. L. Sherman, writing in the *Machinists Monthly Journal,* 1898.

To have a thing is nothing, if you've not the chance to show it,

And to know a thing is nothing, unless others know you know it.

—Source unknown

Through investment in education, we can begin to close the gap between rich and poor. We can be remembered for our generosity, for our sense of commitment to our fellow man. Our weapons can be schoolhouses and books. Our soldiers can be teaching volunteers. Our victory can be the victor of the human spirit over hopelessness and despair.

—Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey

Kitty Calipers'

President of the Akron Better Business Bureau: "These people then have troubles with bait transmission repairs, alley garages and finance companies."

You can't depend on exceptionally low prices advertised for overhauling an automatic transmission, the New York Better Business Bureau warns. Such offers as $59 or $75 are merely bait to get you into the shop. You then find yourself charged for all kinds of extras.

In a case cited by G. K. Grimm, Vice-President of Milwaukee Better Business Bureau, who puts auto repairs at the top of his complaint list, one repair firm advertised $40 for transmission repairs, but a customer wound up paying $125.

Protective legislation

In California, complaints about auto repairs have led to the introduction of a bill in the state legislature to require auto shops to register with the State Bureau of Repair Services, just as TV and radio repair dealers now must do. The bill was drafted with the aid of experienced journeymen mechanics associated with the Machinists' Automotive Legislative Committee.

Shops also would be required to give customers a written estimate of the work to be done, and an itemized invoice for all parts and labor. The bill provides penalties for often results in excessive charges is bait ads for rebuilt motors. One New York firm was found by the State Attorney General to offer to install rebuilt motors for $109. But when customers came to pick up their cars they were charged several hundred dollars more for work they had not authorized. In some cases the bills came to more than the value of the cars. But when customers refused to pay, the firms would not release the cars and threatened to sell them at public auction.

There are no bargain car repairs if you expect competent work. The only way to keep down the cost is to take the best preventive possible care, and practice careful driving habits. When repairs are required, you also need to know how to select a competent shop.

With proper care. an automatic transmission should last 50,000 to 75,000 miles (or at least band instruments)?

► Is the shop experienced in your make, or at least in the type of repair you require?

► Is there any tendency towards high-pressure selling? (A good shop may recommend certain types of preventive maintenance such as lubrication and spark-plug regapping, but won't grasp the chance to sell you something just because you ask whether you need it, such as new spark plugs.)

► Does the serviceman diagnose carefully before he will say what the trouble is?

► A union shop is a definite added safeguard because the mechanics must go through a formal apprenticeship program plus additional training.

► And finally, what do other car owners think of the shop?

Ad Policeman: *Rug guarantees checked*

The Federal Trade Commission is cracking down on some of the deceptive guarantees offered by sellers of rugs and carpets. Two firms at Philadelphia, Pa., recently were ordered to clear up the language of their advertised guarantees so that buyers know exactly what to expect. The firms are Carpetland USA and House Beautiful.

The FTC charged that the firms advertised unconditional, 10-year guarantees. However, papers the buyer received with his rug failed to show exactly what the guarantee would cover and how the firms would live up to their end of the guarantee.

In a similar case, the Commission complained that a rug seller at Marietta, Ga., also advertised an unconditional guarantee. Investigators found that the guarantee was subject to many conditions and limitations. Hearings in this case will be held soon.

DENNIS AT HIS BEST •

"I JUST SHOT TEN INDIANS, TWO BANK ROBBERS AN' *FOUR* GIRLS!"

Lunch Box: Greek Baklava is a honey of a pastry

Mrs. William L. Libby, of Toledo, Ohio, is one of many lunch box readers to send a recipe for Baklava, a flaky Greek pastry, which has been sought by several IAM wives. For those who want a short-cut, the pastry layers (called Phyllo or Filo) can be bought at Greek stores and some frozen food departments of groceries.

Baklava

1 lb. flour
1 tsp. baking powder
Cold water
12 oz. chopped walnuts
1 lb. unsalted butter
1 tbsp. cinnamon
2 tbsp. honey
8 oz. sugar
1 pint warm water
2 tsp. lemon juice

Mix flour and baking powder with enough cold water to make a stiff dough. Knead it long and well, leave in a cool place for one or two hours. Divide into equal pieces and roll out each one until it is paper-thin. Cut into pieces suitable for a flat baking tin. Melt butter and brush the tin with a little of it. Lay in one sheet of pastry and brush this with melted butter. Add another sheet, brush with butter and cover with some of the walnuts, blanched and chopped very fine. Sprinkle with a little cinnamon.

Put on two more sheets of pastry, brushed with butter, covered with walnuts and sprinkled with cinnamon. Continue this process in the same order until all walnuts are used up. There should be a few sheets of pastry left over. Brush these with the remaining butter and lay them on top.

Take a sharp knife, dipped into hot water, and cut the top few layers of pastry into squares suitable for serving portions. Damp edges at the top with water to keep them flat and put the Baklava into a moderate oven (350°) to bake for 1½ hours. Meanwhile, prepare the syrup, boil honey, sugar, warm water and lemon juice together. When the Baklava is cool, pour the syrup over it. Let it cool again, then cut it into the portions marked.

our generosity, for our sense of commitment to our fellow man. Our weapons can be schoolhouses and books. Our soldiers can be teaching volunteers. Our victory can be the victor of the human spirit over hopelessness and despair.

—Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey

Kitty Calipers' latest pattern

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Honesty-in-Lending Law?

16 Aug. 66

Even a reasonably well educated person can be confused about the total fees he is paying on time installments. In addition to interest, the length of the loan, penalty clauses and other charges can come to a significant amount.

Rare indeed is the man who reads all the small print on a contract and understands it in detail.

But if the educated can be misled, consider the plight of the poorly educated. They are indeed at the mercy of the lending institution. It is always wise to deal with a reputable institution, but it is the ignorant who are generally least able to obtain credit at reputable institutions. So they are easy prey for the unscrupulous.

Small loan agencies, of course, are under the supervision of the comptroller general's office. Their fees may run higher than banks' charges, but abuses can be punished under law.

But there are some virtually unregulated consumer credit plans, notably those run by retail merchants for goods they themselves are selling.

Two years ago a Georgia House committee made a brief study of the problem and concluded that there was "probable need" for regulation of time sales transactions and second mortgages.

That committee offered no legislation. In the following year, however, a law was passed to regulate second mortgages.

Now another House committee is investigating time installments.

The need for installment regulations is more than "probable." This newspaper regularly receives complaints about the bilking of the poor and uneducated.

At very least, there should be a law requiring a clear labeling of the amount borrowed and the total fees to be paid, whether it be interest or other charges.

Bills of Massachusetts Instalment Buyers To Show Interest Rates That May Startle

By RALPH E. WINTER
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

BOSTON—If users of credit in Massachusetts think money is tight now, they may soon believe it's approaching the strangulation point.

Come November, instalment buyers will find that their bills not only state the amount of their monthly payment, but also how much they are paying for credit in terms of "simple annual interest"—which will sometimes exceed 20%.

While usually this won't be any change in the rate they have been paying, most observers here agree that the straightforward statement of the interest rate may startle some consumers. In Massachusetts, as in other states across the country, many merchants and lenders have stated only the amount of the monthly payment in the past.

The new requirement for merchants to specify the interest rate they are charging for time purchases is part of a "truth-in-lending" campaign being waged in the Bay State. A law requiring merchants to state their simple annual interest rate goes into effect Nov. 1, and a measure that would require lending institutions to do the same is expected to be signed into law this week by Gov. Volpe.

Complaints From Merchants

Although some consumers may be surprised by the seemingly high interest rates, their outcry may not be as loud as the one already coming from the merchants and lending concerns that will be affected. They say the new requirements could crimp sales and result in a heavier volume of paper work for them.

Simple annual interest is the rate a borrower would pay if he had use of all the money he borrowed for a full year. For example, if a customer borrows $100 and 12 months later pays back $106, he has paid a simple annual interest rate of 6%. However, if the $106 is repaid in monthly instalments over a year, the simple annual interest rate is nearer 12% because by paying the money back in instalments, the borrower actually had use of only an average of half the money over the full year.

The law requiring merchants to state their simple annual interest is known as the Retail Instalment Act. The bill that would require lending institutions to state their rate would go into effect next Jan. 1.

Many retailers believe that their statement of credit charges in the form of a simple annual interest rate will discourage buying on credit. "This law is going to kill a lot of retail business in Massachussetts," says an official of Boston Furniture Sales. Other businessmen have different complaints. "We've been working on this for a couple of months now and we still don't have a table that applies to all instalment sales," says another merchant.

"We extend credit to make sales, not to make money on the interest," confides one retail spokesman, adding: "It is misleading to call the entire credit charge interest because it is mainly a charge for customer convenience rather than interest on the amount of money involved."

Advice on Compliance

The Retail Trade Board of Boston, an association of Boston merchants, is advising its members to make the best effort they can to comply with the new law, but if they aren't able to live up to all of the technicalities to leave it up to the state to "take us into court and prove that what we're doing is wrong."

Merchants say it will cost them a substantial amount of money to rewrite sales literature and alter billing procedures to comply with the law. Some stores say they already are losing money on retail credit, and tight money has raised their own borrowing costs at the banks. The consumer will wind up paying the extra cost of paper work through higher charges, they contend.

"We're going to have to charge more for consumer credit," says one large Bay State retailer, "and we won't be getting a dime more out of it because the higher costs will eat up the extra charge."

Some stores plan to drop instalment sales of small items. "A credit charge of $2.25 on a $30 purchase, to be paid in six monthly instalments, which isn't at all unreasonable, figures out to about 32% on a simple annual interest basis, and no store is going to write 32% on a sales agreement," says one retail credit man.

"We'll probably switch all purchases of this type to revolving credit, where we charge 1½%, a month and can call it 18% a year," says one retailer explaining. "That won't look so bad because everyone will be charging that rate on revolving credit, but it will be a more expensive way to handle the transaction. For one thing, we will have to stop and figure each account monthly and mail out a statement, which we don't have to do on an instalment purchase."

The customer probably won't save on the switch, however, because the bill permits a minimum charge on revolving accounts of 70 cents a month, or $4.20 on the six-month $30 purchase. Retailers expect most stores to automatically adopt the 70-cent minimum.

Stores complain, also, that the new law comes into effect at an awkward time for them, just as the big Christmas volume hits and temporary help is brought into the stores. It would be trouble enough to train permanent staff without having the additional burden of instructing the temporary help in the intricacies of complying with the new law, they say.

Limits on Credit Charges

Credit charges on retail instalment sales are limited by the new law to $10 per $100 per year on the first $500 with a minimum charge of $8 on credit extended for longer than eight months, and a $5 minimum for shorter terms. On contracts exceeding $500, the maximum is $8 per $100 on the amount in excess of $500. Revolving credit carries a 1½% monthly limit up to $500 and 1% on any amount over $500, with a 70-cent minimum monthly charge. Only a few retailers currently charge more than these rates.

Small-loan rates are already regulated by a state small loans board.

None of the lending agencies is enthusiastic about stating interest in simple annual interest rate terms. For one thing, like merchants who extend credit, they will have to do additional paper work to comply with the law, they say. And small-loan rates, which frequently exceed 30% on a
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30% on a simple annual interest rate basis, aren't likely to look attractive to customers when stated in those terms, even though there won't be any increase in charges, which are currently stated in dollar amounts.

Banks, which may pick up some business from the small-loans concerns because of their lower rates, don't like the new requirement either.

"This is for the birds," comments Robert A. Nyere, vice president of First National Bank of Boston. "We are going to have to print up new rate charts from which to calculate the simple annual interest, revise all our forms to show the simple annual rate to customers, and train our staff to quote the simple annual interest rate to customers. We will have to change our computer programming. It will all cost dough, and we haven't seen any groundswell of demand for it from our customers," he says.

"A few customers may be shocked when they learn that the simple annual interest on a personal loan is about 12%. But soon all that will come of it is a yawn," says Mr. Nyere, adding: "People just don't care what the simple annual interest rate is."

Legislation's Proponents Pleased

Proponents of the legislation, including a state consumers council, the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Massachusetts Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action, are generally pleased with the new measures. They attempt to draw together consumer-protection legislation from other states and combine the best parts of each into a code for Massachusetts.

Besides the interest rules, the Retail Instalment Sales Act has provisions making repossession of items bought on credit more difficult, provides for state bank commissioner supervision of instalment financing, and permits a purchaser to cancel a contract within 24 hours of signing if the contract was signed outside the retailer's headquarters. This so-called cooling-off provision is aimed mainly at door-to-door sales of home improvements and repairs.

The retail trade board is particularly worried about provisions making the holder of instalment contracts responsible for oral or implied warranties made at the time of a sale. Some buyers of instalment sales contracts, such as those for home improvements, have said they will discontinue operations in Massachusetts, the board says, because they can't be sure what promises may have been made by a salesman before the contract was signed.

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United Aircraft Gets Order For $4 Million of Propellers

WASHINGTON — United Aircraft Corp. received a $4 million Navy contract to make propellers for P-3S aircraft at Windsor Locks, Conn.

West Point-Pepperell, Inc., New York, won a $3,136,057 Defense Supply Agency contract for 2,471,000 yards of cotton duck cloth.

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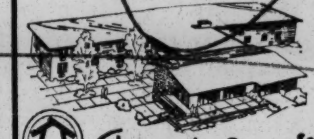

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

September 27, 1966

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Thank you for your recent letter.

I am enclosing a copy of a speech I made last year when I re-introduced the truth in lending bill. This measure is still pending before the Banking and Currency Committee. You may be interested to know the Department of Defense has already initiated the truth in lending concept for enlisted personnel. The Massachusetts State Legislature is ready to adopt it also. I hope you will find these enclosures helpful.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

Paul H. Douglas

Paul H. Douglas

PHD:dgv

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New Program Aims At Saving Money For Poor In Purchasing

By LOUIS CASSELS

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The poor, who can least afford it, pay the highest prices for the things they buy.

Because they don't know how to shop wisely, and also because they can't get credit at regular stores, they are wide open to exploitation by unscrupulous slum merchants.

Surveys financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) show that people in poor neighborhoods often pay two or three times as much for household appliances and furnishings than would be paid by a middle-class family which purchased the identical items in a department store.

* * *

FOR example, in Los Angeles, comparison shoppers found a television set, which elsewhere retailed for $105, on sale in a slum store for $280.

The extra-high markup in cash prices is just the beginning, however. Where the poor really get stuck is on "carry charges." Lured by "dollar-down" credit terms that sound deceptively attractive, they sign installment contracts on which the effective interest rates often amount to 50 per cent or more. One OEO shopper, posing as a Harlem housewife, was offered furnitured priced at $750 on a monthly payment schedule that totalled $1,360 over a three-year period.

The poor also get gouged on food purchases. Unless they've learned to buy at the more ethical supermarkets, they are very likely to get inferior and even spoiled food, at prices much higher than suburban housewives pay for top quality products.

To help poor families learn how to get the most for their money, the OEO has launched consumer education programs in scores of big city slums.

* * *

LIKE MOST other aspects of the war on poverty, this effort is still on a "demonstration" scale, which means that it is actually reaching only a tiny fraction of the nation's poor. But the results have been sufficiently promising to persuade OEO officials that consumer education is a good front on which to fight poverty — if and when more money is available.

One of the most ambitious pilot projects in consumer education is being conducted in the San Francisco-Oakland area by an OEO-funded organization called Bay Area Neighborhood Development Foundation (BAND).

* * *

BAND has set up consumer service centers in four poverty neighborhoods. Each center offers classes for homemakers (and husbands if intereted) in the following subjects:

—How to have money through comparative shopping.

—How to prepare an inexpensive, nutritional meal.

—How to make clothing at home.

—How to budget.

One of the latest and most promising efforts is called "Project Moneywise." It is being carried on for OEO by the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions. It has two objectives: (1) To foster establishment of credit unions in low income neighborhoods, and (2) to train credit union officials to serve as "consumer counselors" to their members.

* * *

MORE THAN 400 federally-chartered credit unions are now functioning in low income neighborhoods. They encourage thrift by teaching poor families to save a little bit each week — even if it's only 25 or 50 cents. They also make small loans to their members to finance durable good purchases which otherwise could be made only on ruinous installment credit terms.

The interest charges on a credit union loan never exceed 1 per cent per month on the unpaid balance. If a family borrows $100 to buy a refrigerator, and pays it back in 12 monthly installments, the total interest will be only $6.50. The "carrying charge' for the same appliance bought from a slum merchant on "easy credit" might well run as high as $50.

- *By Eugene Sheffer*

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tutorial assistance center

bulletin

Vol. 1, No. 3—October 1966

Orientation — Goals and Techniques

by Pam Dickson

College students, community organizations, churches, high school students, retired adults—all have become involved in tutoring. There are many different approaches but a desire to improve the educational level of people is a common goal.

Questions have begun to develop —Is the tutoring program having a significant impact on the academic future of the children? How effective are tutors? What happens in a tutoring session? Why do tutors and children drop out of programs or fail to return in the fall? In what direction will the tutoring movement go? What are the long range goals of tutoring?

As these questions are grappled with, one aspect of tutoring rises to the surface. Tutors need to be more familiar with the situation and subject matter of tutoring. Some tutors adjust quickly and need little assistance. Others, not experienced in relating to individuals of different backgrounds or in teaching have difficulty and need help. All need encouragement and support. As the scope of projects grows so does the need for orientation.

A sound orientation and training program serves several purposes, some practical and others ideological. Primarily the expertise of tutoring will be increased. Second, by providing a vehicle for the exchange of problems and ideas, an atmosphere of group support for a goal can be established. Within such a positive framework, the tutors can more easily handle the frustrations which they encounter and simultaneously a group identity will develop.

An orientation session which effectively presents the goals of the program insures to some extent the achievement of these goals. As the tutors become aware of what tutoring is about they are more able to develop a theoretical support for the actual experience.

Often tutors are rushed into tutoring without fully understanding the goals of the program, much less where to begin the actual tutoring. Some may learn by trial and error to become effective; the probability of success is not low. Yet, effectiveness would be greatly increased by an over-all guiding set of goals—the direction would be clear. The mistakes would more nearly be a constructive process of learning by experience than a haphazard hit and miss spiral of frustration.

The first meeting of the tutor and tutee is often a strained one. An awareness by the tutor of the problems involved in the meeting will allow him to establish meaningful channels of communication. Culture shock will still occur, but the effects can be minimized and used constructively if they are met with an attitude of openness and sensitivity. One of the purposes of orientation is to set an atmosphere for such an attitude. This attitude should extend to realization of how the factors of children's environments affect their ability to learn.

Often when a tutor volunteers he has little concept of what is to be expected of him or the reason he volunteered—perhaps her roommate volunteered or maybe he could meet some girls. An orientation session should stimulate the tutor to ask himself what his personal motives are for tutoring and adjust accordingly. When this question is answered, the tutor is ready to begin work on the problems involved in tutoring itself.

The type of orientation you plan will depend on the goals of your program, and the unique factors involved in administering it. A two or three phase orientation program has been found most effective. Generally, the first session is an introductory one for the tutor. The basic tools are presented to launch the tutor into the first session with his tutee. Then, after the tutor has encountered a few problems and questions are raised which must be answered before further progress can be made, a second orientation session is conducted. The second session should be designed to meet the specific needs of the tutor. Succeeding sessions can then be used for training in specific areas.

Depending on the number of tutors, available facilities and the number of experienced tutors able to assist in the orientation, the method of presentation will vary. If there is a large number of both new and experienced tutors available, a master tutor program is the most effective approach with maximum personal contact and training. The master tutor approach involves groups of 8 to 10 new tutors with a master tutor who is responsible for the orientation, training, transportation, and handling of any other problems encountered by the group.

(Continued on Page 2)

The Bulletin is published by the Tutorial Assistance Center, a program of the U. S. National Student Association by contract with the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Articles do not necessarily reflect the views of the Tutorial Assistance Center or the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Comments, contributions to the Bulletin and information about your project are welcome. Please send them to the Tutorial Assistance Center, 2115 S Street, NW; Washington, D. C. 20008.

Editor: HAZEL-ANN ISGAR

TAC Staff Profile

The Tutorial Assistance Center staff of eight people compiles information, consults through correspondence and travel, reprints papers, writes articles, attends and arranges conferences, prepares case studies, and maintains contact with other agencies affecting volunteers in education.

TAC Director, J. Walton Senterfitt, besides administering the operation of the Center, is the liaison between TAC and the Office of Economic Opportunity and foundations and agencies. Walt founded the New Haven Tutorial Project while studying sociology at Yale. He worked with community action projects in Philadelphia before taking the Community Involvement Desk of the National Student Association.

Betty Sunderland is Secretary to the Director and in charge of office procedures and administration. She did graduate study in philosophy at Indiana University before coming to work for the National Student Association.

Margaret Schadegg, a student at Catholic University of America, is Staff Secretary. She is an Art major specializing in sculpture.

Christine Young is in charge of reprinting and distribution of articles. While attending Woodbury College and California State College at Los Angeles, she coordinated a high school project for EPIC and tutored at the Youth Opportunity Board in Los Angeles.

TAC has three field coordinators who provide the most direct contact with the Center. They travel extensively to consult with individual projects and to help with planning conferences.

Pam Dickson coordinates the TAC effort in the Southern and New England states. She has worked for Youth Educational Services as Assistant Director of Programming traveling throughout North Carolina to provide field support to projects during the summer. She also worked as project director for a research program at Duke University.

Tom Isgar, Midwest area coordinator, founded the Albuquerque Tutorial Council and worked as Campus Coordinator of tutoring, served on the Action Committee on Human Rights, and worked as a research assistant with the University of New Mexico sponsored Barelas Work-Training Project.

Rick Yoder is the consultant for the Middle-Atlantic and Western states. While attending the University of Washington, he was Director of the University YMCA tutorial project and participated in establishing the Greater Seattle Tutorial Council.

Hazel-Ann Isgar edits the Bulletin and does most of the public relations for TAC. She gathers, evaluates, and distributes learning materials and techniques and does most of the major writing tasks. She is an English Education graduate of the University of New Mexico.

Orientation

The master tutors meet at regular intervals with the staff to discuss problems and make decisions concerning the program.

Beth Kirsch and the Laurinburg, N. C., staff of Youth Educational Services, Inc. developed an in-depth approach for tutor orientation based on the principles of active participation-high interest for training tutors. They used a two phase program, with the first phase focusing on concepts of tutoring and problems which will arise. The tutors were then introduced to the tutees and the families of the tutees. The second phase consisted of a discussion of "What Is Poverty?" and presentation of specific tutoring techniques and creative approaches to tutoring. Before each of the sessions the staff and the master tutors met and went through the questions as if they were new tutors. This provided training for the staff and enabled them to prepare for the new tutors.

Guidelines for the first phase of the orientation where the basic concepts of tutoring were presented follow:

The major concern for the group leader will be to stimulate maximum group participation. The small group approach is an attempt to introduce to the tutor the broader scope of tutoring—the concept of the whole child in tutoring as opposed to the strictly academic concept—and allow each tutor an opportunity to verbalize his feeling about tutoring.

The session opens with the leader asking each member what his personal concept of tutoring is and then presenting other possible motives which did not arise. The following discussion questions the qualities a successful tutor needs to accomplish. Sensitivity to the tutee and empathy, the ability to identify with the tutee, are stressed. Questions as to the implications of these two words (sensitivity and empathy) for the tutor are raised. The importance of realizing the tutee's individual potential, as opposed to his position in the social strata, is stressed. Honesty on the part of the tutor is emphasized since children are perceptive in sensing lack of sincerity.

The next step of the session is a discussion of part of the song "Blowing in the Wind" by Bob Dylan.

"How many years can a mountain exist
Before it's washed to the sea?
Yes 'n'
How many years can some people exist
Before they're allowed to be free?

Opening question: what does this passage mean to you?

The purpose of this discussion is to develop sensitivity in the tutor to the needs of the tutee, to his problems, and to the understanding of the reasons for where the child is now. Concepts brought out in the exchange are (1) who are "they" in the song? and (2) what is freedom?

The interpretations of the song are related to tutoring and a definition of tutoring is requested again in terms of the discussion on sensitivity and freedom. This is done with specific reference to the first definition of tutoring with emphasis on self-confidence, self-concept, how a child perceives his environment, and the ability of a child to determine his own life situation.

If the time and manpower are not available for the small group

TUTORIAL TRIVIA

Harvard Clearing House

The Harvard Clearing House on Educational Differences retrieves and catalogs information pertinent to individual differences in learning. Information concerning disadvantaged children and racial imbalance is represented in their materials.

The collection contains almost 3000 items in the form of journal articles, conference papers, project reports, curriculum materials, and other items. These are intensively analysed and indexed. A file of research-in-progress and people active in the field is continually up-dated to supplement printed information.

The Clearing House will, on request, mail copies of bibliographies in the following areas: Achievement; Adolescence; Child Development; Cognition; Creativity; Curriculum; Disadvantaged Dropouts, Delinquency, Poverty; Educational Innovation and Planning; Guidance; Individualized Instruction; Language Development; Learning; Mental Ability; Miscellaneous; Programmed Instruction; Personality; Race and Minority; Reading; Teaching; Testing; Verbal Learning. The bibliographies are intended to serve as reference lists. The published material should be obtained from the organization or journal cited.

Requests should be addressed to: Clearing House on Educational Differences; Graduate School of Education; Harvard University; Boston, Massachusetts.

Rural Virginia Project

The Appalachian Volunteers and residents in Beckley, West Virginia are working to involve the entire community in setting up a tutorial program which will focus on the educational problems of the area. The home of a Volunteer will be the scene of a planning meeting and porch-raising. The involvement of parents in initial planning is intended to spark interest in the needs of the children and promote action to improve educational opportunities in the community.

Tutor Handbook

The GUIDEBOOK FOR THE VOLUNTEER READING TEACHER by Lenore Sleisinger is probably the most complete handbook of what to do and how to do it available to tutors in reading. The chapters cover topics from the general to the specific: Children, Reading, and You; The First Meeting; Some Suggested Activities; Methods and Materials; Helping Children to Read with Understanding; Appropriate Books for Remedial Teaching; and Evaluation and Referral.

The second, third, and fourth chapters answer the questions most frequently asked. The others contain valuable information about reading concepts. A bibliography of helpful books and other materials is also included.

The handbook describes the basic relationship necessary for successful tutoring and gives the tutor, who has probably had little contact with the environment of his tutee, specific hints and guides to appropriate behavior. The reasons for suggested techniques are also given—it is not a magical formula for teaching in a one-to-one situation.

The booklet is available from the Teachers College Press, Teachers College; Columbia University; New York City, New York for $1.25.

Orientation

approach, a two phase program using interesting speakers and larger group discussions can be used effectively for orientation. The first phase is an introductory one with community leaders, school officials and staff speaking briefly and positively with great vigor and forcefulness on various aspects of the tutoring program. Areas such as the disadvantaged child and his home environment, the goals of the project and the role expected of the tutor can be covered. This can be followed by either a film or a role play of a first tutoring session. The role play is an acting out between two tutors of a typical interaction between a tutor and his tutee. This is most effective when both a good and bad first session are portrayed. Films which you may find useful are listed and described at the end of this article.

The second phase of the orientation should include specific tutoring techniques, suggestions for a variety of approaches to tutoring, what relationship the program will have to the schools, what assistance can be received from the tutee's teacher and what materials will be available to the tutor. These can be presented by lectures, small group discussions, lecture followed by group discussion, role playing and appropriate films. These various techniques can be combined to produce a quick-moving, interesting orientation. Words and concepts have a limited effect when they come from someone else; when they are your own, they take on more meaning as in a group discussion. And even more effective is actually seeing concepts and words in action as in a role play or film.

Whatever form your orientation program takes it should cover the following areas which Lowell Dodge of Y.E.S. listed in his paper "How to Train Tutors."

1. *A description to tutors of the goals of the project.*

It is wise to assume that prospective tutors know nothing about the reasons for the existence of the project, for its location, and for the selection of the particular group of students to be tutored. Some tutors may have participated in projects with different goals. An initial understanding of the goals of the project will avoid the development of possible misconceptions in the minds of the tutors. It is important, for instance, for tutors to understand why tutoring is (or is not) to be located in the schools.

2. *The role expected of the tutor in the program.*

Tutors must be thoroughly acquainted with the mechanics of the project (scheduling, ride arrangements, reporting requirement, schedule for tutor training sessions later on) if the project is to run smoothly. In particular, tutors must know what steps to take if they are unable to make a scheduled tutoring session. It will help to have the mechanics of the project mimeographed and placed in the hands of each participant.

3. *An introduction to the techniques of tutoring.*

It is advisable to provide prospective tutors with a set of guidelines or a manual of tutoring. (Sets of guidelines and manuals are available through TAC.) All such manuals and guidelines must be offered, however, with an important proviso: tutors must understand that they are only suggestions, and that each tutor must inevitably settle upon his own style. Although a few hints on the first meeting (also

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Tutorials—19th National Student Congress

by Rick Yoder

Those who attended the 19th National Student Congress at the University of Illinois in August, whether as delegates, staff, or observers, departed with mixed feelings about the myriad workshops, seminars, plenaries, speeches, and cultural events that filled almost two weeks time. One group that attended the Congress can feel particularly well-pleased with their accomplishments: the group that composed the seminar on *Tutorials and Educational Change,* and the subsequent legislative sub-committee on tutorials. Both of these were part of Committee II, *Student Government and the Total Community.*

Despite the fact that quite a number of last-minute agenda adjustments were made, and that events at the Congress prevented the allotted amount of time from being devoted to the seminar, it was an unquestionable success. This claim is made not on the basis of a smoothly running agenda, nor because all the people were exciting and dynamic, nor even because the seminar participants themselves were knowledgeable and articulate on the subject matter: indeed, there is much improvement needed in all three areas. Recognizing human frailties, however, the claim of success is based upon the significant increase in the level of awareness in the subject matter by all participants. Those persons who had come into the seminar from limited and local tutorial experiences found that by the end of the four-day period they were speaking in a greatly-expanded vocabulary with a completely new frame of reference from which to assess old and new problems facing tutorials.

Exposure to a wide range of resource people — from Edgar Cahn of OEO to Courtland Cox of SNCC; from John Thorson, Rachelle Diener, Pete Lewis, and Gordon Donaldson presently or recently of student-led tutorials to Dr. David Goldberg (U. S. Office of Education), Dr. Harold Lavender (Dean of Students, University of New Mexico), and Dr. Armin Beck (faculty of Northwestern University) — provided the source for this interchange of ideas, philosophies, and feelings. To add the final touch there was the film by Marshall McLuhan dealing with technology and education, and a wide-open, no-holds-barred discussion on the role of white college students in the black ghetto.

With the seminar behind them, and the addition of new faces to the group, the delegates assumed the role of a legislative sub-committee to begin the business of drafting a resolution on tutorials. Under the elected and able leadership of John Thornson from the University of New Mexico, the delegates began to sift through the plethora of ideas, attitudes, beliefs, and principles from the earlier meetings in a process which consumed more time than the original seminar in half the number of days. The sub-committee requested the presence of TAC staff members to provide additional information and answer questions. The outcome was a bill covering a variety of needs and interests regarding tutorials and reflecting considerable insight into the tutorial movement from a national perspective. The bill passed Committee II and the floor of the Congress with only slight modifications.

The essence of the tutorial resolution reflects two primary considerations: one testifies to the advancement of the tutorial movement itself — from simplistic, service-oriented projects to ones that are formed with an understanding of the dynamics of social change: the other is the recognition of significant developments in thinking on the whole theory of social change, that control of a project properly belongs in the hands of those whom it is designed to help — the youngsters, the parents, and the volunteers. On the first consideration, the resolution declares that ". . . tutorial projects need not be limited to traditional educational methods . . . but rather should provide as many creative and diverse learning experiences as possible." Tutorials are seen ". . . not only as a supplement to the present curriculum but also as an agent in the change and improvement of the existing educational process. . . ." If tutorials are to be something more than aspirin for the cancer patient, they must be aimed toward influencing the whole context of the educational system and not be satisfied with treating the symptoms. Furthermore, tutorials must not be concerned with educational reform solely to the extent of bringing all youngsters up to the present level of expectation but must work to change the expectations, or models, themselves. Tutorials must anticipate the demands upon the educated man of ten and twenty years from now when most present-day youngsters will be working and living in a world considerably different from the one in which they are growing up.

Second, and closely related to the first consideration, the resolution admonishes: "The needs of the community can be accurately measured only by the people actually experiencing those needs. It is essential that tutorials accept the guidance and leadership of indigenous community groups in the planning of all projects, *even if this results in the substitution of the original goals and methods of the student participants.*" (emphasis added). Contained within this statement is the experience of the Student Woodlawn Area Project, of Youth Educational Services, and of others like these two groups which have proven that a lasting interest and an active involvement comes only when effective self-direction is attained.

The resolution then went on to make recommendations to the Office of Economic Opportunity on several very relevant matters. On the question of funding, the resolution stated that projects ". . . which operate on a small, localized scale need limited funds to maintain their existence . . . OEO should make small working grants available to such projects." However, once again on the question of control, it is maintained that ". . . tutorial projects should retain maximum autonomy over their own programs and financial matters with minimal policy supervision by the financial source." The double-barrelled effect of this recommendation would be to make available the kind of financial support that most projects need; not $80,000 or $100,000 but $1000 or $2000,

and without the danger of loss of autonomy over how the funds can most effectively be spent. There is considerable question on the acceptability to OEO of this kind of funding procedure.

Another hard-hitting recommendation to OEO follows closely with the ones just mentioned: '. . . the Office of Economic Opportunity should not withhold funds from certain projects because of the political activities or views of its tutors and/or staff. Neither should discriminatory arguments be used against projects which have challenged the local political power structure and/or local school systems in an attempt to improve the educational process or other conditions in that community." Here, it is recognized that the "politics of poverty" can be nasty and brutal. A tutorial project knows that it is being effective when it clashes with local power structures; at the same time, however, it risks retributions through a number of points of pressure, the financial one being the most crucial. All too often, OEO on any one of several different levels is highly sensitive to the suggestions of local power groups. It is with that fact in mind that tutorials must decide if independence is more important than solid, effective financial support, or the reverse. The project which can maintain a challenging, creative independence without losing financial support from outside agencies is a rare one indeed, and perhaps a short-lived one.

As a final recommendation, the legislation proposes that OEO establish ". . . tutoring as a national emphasis poverty program . . . provid(ing) for more adequate and direct funding to tutorial projects while not jeopardizing the local autonomy of those projects." Envisioned is a program similar to some already existing, such as VISTA, Headstart, and Upward Bound. It would be developed in close consultation with the Tutorial Assistance Center, the TAC Advisory Board, and tutorial projects across the nation. The desirability of this recommendation is certainly a live issue. Because of previous concerns mentioned, it is open to question whether such a program would work and whether autonomy in the face of controversy and conflict would actually be upheld against local power groups any more than in the cases of the other specific programs in OEO.

Conferences

Seattle

The Greater Seattle Tutorial Council is now planning a half-day conference in November to focus on Tutorials and Seattle Public Schools. Participants of several tutorial projects in the area will meet with representatives of the public school system to consider their mutual concern and goal: the achievement of a good education for children from low income or underprivileged homes.

New York City

The Cultural Center at the City College of New York held a day-long conference on October 8 to consider the role of the Cultural Center in Harlem neighborhoods. Students planning the Center programs invited parents and community representatives to attend the meeting to help with planning from the beginning. The conference was called as a result of discussions during the National Student Congress questioning the role of white college students in black ghettos.

New Haven

A tutor training institute is planned in New Haven, Connecticut, for November 5. The morning session will be devoted to discussions of general attitudes and techniques valuable to tutors. The afternoon session will include specific information about techniques in tutoring reading and arithmetic.

All tutors in the mid-Connecticut area are welcome to attend the sessions. For further information contact Tony Dean, New Haven Tutorials; P. O. Box 404A, Yale Station; New Haven, Connecticut.

Chicago

The Governor's Committee on Literacy and Learning and the Chicago Commission on Human Relations are co-sponsoring a conference for tutors on the Chicago Circle Campus of the University of Illinois. The conference, "Community Resources and the Volunteer," will be held October 15. The discussions will include how to strengthen educational opportunities, involve volunteers in a wider variety of activities to expand supplementary services, and develop better understanding of existing resources.

For information contact Peter Lewis, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois, CE 6-4100; or Dan Overmyer, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, 744-4108.

Orientation (Continued from Page 3)

available from TAC) may be helpful, it is not a good idea to dwell at length on the first session. It is more important than anything else for the first session that the tutor be relaxed. He should not be overconcerned with the psychological implication of the first words exchanged.

4. *The local school system.*
Relations with the local school system are crucial for all tutoring projects (except for community-based projects which work apart from the schools). It is therefore important for project administrators to make tutors aware of the need for assisting in the maintenance of good relations with the schools, particularly in these two areas:

a. Tutors must always present themselves as non-professionals who respect the professional judgment of the teachers involved in the program. Tutors should regard their efforts as complementing those of the school, rather than competing with them.
b. Even more important, tutors must not make the school's work with its students any more difficult than it already is by joining the tutee in criticizing the school or its teachers during tutoring sessions as a means of attempting to identify more closely with the tutee. Remember that a tutor deals with a student for only three or four hours a week at most, while the school has a forty-hour responsibility.

It is ideal to involve an official from the local school system in this part of the program if possible.

5. *The local community.*
The more tutors know about the community and home-life of the tutees, the easier it is for them to think of examples during tutoring sessions that will be relevant to the tutees. It is good to bring into the orientation session a person from the community itself to discuss with the tutors family and employment patterns, efforts for self-improvement going on within the community, and the attitude of the community toward the tutoring. It helps the project if the tutors feel that the community and especially the parents welcome the tutors. It is extremely important to emphasize quite strongly the positive aspects of children and life in the commu-

(Continued on Page 6)

nity. Any of Frank Riessman's articles (for instance, *The Culturally Deprived Child, a New View*, available from TAC) will help in this area.

6. *Tutoring materials.*
It is appropriate at orientation to familiarize tutors with any materials available through the project, and to suggest to them possibilities for creating materials on their own. Even in projects where school books are used, it is good for tutors to have fresh alternatives at hand, since the books and materials used in the schools may sometimes be a part of the learning problem of the students.

The films listed below are available from the New York University Film Library, 26 Washington Place, New York, N. Y. 10003. Films may be reserved for one day's use at the rental fee listed with the description. Half of the daily rate is charged for each additional consecutive day of use. Costs of shipping are to be paid by the borrower. Many of these films are also available through distributors in other areas. It could save money and time to check with the office in charge of such matters at your local university or cooperating school before having the film sent from New York.

Film List

BROTHERS AND TEACHERS, 14 minutes, $6.00, produced by the Horace Mann School in cooperation with New York University.

The principal intention of the film is to convey to students, teachers, and administrators what it is like to be a part of a project, what kind of experiences and what kind of responses are to be anticipated.

THE CHILD OF THE FUTURE, 58 minutes, $15.00, narrated by Dr. Marshall McLuhan, produced by the National Film Board of Canada.

The film traces and explains some of the problems besetting education as the technological world increasingly enters the classroom. Children are shown as they encounter and use the new educational devices.

CHILDREN WITHOUT, 29 minutes, $6.00, produced by the National Education Association.

The film is a commentary on the problems faced by schools in the "inner city," the slums, occupied largely by the rural dispossessed. The story centers around one child and the school that is adapting to changed conditions in the community. Methods employed to educate children whose parents have become indifferent toward education are considered.

INCIDENT ON WILSON STREET, 54 minutes, $12.00, an NBC News Production by McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

This film shows individual and group reaction to an in-school incident when a young student strikes out at her teachers. The response of teachers, pupils, administrators, and parents to the situation which involves them all indicates a positive approach to problems affecting children in the learning process.

PORTRAIT OF A DISADVANTAGED CHILD: TOMMY KNIGHT, 16 minutes, $7.50, produced by McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

The film is a day in the life of a slum child; a portrayal of how his environment affects his ability to learn.

PORTRAIT OF THE INNER CITY, 17 minutes, $7.50, produced by McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

This film examines the streets, schools, and living quarters of the inner-city slums of a large, but nameless, urban community in the U. S. from the viewpoint of the children growing up in the environment.

PORTRAIT OF THE INNER-CITY SCHOOL: A PLACE TO LEARN, 19 minutes, $7.50, produced by McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

The film illustrates the overall theme that the school can be a place for children to learn and grow or a place of confinement where the child is forced into failure and frustration.

ONE TO ONE, 30 minutes, $5.00, The Television Center; The University of Michigan; 310 Maynard Street; Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The film is one of the Understanding Our World series of the UM TV Center. It includes filmed visits to four projects: UCLA, tutoring in Venice, California; Tuskegee Institute, which tutors in twelve Alabama counties; Youth Educational Services, Inc., which coordinates the efforts of volunteers from North Carolina colleges; and the University of Michigan.

THE CLEARING HOUSE FILM; about 15 minutes, available from the Tutorial Assistance Center; produced by the Clearing House, University of Colorado.

The film is a description of the beginning and continuing operation of the Clearing House Project at the University of Colorado in Boulder.

tutorial assistance center
bulletin
2115 S STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

a free university
in a free society

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta, Ga. (3)
Attn: Al Ulmer
Paul Anthony

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Talk with Mr. Shaw of the Consumer Credit Counseling
523-5803

Service.

Mr. Shaw listed several things that he felt to be most important in naming the changes needed legislatiely in GA.

1. GARNISHMENT - the garnishee law is "too harsh". it should be ammended to perhaps not allow a creditor to take more than 15% of salary. As it is now there is only a 3 dollar exemption after which a creditor can take 50% of thedifffferential.

2. ALL*INCLUSIVE SALES FINANCE LAW - generally it is the smallloan companies that are blamed for filching the ppor but they are not always guilty or at lest not the most or the only ones guilty. There are, however, 1100 licensed loan companies in Ga., compared to only 400 in all of New Jersey. One half of these loan compaies are in rural areas where they virtually can control credit, as the "power" men own them. But on the whole, said Mr. Shaw the loan companies are really quite good at regulating themselves. A very serious problem is the FACT THAT 85-90% OF CREDIT OFFERED IN THE STATE OF GA. IS UNREGUALTER . It is under the guise of installment or time payments and therefore is not subject to the state's usury law which limits interest of loan companies to 8% annual interest.

Shaw mentioned the Massachusetts "Truth in Lending Law" recently inacted and even now just being tested for constitutionality,. He said that one provision in particualry looked good to him, the provision calling for a "cooling off" period of 48 24 hrs. during which a person who has just bought something from a high pressure door to door salesman or even a store salesman has 48 hrs. to decide if he or she wants to keep the article and before the contract is valid. Florida has a restriction on its installemtn type plans setting a maximum of 10/100 for service charges etc. There is a minimum ofr 15 dollars charged for service on all instlallemtn purchases regardless of cost.

3. Collection Agency Regualtion - there is, in Georgia, no way to regualte collection agencies. They don't have to licensed, nor do they have any set standards for conduct. Both are needed.

4. Justice of Peace Courts - Shaw says that JP's who are often without any legal training at all, can issue and do issue garnishment orders. This is espeically true in rural areas (cities generally do this through small claims courts) Shaw said that many attys. would help out attacking the JP system.

Two other agencies Shaw mentioned besides ~~Shaw~~ Carson's were:

1. Big Giant on Marietta
2. Hollywood Credit Clothing Store

The last thing we talked about was how lawyers often urge persons in debt to gointo what is called a WAGE EARNER PLAN. One does this thorough the courts by filling a wage earner plan order. This osts 40 dollars itself. Shaw says the Lawyer, then charges his fee of 100-150 (which he includes in the creditts of his customer under credit owed) and then the court appoints a trustee to whom the man in debt pays a certain amount per month or so as decided upon during a meeeting of the debtor and his creidtors. This trussee also collects a percentage set by law for his services. This plan usually costs between 350 and 400 dollars, often enough for the debtor to have paid all his debtws off with.

it is not a nice world

SOURCES OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR CONSUMER EDUCATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER INTERESTS
(in Cooperation with U.S. Office of Education)
WASHINGTON, D.C.

CONSUMER COUNSELING SERIES

Index

Some leaflets in this series are still at the printer. The full series includes these titles:

No. 1 Financial Counseling and Credit Unions
No. 2 What "Credit Union" Means
No. 3 Attitudes and Factors That Affect Family Financial Problems
No. 4 Interviewing Consumers With Problems
No. 5 Helping People Budget Their Money
No. 6 What Do Credit Bureaus Do?
No. 7 Collection Agencies
No. 8 Too Many Debts?
No. 9 One Step Short of Bankruptcy
No.10 The Small Claims Court
No.11 The Garnishee Process
No.12 Wills and Probate
No.13 Poor Pay More
No.14 We Work Together

In addition, there are 15 to 20 "Advisor Leaflets" (more to follow) providing counselors with brief, direct consumer information on subjects like: consumer credit, installment loans, retail credit, appliance repairs, furniture, television, used cars, safer cars, food shopping, (including other titles).

Cost of the total home-study packet is $2.50.

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5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. [redacted] 30303
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PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

August 26, 1966

TO: Cooperative Training Planning Conference Participants
The Advisory Committee, Southern Regional Council

FROM: Al Ulmer

Enclosed is a copy of the draft of the proposal for the Cooperative Action Program.

I would appreciate your comments.

A Proposal for

A COOPERATIVE ACTION PROGRAM

for Southern Low-Income Groups

Although the United States is by far the most highly developed nation in the world some regions are undeveloped relative to others. This is true in the degree of industrialization, per capita income and wealth, and general levels of education and health and housing. At least one region in the United States is underdeveloped in all these areas -- The South.

Statistically speaking the South is not a pretty place. Forty-four per cent of the poverty in the United States is found in the South. Close to five families out of every ten are poor. Twenty-nine of the thirty poorest congressional districts are in the South. Per capita income in this region is 600 dollars lower than the national average. Thirty-five per cent of the housing is classed as dilapidated. An appalling proportion of people in the rural South have so little formal education that they may be presumed to be functionally illiterate. Forty-six per cent of southern rural whites and 82% of southern rural Negroes aged 25 or over have completed fewer than eight years of formal schooling.

Poverty in the South is unique in several ways. Forty-one per cent of its population is classified as rural -- the largest rural population of any region in the United States. Almost one of every two poor persons in the South is Negro. Put another way, nine million of 11,600,000 southern Negroes are living in poverty, a

percentage reaching close to 80%, nearly double that of southern whites. A previously "disguised unemployment" in low-income agriculture is coming out into the open as farm mechanization makes cotton choppers obsolete. This also affects the migration rate from the rural farming areas to the cities of the North and, more and more, to the cities of the South. This migration has been, in the past, largely a migration of unemployment as under-educated men moved out of areas where opportunities are least to areas that seemed to hold out somewhat less hopelessness. The fact that riots have become commonplace in our northern cities is evidence that opportunities were not plentiful there either.

Although the following proposal does not concern itself with the entire South but only with the five states that make up the heart of the Black Belt, the problems of the South as a region are in many ways magnified and accented in these five states.

In her paper, "Human Inequalities and Southern Underdevelopment," Mary Jean Bowman said that "the key to development is man, provided that this statement is interpreted broadly enough. And that certainly this is true of <u>economic</u> as well as <u>political</u> development among southern states of the United States." This concern with the development of man is further emphasized by Danhof in an essay citing study of undeveloped countries which concludes that the major problems of undeveloped countries are <u>not</u> economic but the political structure, the education process, and the underlying value system. Dunhof says, "Throughout it has remained true that the economy of the South has evolved as the capabilities of its

citizens to respond to their environment has been enhanced. That experience suggests that persistent adherence to the fundamental task of upgrading human capabilities is the region's best guarantee of continued growth."

The problem then, oversimplified, is one of under-education and racial discrimination. This proposal outlines a program that hopefully will help the South, or at least part of it, catch up in the crucial job of developing its human resources.

It is based upon the needs of low-income southerners, as voiced at a Cooperative Training Planning Conference at Mt. Beulah Conference Center, Edwards, Mississippi, June 9-11, 1966. The conference was attended by delegates from a representative group of low-income cooperatives already started or in the formative state, in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee. The Planning Conference had as technical advisors a small group of cooperative educational experts selected by the Cooperative League of the USA. These men brought to the conference the experience gained in uninterrupted service in cooperative education and training from the depression days to the present. And finally this draft of the proposal was formulated and refined by a committee chosen by the Mt. Beulah Conference. This drafting committee met in Atlanta, Georgia, July 22-23, 1966.

I. The Situation of Low-Income Southerners Considering Cooperative Action Today

Over the past few years low-income southerners have been steadily organizing co-ops all across the Black Belt in an attempt

to overcome the economic dependence that has kept them at the bottom of the social and economic ladder. These co-ops are generally acts of hope and vision rather than well-planned economic moves. There is generally no pre-planning, no survey taken before setting up the co-ops, and because of the racial segregation in the South, there is almost no technical expertise available to low-income groups which are interested in organizing co-ops. Many of these "co-ops" are floundering and some have failed.

Yet there is reason for enthusiasm as well as caution. The positive side can be summarized as follows:

1. Co-ops are an excellent organizing tool. They give people the opportunity to work as a <u>group</u> on common interest problems.
2. Co-ops offer people the chance to participate in fairly good-sized businesses.
3. Co-ops, with their one man - one vote provision, offer members an excellent opportunity to "participate" in a democratic organization.
4. Co-ops, growing out of education and study groups, can help expand their members' ability to plan ahead, to think "big," etc. -- using direct self interest issues as motivation.

In many respects the situation of the under-privileged in the Deep South, both rural and urban, is like that of the millions of unemployed throughout the USA in the Great Depression of the thirties. Out of those dark days hundreds of cooperatives were born --

self-help cooperatives, buying clubs, farmers' marketing and supply cooperatives. And many of the farmer cooperatives assisted by the then newly-created Farm Credit Administration and the Farm Security Administration, are today large, successful businesses, and their once poverty-striken members are now prosperous farmers. Some of the buying clubs, especially those with substantial intellectual or labor leadership, have become superbly successful super-market with a large, prosperous membership.

But the situation of the low-income groups of the Deep South today differs in several important respects from the situation of those who in the depression organized successful cooperatives:

1. A majority of the South's low-income population are economically illiterate. They have never had a fair opportunity to sell their labor or their crops, or buy their supplies in a genuinely free market. They are constantly in debt on usurious terms. They have never had a chance to become business men, individually or collectively.
2. They lack local trained leadership, although within their groups there are potential leaders who could, given the proper information and training, direct and manage cooperatives successfully.
3. Many of the low-income are convinced the local power structure is opposed to any improvement in their lot, and that even the local representatives of Federal agencies will not give them help to which they are legally entitled.

4. The enormous technological advances of the past thirty years have greatly increased the capital required and the technical and managerial competence needed for successful cooperative businesses.

The low-income members of the Mt. Beulah Conference were quite clear about some of the problems facing their cooperatives:

1. Business problems of a new cooperative.

   "A bunch of small farmers -- we'd been raising sweet potatoes but but we wann't doing much good. When ya borrow money and get nothing off your crop you're in trouble. So we formed this co-op to get rid of the middle-man...."

   "We learned that sweet potatoes and fertilizer was competitive as hell! We might be fraternal inside the co-op but <u>outside</u> it isn't."

   President of a new vegetable cooperative.

2. Failure of federal and state agencies to give assistance to low-income Negro farmers. (Note that in the examples cited, the cooperative became a means by which the members received assistance they couldn't get individually.)

   "The county agent came Tuesday. First time I ever saw him. I suppose the co-op might of brought him. It (the co-op) asked him to come."

   A member of the vegetable co-op.

Until the co-op was organized there were no Negro sweet potato inspectors. During a meeting of the co-op someone mentioned this. The co-op sent a letter of protest to the Agriculture Department. There are now Negro inspectors.

Based on individual difficulties in obtaining FHA loans in the past, the members of this co-operative were skeptical of the chances their $170,000 application had of being granted. "We expect 'em to continue stalling us until the crop's almost ready to bring in -- then they'll give us the money. Hope it ain't too late" explained one member.

3. The difficulty, or impossibility, of joining existing, segregated cooperatives, or even obtaining services from them. Those present agreed that in their areas, established co-ops in the region have been rigidly segregated for years and are not showing any inclination now to change their policies.

Members of two farmers oil cooperatives, recently, organized reported that it has been impossible to join existing, segregated cooperatives. The manager of one of the new cooperatives said he thought it would be impossible to integrate the

existing co-ops in his county and still maintain any "cooperative" spirit among the members. Besides, he agreed, why not get used to running "our own" and then maybe later on, after experience in co-ops has been gained, "merge the co-ops."

There were some who favored attempts to integrate low-income Negroes into existing segregated white cooperatives, instead of setting up competing cooperatives; but none of these had personally participated in successful integrated cooperatives where low-income Negroes were a majority or a large minority of the population.

Members of the Mt. Beulah Conference who were not themselves low-income but who had helped organize cooperatives pointed out still other hazards to be avoided and difficulties to be overcome:

1. "Overpromising"

   The biggest problem is that of <u>overpromising</u>, of saying a co-op can accomplish things maybe it can't. <u>Co-ops are really instruments to help overcome the problems, not ends in themselves.</u>

2. Absence of the feeling of ownership. "Members not required to put enough money into a co-op to make them feel ownership."

3. The difficulties in securing credit. It is extremely difficult for groups of small Negro farmers or for groups of non-farmers to secure

credit to form co-ops. One specific complaint in that the Farmers Home Administration interest rates are too high. It was asked why FHA can not lend money with a service charge as the U. S. government does with its overseas loans.

4. Fear of joining or forming co-ops; fears based on:
   - "experience of past failures"
   - "danger of losing one's small resources in a risk venture"
   - the general frontier nature of the rural South -- violence, intimidation, and economic coercion in response to threats to the present entrenched system.
5. Illiteracy and semi-literacy "hold back the formation of co-ops and keep them from operating properly because people do not know how to learn how to organize and run co-ops."
6. The difficulty of getting the poor to work together. "They can unite as a minority against an external group, but they have little experience in working together for common group gains."

In other times and other places successful cooperative organization campaigns have been centered on securing an informed, loyal membership who would furnish enough risk capital to start a cooperative enterprise and a steady patronage to keep it going. Institutes and conferences for directors and training courses for

managers and other employees usually came later as the business met the problems of competition, and the growing pains of expansion. But under the circumstances of the low-income Southerners today all campaigns must be launched in the initial stages, almost simultaneously. Morever all these educational and organizational efforts must be specially designed to meet the special difficulties and the serious handicaps listed in the foregoing section of this proposal.

II. Distinctive Educational Techniques to Meet Special Needs

This proposal is a blueprint for the full participation of low-income people in the action programs for their own advancement. It is more. This proposal itself is the product of such participation. One of the participants in the Mt. Beulah Conference commented:

> "The purpose of this Conference was to bring together those in the South who need technical assistance in the area of co-ops and credit unions and those who have the technical expertise which will allow them to render technical assistance to those who need it. In this sense the Conference was an unqualified success. In the two years I spent in the South, such interchanges were rare -- in fact, this is the first meeting of the kind that I know of ... It is significant that an action proposal was developed and that the mechanism was set up to continue work on the problem."

The same communication and exchange of ideas characterized the meeting of the committee which drafted the details of this proposal. Out of all these deliberations there came a number of clear-cut concepts of the kind of education and action program needed to meet the special situation of low-income Southerners.

1. Study-action groups meeting regularly for some time before any cooperative action is undertaken. All of the prospective members must know exactly what they are joining and why. It may be a long time after the study group forms before they are ready to form the co-op. They must learn that the cooperative is not the solution to all their problems, but instead, a tool by which they can help themselves. They must learn how the co-operatives which they are studying operate as businesses, and that they must be run on sound business principles.
2. Full-time cooperative organizers to set up and work with the study-action groups on a long-term basis. Volunteers are very necessary in the formation of any co-op, but they just do not have enough time to see the job through to a successful conclusion. The community organizer comes in for some time just to talk with people and find out what the needs are and how they are seen by the local people. These organizers need a knowledge of government programs, co-ops, credit, credit unions, Department of Agriculture agencies and programs, etc. The outsider plants the idea or helps nurture it. Local volunteers eventually set up the organization, get the charter, and set up the business.

3. An education program geared to each local situation. The education of the members must go one step at a time as the situation unfolds in their communities. The training must be around the problems as they arise, and not general theoretical training that one expects from a training institute.

4. A self-help education program. One of the major goals of the study-action group program should be to use the organizing of a co-op to show people that they can do things on their own -- to help them develop self-confidence. Nothing should be done for people that they can do for themselves, not even surveys and feasibility studies. Even the study program will be self-help, the members of the group determining what information they need next, and asking the cooperative educator to get the information only if they can't get it themselves.

5. An education program with a goal of continuing involvement and ownership. One of the goals of the group study and action should be the involvement of members in owning something, not just getting economic advantage without identifying one's self as owner of the co-op. Education must be designed to bring about continued active participation in the activities of the co-op, rather than just join and get the economic benefits.

Education must be geared toward getting people to stay together once they have formed the co-op. They must see they are making a contribution to a goal they are working for, that their vital interests are at stake.

6. Simple training materials in southern vernacular. Special training materials will be developed which are geared to the Southern rural experience. These materials will come out of organizing situations. Local idioms and speech rhythms will be used in the materials (for example, "weed killer" instead of "herbicide"). Heavy emphasis will be placed on the development of new audio-visual materials because there is no tradition of reading to learn specific information and because the reading skills of most of those who will use these services is very limited. Movies, film strips, picture stories, cartoons, charts, etc., will be developed out of actual experience. Written materials will be prepared to supplement the audio-visual presentations so that when people leave a meeting or training session they will be able to take with them reminders of the lesson they just had. Written materials will also be prepared as texts for the organizers and teachers.

7. Mobile units fully equipped with training materials. Mobile units (say in station wagons), operated by

two-man teams, serving the general co-op organizers in the field and making the rounds in a given area giving week long institutes in the communities, training all the members in such things as management, principles of co-ops, duties of Boards of Directors, etc., in evening courses. Special intensive training could be given during the day to the full-time workers of the co-ops.

8. Leadership training geared to the total membership training. Leadership training for board and committee members, taking place at the same time as membership education, will help the "trained leadership" to be accepted by the whole membership. It will also provide a pool of informed members available for future service in these elected offices. When leadership training institutes are provided away from the local community they should be open for non-official members as well, for the same reasons as having local training sessions open to all members.

9. A permanent system of local study-action groups. The study groups through which a cooperative is formed should then continue as an integral part of the co-op. They will be the central vehicle by which the membership learns about the co-op, the forces operating in the community, and how to control the co-op. They will also become the channel through which new ideas and the possibilities of

new cooperative enterprise will be explored by the membership.

10. A permanent federation of cooperatives and study-action groups. As soon as enough low-income co-operatives are in operation, a federation of these cooperatives and of the study-action groups of their members should be organized by the cooperative members themselves, to assist in and eventually take over the direction of the on-going cooperative study and action program.

11. A regional cooperative training institute, probably located centrally in Alabama or Mississippi, which would initially be geared to serve five Deep South states (South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi) with plans to expand through the South. This Institute would:

    a. Recruit whites and Negroes from rural southern communities and train them as general community co-op organizers in the pre-organizing (i.e., organization of study groups, exploring possibilities, needs, and resources, etc.) and the organizing (i.e., developing the survey, getting the charter, etc.) of a co-op, and in servicing a co-op once it has been set up.

    b. Train local co-op members and leaders at the center, as the cooperatives increased.

c. Service mobile units which would in turn service the general organizer in the communities and the existing co-ops.

d. Train co-op specialists at an advanced level.

e. Provide needed research facilities and staff.

f. Develop the necessary educational materials for use both in the Institute and in the field.

All these distinctive educational techniques are based on the central premise that the participation of the low-income people -- the people for whom and by whom these proposals are made -- is essential to the successful establishment of cooperatives for low-income Southerners.

III. Economic Goals

It is impossible to set precise goals -- so many credit unions, so many consumer (home supply) cooperatives, so many farmers marketing cooperatives, so many petroleum, so many farm supply co-operatives, so many mutual housing and health projects -- to be achieved in this five-year period. To set such numerical goals would be to prejudge the needs and desires of the members; it would be a denial of the basic premise of these proposals, namely, that the people themselves shall make the choice of the kind of cooperative activity they will undertake. However, it is not too much to imagine the following developments:

A. The organization of various types of informal cooperatives by most of the study-action groups formed through this program. These service centers may undertake such varied group actions as:

1. buying clubs for the purchase of staple household commodities at wholesale prices;

2. discount agreements with local merchants for purchase of appliances, clothing, and other goods by group members at listed lower cash prices;

3. rent or purchase of trucks for transportation and marketing of members' produce;

4. joint ownership of farm machinery too expensive for individual ownership.

B. Some of these informal cooperative services might expand into full-fledged consumer cooperatives. Obtaining their supplies at reasonable cost will be essential for their survival. Some items may be obtainable from existing farm supply regionals. If so, the local consumer cooperative should use their services whenever it may be to their advantage. But since no consumer cooperative wholesales now exist in the South, the local consumer cooperatives will need to organize for their survival a consumer cooperative wholesale with service branches in several trading centers If this is done, it would seem to require that this cooperative wholesale have expert guidance based upon the experience of the cooperative wholesales in other regions. Such a wholesale might be organized on a fee-for-service basis, and the service might include educational as well as business advisory services essential to the continued success of any consumer (home supply) cooperative.

C. The organization of one or more credit unions in each of the "pockets of poverty" recognized by OEO and organized for Community Action Programs in these five states. Many of these credit unions, under the plans worked out jointly by CUNA and OEO, might be staffed in their initial stages by OEO financed employees. All of them would, as a matter of course, join their respective State Credit Union Leagues, pay dues to the Leagues and CUNA, and receive full CUNA and League services. They would eventually be self-sustaining and full partners in the overall credit union movement.

D. Petroleum cooperatives and farm supply cooperatives, particularly those handling both petroleum and fertilizer, would be a development in many rural areas of the South. In some places such cooperatives will already be established and ready to include new members. Where it is feasible to organize new cooperatives they may find their economic source of supplies in existing farm supply wholesales; in others they may need to organize their own wholesale. Such a wholesale should offer full educational and business services and should contract for supplies with farm supply regionals in neighboring states.

E. Farm marketing cooperatives of specialized products may or may not be able to establish connections with existing cooperatives marketing and processing the same products. Wherever possible this should be done. Where low-income farmers find it necessary to organize a new marketing cooperative, it is quite probable that such cooperatives may also handle farm supplies and join with a federation of farm supply cooperatives.

F. Farm machinery cooperatives, incorporated for joint ownership and operation of farm machinery and equipment too expensive for individual farmers.

G. Industrial or handicraft cooperatives have already sprung up, especially in some parts of Mississippi. The future of this type of cooperative will depend on many factors, not the least of which will be the extent to which technical questions of design can be met. A strong central organization is indispensable for product development, quality control, and successful marketing.

H. Self-help housing cooperatives for the joint purchase of land and construction of homes, or for the joint purchase of materials for building or repair of homes by the owners. These cooperatives may sharply cut the cash cost of home building by using the labor of the members. These cooperatives will use all the financial and other assistance available under the federal housing and economic opportunity laws.

I. Cooperative health plans, providing prepayment of medical care, either through ownership and operation of clinics or hospitals, or through insurance for payment of medical bills.

J. A central educational federation should emerge as the best way to carry on a self-sustaining educational, training, and business advisory service for the local cooperative aided by the Project in the initial stage.

(The Southern Consumers Cooperative Association has initiated such a program by creating the non-profit Southern Consumers Educational Foundation to which each member must pay membership fee before he can begin to accumulate share capital and voting rights in the cooperative itself.)

The development of a central educational federation could be stimulated, from the first, by offering each study-action group organized the following educational services:

1. a monthly newsletter to each member of the group
2. continuation of the educational services of the field staff of the Project
3. an annual state-wide conference for study-action and cooperative group members
4. promotion of legislation favorable to the economic and social interests of low-income groups.

Cooperatives created by the study-action groups will be asked to contribute to the support of these services. Basis for such support could be an annual subscription fee of perhaps one dollar, for each individual member of the cooperative. Payment of these subscriptio

fees would become a part of the operating expenses of the cooperative. The one-dollar subscription fee would become a one-dollar annual membership fee in the federation when it is organized. The Project should continue to support these educational services if necessary after the federation takes them over.

It seems premature at this stage to predict either the form or the extent of the central cooperative educational and financial service organizations which may be set up by the cooperatives organized under this Project. But it is not too soon to recognize that the solution of this problem may be the ultimate test of the success of this Project and of the cooperatives it helps bring into being.

IV. A Practical Educational Program to Promote Cooperative Development

From the point of view of its low-income members, organizing a cooperative is not an end in itself. The cooperative rather is a tool to raise the economic status of its members. It should also develop a sense of community cooperation at all levels, and provide group and individual security for its members. It follows that the most appropriate education program is one which not only promotes group economic organization but also promotes individual participation in democratic decision making, experiences which lead to a new sense of confidence, and a sense of accomplishment which becomes the basis for further development.

The purpose of the proposed educational program is to produce members who understand and accept the responsibilities that go with cooperative membership and leaders who can wisely guide their groups in the search for sound cooperative businesses, and who can efficiently direct and manage those businesses when established. Such members and such leaders are not to be thought of as a means to a goal. In a truer sense, they themselves are the goal. It is as true today as it was in the depression when Harvey Hall made the slogan of the Indiana farmers' cooperatives: "The best co-op product is a cooperator".

The educational program which follows is designed to meet these basic problems:

1. to discover and develop informed and loyal members among ill-informed, low-income groups;
2. to enable potential leaders to assume and fulfill their proper leadership roles as organizers, capable candidates for elective cooperative office, committee men, managers, employees -- without whose understanding of cooperatives and dedication to cooperation as a way of business, cooperative success will be impossible.

A. <u>Local Study and Action Groups</u>

These local groups will be formed before any formal cooperative organization will be undertaken. This type of organization follows the pattern of the world-famous Antigonish movement in Nova Scotia.

It has been the basis of successful cooperative organization in Puerto Rico. It is in use in the most promising low-income cooperative development in the southern states today, the Southern Consumers Cooperative Association of Louisiana. There the local groups are known as "chapters" or "action groups". Other names may be chosen as local groups decide.

The purposes of the study-action groups organized under this Project will be:

1. to determine for themselves their own most urgent needs and to determine which of these needs could be met by joining an existing cooperative and which could be met only by organizing a new cooperative;
2. to study the essentials for success of the cooperative enterprise under consideration, particularly in terms of available business volume, capital required, and necessary member loyalty;
3. to acquire a mastery of the cooperative principles and practices essential to the success of the enterprise;
4. to acquire capital for the cooperative planned by regular weekly or monthly savings deposited with the action group during (and after) its period of initial studies;
5. to visit as a group or as delegates from the group successful cooperatives already started elsewhere;

6. to stimulate the imagination of the group's members, to plan ahead, to go on from one success to another and another;
7. to develop in the group's members as a by-product of a successful cooperative business action a firm and soundly based self-confidence in their ability to handle their own economic affairs, as a group and individually.

B. Training the Local Group Leadership

From the very first meetings of the field worker with the group, attempts will be made to recognize the leaders in the group. In the earliest stages, some will become discussion leaders; in later stages there will be the elected organization committee; still later the board of directors, and such continuing committees as the education committee and the supervisory committee. All these, in their turn, will need training in the special techniques required for successful leadership in the positions they hold. The Project, therefore, must provide:

1. Local leadership training courses, for organization committee members, for boards of directors, for other committee members and voluntary workers, whose greater understanding of cooperative problems and principles is essential for the success of the group enterprise. These local leadership training courses will be held in local communities or in districts embracing several local groups, whenever the appropriate stage is reached

and when requested by the local leaders. Instruction will be provided by:

- the state "roving staff" with its mobile unit
- cooperative leaders "called in" by the state director

All such courses will be open to all interested members, the intention being to prevent from the beginning any gap in confidence between the group and its leaders.

2. Technical training for individual lay cooperative officers -- president (as presiding officer), secretary, treasurer, supervisory committee, education committee. Specific training dealing with the problems of those non-paid, voluntary and elective officers. This technical training will take three forms:

   a. "coaching" by the area cooperative counsellor;

   b. group courses -- training to be given by the state staff "roving counsellors," with their mobile unit, the auditor-analyst on the state staff, and/or other cooperative technicians called in;

   c. on the job "internship", a few days at a time, with existing cooperatives, which agree to provide this experience. This is an important part of the technique employed especially effectively in credit union development.

Particularly since most of these elected or

volunteer officers will be low-income persons who can ill afford or cannot afford at all the time, travel and expense involved in such technical training courses, they should be reimbursed by the Project for all these costs.

C. Selection and Training of Managers for New Cooperatives

1. Selection of potential managers for training will be based upon the following principles:

   a. It is anticipated that managers as well as the rest of the employed staff of cooperatives and credit unions assisted in this program will come largely from within the groups themselves. The development of business leadership from within the low-income groups themselves is one of the major objectives of the program.

   b. During the period while study-action groups are developing plans for cooperative action a pool of potential managers will be selected and trained, sufficient to staff new cooperatives when they are ready to go into operation.

   c. Talented men and women within study-action groups may be recommended for management training by the local groups, by the cooperative counsellors, or by responsible local people outside the low-income group.

   d. These men and women, sent for training, may be employed at the conclusion of their training by their own group, or by some other group, depending on local circumstances.

2. Training potential managers must be thorough and must embrace both theory and practice:

   a. A course in management, probably one month in length, at the southern cooperative training institute proposed by this project as a part of this project. This course will be repeated as many times each year as management trainees are available. Trainees will receive salaries and have all expenses paid. Planning the academic course in management should be done in consultation with the best cooperative management training personnel in the nation.

   b. "On-the-job training," field experience for each management trainee, in a cooperative where he can obtain the maximum amount of experience relevant to the management job to which he expects to return. For this field on-the-job training the travel expenses and salary of the trainee will be borne entirely by the Project. This on-the-job field training will be planned and directed by the southern cooperative institute, in collaboration with the cooperatives and cooperative educational institutions which have such training programs now in operation.

V. Staff and Administration for the Project including the Institute:

A. Staff

1. Central administrative and institute staff

The following highly trained specialists will be needed:

- a Director, the administrative head of the entire project; a man with administrative experience, experience in working with low-income southerners, and, if possible, some cooperative experience
- an Assistant Director, who may also be in charge of the Institute, including both its teaching and its research functions
- a "roving" Field Supervisor, available for promotional and planning assistance anywhere in the region, on call
- a Study-Action Group Director, to provide guidance and discussion material to the field force and to the study-action groups
- a Cooperative Specialist, with organizational experience in several types of cooperatives, who would work closely with the Cooperative League and with regional cooperatives.
- a Credit Union Specialist, working closely with CUNA International
- an Editor for the Study-Group newsletter
- a Legal Counsel, versed in cooperative law
- an audio-visual expert, to assist in preparing materials -- charts, movies, simple literature <u>in the vernacular</u>
- a Comptroller, to handle all accounts
- three Research Assistants and Instructors at the Institute

In addition there will be needed at the Institute headquarters:

- secretarial and office personnel
- buildings and grounds maintenance staff

2. A state office for each of the five states, with:

- a State Director
- a Cooperative Specialist, to provide expertise to the field force
- a Credit Union Specialist
- an Auditor-Analyst, to offer needed business services (audits, analysis of financial statements, and business advice)
- two "roving counsellors", equipped with a well-equipped mobile audio-visual unit, to provide additional education group study going
    a. in the early stages, to get an educational group study going
    b. for supporting and more advanced training conferences (week long "institutes") as the local program proceeds
    c. for district or regional training conferences of leadership personnel of cooperative groups in the process or organizing or in the early stages of business operations
- a lawyer or lawyers, on retainer fees, to assist in drafting legal papers for new cooperatives
- necessary secretarial office personnel

3. A field staff of well-trained community development

organizers, specialists in group study and action, "generalists" in the field of cooperatives rather than specialists in any one kind of cooperative. Each will be assigned to a specific area (county or parish). It is estimated that this will require approximately twenty trained field staff personnel in each state covered, a stock of literature and other teaching aids. This staff will:

a. seek out all low-income cooperatives and credit unions in operation or in process of organization and all groups inquiring about cooperatives and/or credit unions, in order to offer them the services of the cooperative action program

b. provide educational guidance and materials to enable study and action groups to determine how their needs can be met by cooperative action and to understand fully what cooperative action will require of its members

c. provide organization guidance and assistance, personally and on the spot, to action groups at every step in the critical process of organizing a successful cooperative business.

B. Selection and Training of the Staff of the Project

1. Selection

a. selection of the central administrative and institute staff will be made on the basis first of their professional competence in their respective fields, and second their experience if any in working with low-income southerners.

b. selection of the state staff will be made with a high priority on successful experience with low-

income southerners

c. selection of the field force. The primary requisites for service as a cooperative counsellor on the field force will be experience with the problems of low-income southerners. As many as possible of the field force will be chosen from the area. Salaries are suggested at the level of well-paid public school teachers. It is the aim to enlist competent persons, willing and able to enter a career with a five year future with the project and the possibility of eventual employment at good salaries by the cooperatives they help found. They need not be versed in cooperatives when selected.

2. Training

a. An orientation workshop of one or two weeks duration for central and state office staff. This should be held as soon as the Director, his Assistant, State Directors and their principal staff specialists have been chosen. This workshop should be held in the South, on the grounds of the Institute if possible. Participants in addition to the staff of the project will be a number of outside "experts", i.e., sociologists trained in the dynamics of group action, economists specializing in cooperative credit and business, and cooperative educators with experience both in the USA and in developing economies abroad. Representatives of regional cooperatives willing and able to accept low-income members will be invited and urged to participate in

the initial workshop, as well as subsequent refresher courses.

b. Intensive training courses for the field force will be given as the field staff is recruited. Each course will be six weeks in length, will be held at a central location in the South when about twenty staff members have been employed. Each course will include field observation trips to cooperative enterprises in successful operation. These intensive training courses will be set up at the Southern Cooperative Institute if possible.

C. A Central Advisory Board will be set up to make recommendations with regard to policy, and to make recommendations for and to approve the principal staff appointments. The membership and responsibilities of this Board will pass through three stages as the project progresses.

1. In the initial stage, the Committee chosen at the Mt. Beulah Conference will act as a temporary or acting Advisory Board. This committee includes in its membership representatives of the four co-sponsoring organizations:

- The Cooperative League of the USA which has staff available to assist in planning high level seminars, workshops and training courses; and cooperative educational materials available for reproduction in simple, vernacular language
- CUNA International which will make available to the project directly and through the State Credit

Union Leagues all plans and materials developed by the CUNA Anti-Poverty Program.

- Southern Consumers Cooperative Association which offers its projects as pilot plants for observation and study in the development of this Southern Regional Council five-state program.
- National Sharecroppers Fund which offers its long experience in seeking constructive programs for and with southern low-income groups.

2. When a sufficient number of low-income cooperatives have been organized in any state, they will be invited to send delegates to become members of a State Advisory Board, with two functions;
   a. to advise the state staff of the project on the progress of the project in their state
   b. to choose two of their own number to become members of the Central Advisory Board

   When such delegates have been appointed to the Central Advisory Board from three or more states, these delegates may replace present members of the Advisory Board from those states, except those serving as representatives of the four co-sponsoring organizations.
3. When the project is completed the elected members of the Advisory Board will become the Board of Directors for the Southern Cooperative Institute which will carry on many of the functions of the project, but supported by the cooperatives themselves.

Membership on the Advisory Board shall not entail financial responsibility for any part of this project, the Southern Regional Council retaining full control of the funds, and assuming full responsibility to the donors for the proper disbursement of the funds.

D. The Southern Cooperative Institute

The upper level teaching and training functions will be carried on in a central educational institution to be called "The Southern Cooperative Institute." In its initial stages, its staff will be a part of the project as a whole. Eventually it will take over and continue those functions when the project ends. At that stage, it may become an arm of a southern cooperative educational federation.

In the initial stages the Institute will have the following functions:

1. to provide the teaching staff for high-level seminars and training courses, partly from the regular administrative staff of the project, partly from experts secured for short-time ad hoc assignments.
2. to provide the research and information staff serving the mobile units and the local field staff.
3. to serve as the center for the production of literature, audio-visual materials, the newsletter and all other communication media materials required -- all in simple, locally usable vernacular.

4. to house the central administrative staff, and serve as an "own" focal point for the entire project and all low-income people involved in all forms of cooperative action.

In the final stages of the project, the Institute will provide the center around which the cooperative activity began by the low-income participants in the project will continue on its own.

E. Relationship with Government Agencies

It is the intention to make the maximum use possible of services available from state and federal agencies. Specifically, the following agencies will be involved in specific projects whenever it is to the advantage of the study-action groups and the cooperatives they propose to set up:

- The Office of Economic Opportunity
- The Farmers Home Administration
- The Agricultural Extension Service and the Universities of the respective states.

VI. Timetable

First year

(Getting started in five states. A budget year; actual time from first receipt of funds, probably 15 months.)

(two months)

Selection of central staff and state directors

Orientation Seminar (two weeks)

Establishment of central office

(three months)

Employment state staffs -- in all five states

Establishment of state offices

Employment of field workers ("cooperative counsellors")

(100 in all, for all five states)

Secure ten mobile field units

(ten months)

Five intensive training courses for field workers

(one month for each group of twenty, the first twenty hired, regardless of state in which they will work)

Hopefully, about eight months of regular field work

Average length of service for first group of field workers first year

Hopefully, first regular manager training courses

Second year (project in full operation)

Complete staff of field workers if any vacancies, or if any replacements needed

Eight one-week refresher courses; six for field workers who have had one year of service, two for new field workers

Manager training courses continued

Third Year (continue with full staff, 100 field workers)

Ten one-week small group refresher courses for field workers and staff, or five small and one for entire staff together

Concentrate efforts on development of service and educational federations of cooperatives, for continuation of the project functions after

completion of the project.

Fourth year (begin consolidation and phasing into permanent structure)

Two auditor-analysts, self-supporting (that is, employed by a cooperative federation or non-profit organization serving the newly-created cooperatives of low-income membership)

Reduce staff of field workers as cooperative federations undertake their own field work; hopefully, a 20% transfer of field staff from the Project to self-supporting cooperative service organizations during the year

Continue refresher courses and workshops

Fifth year (phasing into permanent structure)

Three remaining auditor-analysts, and as much as possible of central and state staffs transfer to self-supporting cooperative service organizations; remainder released, as their projects phase out

Sixth year (completion of project)

Retain skeleton central staff and a limited number of field representatives, if there are

1. any incomplete local projects
2. any incomplete projects for the creation of self-supporting cooperative service organizations
3. any unexpended funds

Continue the Southern Cooperative Institute as a viable educational institution, with its own sources of support.

COOPERATIVE ACTION PROGRAM FOR SOUTHERN LOW-INCOME GROUPS

Budget Estimates

I. Central Office and Institute	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Totals
Staff:						
Director	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000
Assistant Director	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000
"Roving" Field Supervisor	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000
Study-Action Group Director	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000
Cooperative Specialist	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	54,000
Credit Union Specialist	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	--	38,000
Comptroller	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	48,000
Editor	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	--	36,000
Audio-Visual Expert	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	--	36,000
Librarian	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	42,000
Research and Information Assistants (3)	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	108,000
Secretaries and Clerk-Typists (6)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	140,000
Fringe Benefits (11.2%)	17,800	17,800	17,800	17,800	13,600	84,800
Fund for Legal Aid	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	4,500	40,500
Subsidy to Group-Study Paper	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	45,000
Consultants	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	--	30,000
Office Expense Stationery, Postage, Phone, Insurance, Rent, Miscellaneous, Contingency	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800	6,000	41,200
Institute Maintenace Building and Grounds	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000
Staff Travel	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	14,000	78,000
Total, Central Office and Institute	240,100	240,100	240,100	240,100	176,300	1,136,900
II. State Offices and Field Force						
State Directors @ 9,600	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	240,000
Auditor-Analysts @ 9,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	27,000	9,000	171,000
Cooperative Specialists @ 9,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	225,000

II. State Offices and Field Force (cont'd.)

Credit Union Specialists @ 9,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	--	180,000
Roving Counsellors @ 7,200	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	28,800	316,800
Secretaries and Clerk-Typists (15)	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	60,000	360,000
Field Staff (20 per state @ 6,000)	600,000	600,000	600,000	540,000	300,000	2,640,000
Fringe Benefits (11.2%)	104,200	104,200	104,200	95,460	55,000	463,000
Movies and literature	45,000	35,000	25,000	20,000	10,000	135,000
Travel, State and Field Force	250,000	250,000	250,000	218,000	136,000	1,104,000
Office Expense and Contingency	30,000	30,000	30,000	25,000	15,000	130,000
Fund for Legal Aid	45,000	45,000	45,000	30,000	15,000	180,000
Total, State Offices and Field Force	1,404,200	1,394,200	1,384,200	1,240,460	721,800	6,144,800

III. Training Programs

Orientation Seminar	10,000	--	--	--	--	10,000
Field Force Training	80,000	--	--	10,000	--	90,000
Refresher Courses	--	10,000	15,000	12,000	6,000	43,000
Technical Training	10,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	75,000
Management Training	60,000	100,000	120,000	100,000	50,000	430,000
Total Training	1,804,300	1,759,300	1,779,300	1,622,500	964,300	7,929,700

IV. Overhead @ 10% of salaries

BUDGET ESTIMATES - CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Institute "Campus" - Building and Grounds	250,000
Library	10,000
Classroom and Teaching Equipment	20,000
Mobile Units - station wagons and equipment	60,000
Office Equipment - Central and States	15,000
Total Capital Expenditures	355,000

HANDBOOK

for

VS'CRC PROJECT

in

VIRGINIA'S BLACK BELT

ONE MAN-ONE VOTE

This report is being distributed by:
THE VIRGINIA STUDENTS' CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

V.S.C.R.C. Publication #2
May, 1965

V. S. C. R. C.
P.O. Box 292
Blackstone, Va.

Preface

This handbook is published by the Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee. The purpose of this handbook is fivefold:

1. To supplement an earlier report "A Project For Virginia's Black Belt."

2. To serve as a source of information for VSCRC staff about the general condition of the Negro in Virginia's Black Belt counties of Amelia, Nottoway, and Prince Edward.

3. To provide the VSCRC staff information that will be helpful in the development of strategy.

4. To indicate guidelines for future reports about other counties in Virginia's Black Belt, the general condition of the Virginia Negro, and the development of strategy.

5. To expose to the general public certain shameful facts about how a large number of citizens live in Virginia and further substantiate the fact that Virginia does have problems.

Handbook For VS'CRC Project
In Virginia's Black Belt

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Handbook For VSCRC Project In Virginia's Black Belt*

Introduction

Amelia, Nottoway, and Prince Edward counties are located in the northern part of the region known as Virginia's Black Belt which is made up of Southside and Tidewater Virginia.

> South of the James, fanning out toward the Piedmont and along the North Carolina border is an area known as Southside. North to the Potomac and inland to the Fall Line lies Tidewater Virginia. On the other side of the Chesapeake Bay are the two counties of the Eastern shore. ...The status quo, possibly better described as status quo ante, has shaped the areas ideologies. A rigid caste system is maintained, the traditional way of doing things is thought best, and alien persons as well as ideas are somewhat suspect. ...In many respects Southside and Tidewater, the center of colonial Virginia, have changed little since the early eighteenth century. (Robbins L. Gates, The Making of Massive Resistance, pp. 2 - 5)

The Black Belt has given greater support to the Byrd organization than any other area of Virginia. "The Byrd organization stands for one-partyism, economic and social status quo, and white supremacy. In the minds of black-belt whites, the first two precepts are inexorably linked with the third and the third is essential to their way of life." (Ibid. p. 24) Until the power of the white reactionaries is overcome in Southside and Tidewater, there will be little success in bringing about any real liberalization and structural changes necessary to end the political, economic, and social exploitation that abounds in Virginia, particularly in the Black Belt.

Amelia, Nottoway, and Prince Edward are also in the Fourth Congressional District which has a larger Negro population, 47.9 percent, than any of Virginia's ten congressional district. The general condition of the Negro found in the above counties is similar to that found in other Black Belt counties and the Fourth District (See VSCRC Publication #1, "A Project For Virginia's Black Belt")

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*Unless otherwise noted the following were used as sources:

1960 Census of Population, Volume 1, Characteristics Of the Population, Part 48, Virginia.

1961 United States Commission On Civil Rights Reports, Book 1, Voting

Statistical Annual Report Of the Virginia State Department of Health, 1963.

Annual Report 1963-1964 Superintendent of Public Instruction, Report - Secretary of the Commonwealth - Virginia, 1963-1964.

Reports from Bureau Of Population and Economic Research, University of Virginia and Division of Industrial Development and Planning, Richmond

For statistical purposes, the term nonwhite and Negro are the same. Also the following symbols are used: # for number and % for percent in the tables.

Population Characteristics

Changes In Population - Table I.

All three of these counties had decreased in population from 1950-1960 just as the Fourth, which decreased 4 percent in population from 1958-1960. The State increased in population 19.5 percent during the same period. However, from 1960 to July 1, 1964, Amelia increased in population 1.3 percent, Nottoway 1.7 percent, but Prince Edward which had the greatest decrease from 1950-1960, 8.3 percent, had a further decrease of 1.1 from 1960-July 1964. From 1960-1964 the total population of the state increased 8.9 percent.

Only in Amelia has the Negro population increased relatively as well as absolutely in the period 1960-1963. Nottoway is following a pattern similar to the rest of the State; a small increase in the total Negro population but a relative decrease in relation to the total population. This is a pattern similar to other southern states. In 1950 nonwhites made up 22.2 percent of the total population, but by 1963 had declined to 20.4 percent.

The decrease in population from 1950-1960 and the small increase or decrease since 1960 in these three counties indicates a lack of economic growth and consequently, economic opportunity for this region. The basic cause for this appears to be elimination of agricultural jobs without the creation of new jobs, such as manufacturing. Agriculture has been and still is the major industry of these counties as well as the rest of the Black Belt but agricultural jobs are decreasing as shown below.

Percent Change From 1950 to 1960 In
Agricultural Employment

Area	Percent Change
State	- 40.4
Amelia	- 32.2
Nottoway	- 42.3
Prince Edward	- 47.0

Source: United States Bureau of Census 1960
(Division of Industrial Development and Planning)

Approximate 1959 Employment in Manufacturing
Plants Established Between 1950 and 1959

Area	Approximate 1959 Employment
State	33,360
Amelia	0
Nottoway	337
Prince Edward	0

Source: "Manufacturing Developments In Virginia, 1959", The Virginia Economic Review, Volume 13, p. 5.

Urban - Rural Distribution and Changes

All three of these counties have a much higher percent rural population than the State. Amelia is completely rural, either rural nonfarm or farm. Also the Negro population is less urbanized than the whites in these counties and make up a majority of the rural population except in Prince Edward. From 1950 to 1960 the population decrease was only in the rural areas except in Prince Edward where both the urban and rural population decreased.

Distribution Of Population By Residence By Percent, 1960

Area	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm
State	55.6	34.2	10.2
Amelia	----	50.1	49.9
Nottoway	24.1	57.9	18.0
Prince Edward	30.4	43.0	26.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960

Characteristics of Rural Population Outside Places of 1000, by Color, 1960

Area	Total Rural Population		White of Total Rural		Nonwhite of Total Rural	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Amelia	7,815	100.0	3,795	48.7	4,020	51.3
Nottoway	9,470	62.4	4,534	47.9	4,936	52.1
Prince Edward	9,828	69.6	5,383	54.8	4,445	45.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960

Population of All Incorporated Places and Unincorporated Place of 1000 or More, By Color, 1960; 1940 - 1960

Area	1960 Total	White		Nonwhite		1950 Total	1940 Total
		#	%	#	%		
Amelia [1]	---					---	---
Nottoway [2]							
Blackstone	3,659	2,198	60.1	1,461	39.9	3,536	2,699
Crewe	2,012	1,932	96.2	80	3.8	2,030	2,048
Prince Edward [3]							
Farmville	4,293	3,105	72.3	1.188	27.7	4,375	3,475

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960.

1. Amelia Court House is unincorporated and has a population of approximately 800.

2. Burkeville is incorporated with a population of 705.

3. Pomplin City is incorporated with a population of 312, is in both Prince Edward and Appomatox counties.

Percent Change In Population By Residence, 1950 to 1960

Area	Total	Urban	Rural
State	19.5	41.3	0.2
Amelia	-1.2	--	-1.2
Nottoway	-2.2	3.5	-3.9
Prince Edward	-8.3	-1.9	-10.8

Source: U.S. Bureal of Census, 1960.

Minor Civil Divisions - Table 2.

This table indicates the general area where the Negro population is concentrated. In the county government, County Board of Supervisors, a representative of each district is elected even though there is a great variation in the population of the districts. In Amelia, Negroes have a majority in two of the three districts, Jackson (63.3%) and Leigh (58.9%). In Nottoway, Negroes have a majority in one of the four districts, Haytokah (56%) and a near majority in Blendon (47%). In Prince Edward, Negroes have a majority in two districts, Lockett (53.9%) and Prospect (61.7%) and a near majority in Leigh (46.2%).

Live Birth Rate and Attendant at Birth - Table 3 and 4.

The following formula is used to determine the live birth rate:

$$\frac{\text{Number of live births X1000}}{\text{Estimated total midyear population}}$$

The higher nonwhite birth rate for the State and these three counties would tend to imply better health conditions and/or better registration of vital statistics. But in the light of figures that follow later in this report, this does not appear to be the case. In spite of higher birth rates, the Negro population is increasing very little and is declining relatively to the total. This results from a higher death rate of Negroes and outmigration of Negroes.

While nearly all the white mothers have a physician in attendance at the time of birth of their child, a large number of Negro mothers are not provided with the same medical care. In Amelia 47.1 percent, Nottoway 46.1 percent, and Prince Edward 36.7 percent of the Negro mothers did not have a physician in attendance, but had a midwife and "other". These figures are much higher in these three counties than the State figure 14.2 percent-for Negroes.

Death Rate - Table 5.

The following formula is used to determine the death rate:

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths X1000}}{\text{Estimated total midyear population}}$$

Except for the nonwhite death rate in Amelia, all three of these counties have a higher death rate for both white and nonwhite than the State rate. Also, except for Amelia, the nonwhite death rate is higher than the rate for whites in Nottoway and Prince Edward, as well as the State.

The following table is most revealing about the disparity of medical care between whites and Negroes in Virginia.

Median Age At Death By Sex and Color, Virginia, 1963

	Total	White	Nonwhite
Total	66.9	68.8	60.7
Male	64.6	65.9	60.0
Female	70.1	73.1	61.6

Source: Statistical Annual Report, Virginia State Department of Health, 1963.

Infant Death Rate - Table 6.

The following formula is used to determine the infant death rate:

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths under one year of age X1000}}{\text{Total number of live births}}$$

At the State level the nonwhite infant death rate, 45.1, is nearly twice as high as the white rate, 24.1. In Nottoway and Prince Edward, the Negro infant death rate is nearly three and seven times higher than the white rate respectively.

Distribution of Population By Age Group - Table 7.

In all three of these counties the median age for Negroes is less than whites. This is another indicator of the pattern of Negro outmigration due to a lack of economic opportunity.

Health Facilities

In Amelia County there is no hospital and the closet hospital is in Farmville. The county maintains its own public heath center at Amelia Court House. In Amelia Court House and Mannboro, physicians have offices and there is a dentist in Amelia Court House.

Also in Nottoway there are no hospitals and the closet hospitals are in Farmville and South Hill. There is county public health center in Nottoway C.H. and a Community Health Center at Blackstone. Piedmont Sanatorium, a state institution for Negro tuberculosis patients, is located at Burkeville.

The Southside Community Hospital is at Farmville and can take care of about 100 bed patients. The facilities of the hospital are segregated. Also the county public health department office is in Farmville.

Industry and Occupation Characteristics - Table 8 and 9.

Amelia County's principal industry is agriculture. Dairy products have replaced tobacco as the principal cash crop. Nearly two-fifths of the farms in this county are operated on a part-retirement or part-time basis by people engaged in other jobs. There are no unions in the major manufacturing establishments listed below:

Name	Location	Products	Mar. 1963 Employment
Amelia Lumber Corporation	Amelia Court House	Sawmill	20-49
Louis S. Burton	Amelia Court House	Sawmill	20-49
Virginia Laminating Company	Amelia Court House	Paper products	20-49

Source: Virginia Division of Industrial Development and Planning.

Nottoway county's chief money crop is tobacco which is sold at Blackstone. Like Amelia, farming is becoming more diversified with dairying and livestock increasing in importance. Manufacturing establishments are found at Blackstone, Burkeville, and Crewe. A large number of persons are employed at the Norfolk and Western yard at Crewe. Also at Crewe is the Southside Electric Cooperative, a large R.E.A. project, that serves farm families in 16 counties.

In Prince Edward agriculture is still the principal industry with tobacco the leading cash crop. However, dairying and livestock are becoming more important. Manufacturing is centered in Farmville.

Major Manufacturing Establishments in Prince Edward

Name	Location	Product	Employment Range March 1963
Farmville Creamery, Inc.	Farmville	Dairy product	20 - 49
Farmville Dress Co., Inc.	Farmville	Children's dresses	50 - 99
Robert E. Taylor	Farmville	Lumber	20 - 49
Buffalo Skook Co., Inc.	Farmville	Boxes	100 - 249
Farmville Herald	Farmville	Publishing and Printing	20 - 49
Craddock Terry Shoe Corporation	Farmville	Shoes	250 - 499
Lumber, Inc.	Farmville	Sawmill	20 - 49
Prince Edward Mills	Farmville	Grain mill	1 - 19
Young and Venable	Meherrin	Sawmill	1 - 19
Farmville Manufacturing Company	Farmville	Wood products	1 - 19
Sydnor C. Newman	N.A.	Concrete products	1 - 19

Source: Virginia Division of Industrial Development and Planning

The pattern of the Negro being concentrated in low paying and /or declining job categories persists in these three counties as it does in the Fourth, the State and nation. For a more detailed and comprehensive perspective of this situation consult Table 9 of "A Project For Virginia's Black Belt", The Economics of Equality - Tom Kahn, The Economic Status Of The Negro - Southern Regional Council.

Income - Table 10.

	State	Amelia	Nottoway	Prince Edward
Per capita income, 1950	$1,222	$693	$951	$847
Per capita income, 1960	1,853	989	---	---
Per capita income, 1962	2,018	$1,070	$1,363	$1,364[1]

Source: Virginia Division of Industrial Development and Planning, U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960

1. Per capital income for 1963

	State	Amelia	Nottoway	Prince Edward
Family Median Income, 1959	$4,964	$2,715	$3,485	$3,043
Percent of Families Earning less than $3000	27.9	55.6	44.1	49.5

The income level for Negro families is far less than for white families.

Percent of Families Earning Less Than $3000 Per Year, 1959

	White	Nonwhite
Amelia	38.7	76.7
Nottoway	28.9	72.6
Prince Edward	31.9	79.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960

Education

MDTA Program

In Virginia no Area Redevelopment Training programs exist. However, there are 44 Manpower Development Training Programs either budgeted or in operation. Under MDTA, the Southside Vocational School began operation in Crewe in March, 1964, in cooperation with the Nottoway County School Board. The program was planned for training 650 school drop-outs and ninety trainees were initally enrolled. Trainees are to be recruited from an eight county area. (Annual Report, Sup. of Public Instruction, 1963 - 1964, pp. 140 - 41.)

The Southside Vocational School has not been very successful and at this time its future is somewhat indefinite.

Inequality of Education - Table 12.

While there is not incontrovertible evidence that the Negro school system is operated on an inferior basis, there is enough evidence to warrant further investigation into the situation. Also the past inequality could be used in justification of integration.

In Amelia the Negroes made up 58.4 percent of the average daily membership, but they had only 52.8 percent of the instructional positions and in Nottoway the corresponding figures were 48.3 percent and 44.2 percent. Also when consideration

is given to the fact that Negro students have a greater percent enrollment in elementary school then whites, where the teacher-student ratio is usually lower, the disparity of the number of supervisors and teachers between whites and Negroes would appear to increase.

Another possible indicator of the inequality of facilities is the number of school buses provided for Negro and white students. In both Amelia and Nottoway the number of Negro transported pupils is greater than the white transported pupils, but there are fewer buses for Negro students.

Public Transportation, 1963-1964

County	Total Average Daily Attendance of Transported		Total Number of Buses Operated Daily	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Nottoway	999	1,240	16	14
Prince Edward	NO PUBLIC SCHOOLS			
Amelia	710	1,039	14	11

Source: Annual Report 1963 - 1964, Superintendent of Public Instruction

Prince Edward

The tragic history of attempted desegregation and the closing of the public schools from 1959 - 1964 is well known. A university research team stationed in Prince Edward County discovered that some teen-age Negroes had forgotten how to "tell-time" and others had forgotten the alphabet and how to read. This same team has estimated that if the Negro children of Prince Edward do not receive a quality education that up to seventy-five percent of the students will drop out of school within two years. There are approximately 1,500 Negro students in Prince Edward's Public Schools now that they have reopened.

Educational Level - Table 12.

The widening disparity of the educational levels between whites and Negroes persists in these counties as it does in the State and nation.

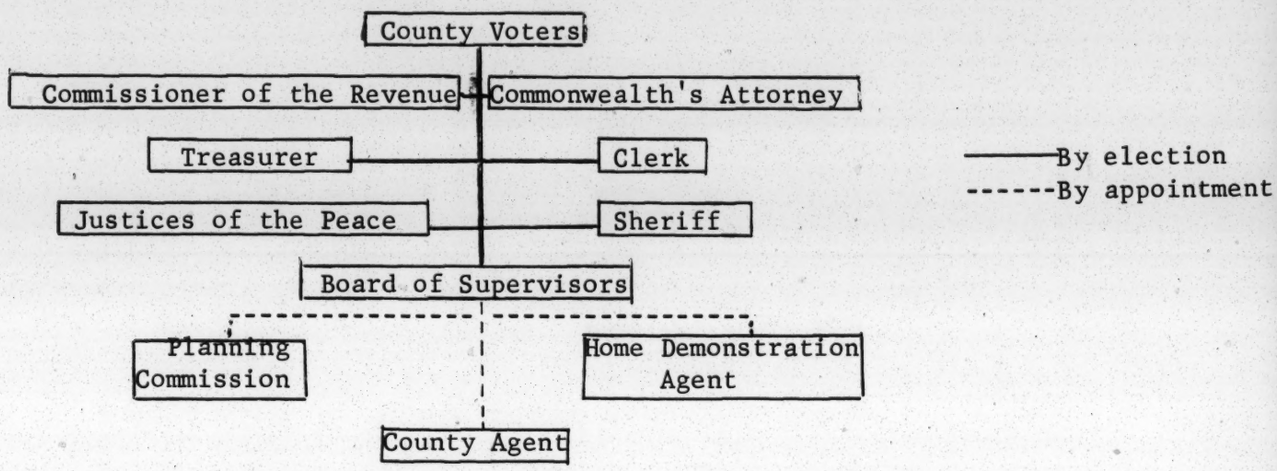
Educational Level of Persons 25 Years or Older By Color, 1960

Years of school completed	Amelia		Nottoway		Prince Edward	
	W %	NW %	W %	NW %	W %	NW %
No school years completed	1.7	8.2	1.2	7.2	2.7	8.3
1-4 years	10.5	29.2	7.4	30.1	7.7	30.7
8 years	9.3	4.6	8.2	6.9	9.7	5.2
4 years high school	17.0	8.1	21.2	5.4	19.5	6.5
4 or more years college	3.8	2.0	6.3	2.2	9.6	1.7

Government

Local

Traditional Farm of Organization of County Government



Source: Virginia's Government, Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

Amelia's county government is of the traditional form. It is administered by a board of supervisors composed of one representative elected from each of the three magisterial districts. Amelia Court House is not incorporated and has no town government.

Amelia County
Formed in 1735 from Prince George and Brunswick Counties
County Seat Amelia, Virginia
Land Area - 366 sq. mi.

Circuit - First Tuesday in February, April, June, October and December
County Court - 10:00 A.M. at Amelia every Tuesday, except Tuesday after First Monday in January and Fourth Monday in March, June and September

Judge, Circuit Court	D. Carleston Mayes	Dinwiddie.
Clerk	S. L. Farrar, Jr.	Amelia.
Commonwealth's Attorney	Thomas Stark, III	Amelia.
Sheriff	John F. Duke	Amelia.
Treasurer	George O. Hardy, Jr.	Amelia.
Superintendent of Public Welfare	Mrs. Jean Thurber	Amelia.
Superintendent of Schools	P. T. Atkinson	Amelia.
Secretary of Electoral Board	W. A. Mortimer	Amelia.
Commissioner of Revenue	John F. Deekens	Amelia.
County Judge	Valentine W. Southall	Amelia.
Farm Demostrators	H. A. Holmes (White)	Amelia.
	J. L. Dickson (Colored)	Amelia.
Home Demostrators	Mrs. Mary T. Williams (White)	Amelia.
	Grace Jennings (Colored)	Amelia.
Commissioner of Accounts	Valentine W. Southall	Amelia.
Chairman Board of Supervisors	Vacant.	
Board of Health	Dr. W. P. Wagner	Amelia.
Health Officer	Dr. W. P. Wagner	Amelia.

District Officers
Giles Magisterial District

Supervisor	Robert A. Willis	Amelia.
Justices of the Peace	Mrs. Nancy W. Allen	Amelia.

Justices of the Peace	H. E. Jennings	Amelia.

Jackson Magisterial District

Supervisor	Robert W. Watkins	Amelia.
Justices of the Peace	H. D. Hammer	Amelia.
	J. A. Sydnor	Mannsboro.

Leigh Magisterial District

Supervisor	J. M. Borum	Rice.
Justices of the Peace	Reginald E. Flippen	Jetersville.
	W. R. Elam	Jetersville.

Source: Report Secretary of the Commonwealth - Virginia 1963-64

Nottoway's county government is also along the traditional lines with the board of supervisors being elected from each of the four districts. Blackstone is incorporated and has a mayor-council-manager form of government. Burkeville is incorporated and has a mayor-council-manager form of government.

Nottoway County
Formed in 1789 from Amelia County
County Seat Nottoway, Virginia
Land area 308 sq. miles
Terms of Court
Circuit - First Tuesday in January, March, May, July, September and November
County Court - Each Monday and Thursday at 10:00 A.M. at Courthouse

Judge, Circuit Court	D. Carleston Mayes	Dinwiddie.
Clerk	Hodges S. Boswell	Burkeville.
Commonwealth's Attorney	C. H. Wilson	Crewe.
Sheriff	W. Y. Wells	Nottoway.
Treasurer	J. N. Moore	Crewe.
Superintendent of Public Welfare	Joyce B. Branch	Crewe.
Superintendent of Schools	H. L. Blanton	Blackstone.
Secretary of Electoral Board	J. R. Fisher, Jr.	Crewe.
Commissioner of Revenue	W. P. Hubbard	Crewe.
County Judge	J. Segar Gravatt	Blackstone.
Farm Demostrator	Paul Cassell	Blackstone.
Home Demostrator	Miss Elise V. Noel	Blackstone.
Commissioner of Accounts	C. E. Adams	Blackstone.
Chairman Board of Supervisors	W. C. Coleburn	Blackstone.
Board of Health	Dr. A. Epes Harris, Jr.	Blackstone.
	Dr. John R. Deem	Burkeville.
	Dr. James S. Harris	Blackstone.
	Dr. R. E. Godsey	Crewe.
	Dr. Stuart B. White	Blackstone.
Health Officer	Dr. J. B. Kinlaw	Nottoway.
Librarian	Mrs. Edith M. Jones	Blackstone.

District Officers
Bellefonte Magisterial District

Supervisor	W. C. Coleburn	Blackstone.
Justices of the Peace	J. Gordon Cole, Sr.	Blackstone.
	Eugene Farley	Blackstone.
	Mrs. J. M. Harris, Jr.	Blackstone.

Blendon Magisterial District

Supervisor	A. L. Munden	Blackstone.
Justices of the Peace	J. R. Carson	Nottoway.

Haytokah Magisterial District

Supervisor	H. E. Boswell, Jr.	Burkeville.
Justices of the Peace	P. C. Adams	Burkeville.
	Eleanor Waters	Burkeville.
	James W. Ellett	Crewe.

Winningham Magisterial District

Supervisor	C. S. Hooper, Jr.	Crewe.
Justice of the Peace	William L. Ross	Crewe.

Blackstone

Located in county of Nottoway. Population 3,659. Incorporated February 23, 1888, by act of legislature. New charter granted March 27, 1914, by General Assembly

Officers

Mayor	W. I. Moncure.	Chief of Police	L. Bruce Farley, Jr.
Clerk	N. Sherwood Robertson.	Fire Chief	O. H. Bowman.
Town Attorney	C. E. Adams.	Director Public Works	R. D. Maben, Jr.
Town Manager	R. D. Maben, Jr.	Supt. Utilities	R. D. Maben, Jr.
Treasurer	R. D. Maben, Jr.		

Council

James D. Coleburn	L. F. T. Coleman	Hugh Yelverton, Jr.
Preston R. Willson	W. W. Borum	P. J. Sheffield
	M. E. Inge, Jr.	

Burkeville

Located in county of Nottoway. Population 705. Incorporated by act of General Assembly approved March 17, 1877

Officers

Mayor	James I. Cary.	Fire Chief	J. J. Norton.
Clerk, treasurer	Miss Emmie Walton.	Supt. Utilities	J. J. Norton.
Town Attorney	L. H. Wilson.	Supt. of Water Plant	J. J. Norton.
Chief of Police	J. J. Norton.		

Council

C. W. Dunn	James E. Conant	J. B. Rawls
N. J. Terry	William L. Carter	Newton E. Robertson
	J. T. Morgan, Jr.	

Crewe

Located in county of Nottoway. Population 2,012. Incorporated by act of General Assembly approved 1888. Charter amended by act of 1952

Officers

Mayor	Milton L. Jennings.	Chief of Police	S. W. Pope.
Town Manager	W. L. Ross.	Town Attorney	C. H. Wilson.
Clerk and Treasurer	Betty J. Woody.	Fire Chief	Carleston Moore.
		Supt. Water Plant	John Suhre.

Council

W. W. Perkinson	Howard W. Bobb	Charles T. Clay
S. W. Covington	C. R. Houchins, Jr.	D. W. Laneave
R. F. Mahan	W. F. Shell, Jr.	T. E. Wilson

Source: Report Secretary Of the Commonwealth - Virginia, 1963-64.

Prince Edward is divided into six districts and a representative from each district is elected to serve on the county board of supervisors. Farmville is incorporated and has a mayor-council-manager form of government. Pomplin City which lies in both Prince Edward and Appoxattox is incorporated and has a mayor and town council.

Prince Edward County
Formed in 1754 from Amelia County
County Seat Farmville, Virginia
Land area 357 sq. miles

Terms of Court

Circuit - Tuesday after Third Monday in January, April, June, September and November
County Court - Tuesdays Criminal Cases 10:00 A.M. and Friday Civil Cases 10:00 A.M. of each week at the Courthouse

Judge, Circuit Court	George F. Abbitt, Jr.	Appomattox.
Clerk	Vernon G. Womack	Farmville.
Commonwealth's Attorney	William F. Watkins, Jr.	Farmville.
Sheriff	James T. Clark	Farmville.
Treasurer	Virginia N. Dearing	Farmville.
Superintendent of Public Welfare	Frances G. Moon	Farmville.
Superintendent of Schools	T. J. McIlwaine	Farmville.
Secretary of Electoral Board	J. B. Wall, Jr.	Farmville.
Commissioner of Revenue	William J. Gills, Jr.	Farmville.
County Judge	William P. Hay, Jr.	Farmville.
Farm Demostrator	Dudley L. Peery	Farmville.
Home Demostrator	Eunice M. Mottley	Farmville.
Commissioner of Accounts	Frank N. Watkins	Farmville.
Chairman Board of Supervisors	William W. Vaughan	Prospect.
Health Officer	Dr. F. J. Clements	Farmville.

District Officers

Buffalo Magisterial District

Supervisor	H. E. Carwile, Jr.	RFD 2, Pamplin.
Justices of the Peace	W. Earl Southall	RFD 2, Pamplin.
	Leslie Hamilton	RFD 2, Pamplin.
	Ida Harvey	RFD 1, Cullen.

Farmville Magisterial District

Supervisor	John C. Steck	Farmville.
Justices of the Peace	Susan W. Clark	Farmville.
	Lucille A. Dowdy	Farmville, Rt. 2.
	F. A. Bruce	Farmville.

Hampden Magisterial District

Supervisor	Charles B. Pickett	Farmville, Rt. 6.
Justices of the Peace	Chester F. Ellington	Worsham.
	Frances T. Swalley	RFD 3, Farmville.
	Charles T. Brehm, Jr.	RFD 2, Keysville.

Leigh Magisterial District

Supervisor	Hugh M. Jenkins	Green Bay.
Justices of the Peace	R. B. Wilson, IV	Green Bay.
	L. A. Love	Green Bay.
	F. J. Conner	Meherrrin.

Lockett Magisterial District

Supervisor	Charles W. Gates	Rice.
Justices of the Peace	Walter S. Farley	Rice.
	Kermit H. Cook	Rice.

Justices of the Peace	Mamie H. Andrews	Rice.

Prospect Magisterial District

Supervisor	W. W. Vaughan	Prospect.
Justices of the Peace	Mary H. Ferguson	Prospect.
	Billie W. Campbell	Prospect.
	Lois Johnson	Prospect.

Farmville

Located in county of Prince Edward. Population 4,293. Incorporated by act of General Assembly, approved 1912. Charter amended by legislature in 1940. Charter amended by act of 1950

Officers

Mayor	Herbert R. Stokes..	Fire Chief	Phillip Gay.
Treasurer	James M. Fleetwood.	Supt. Utilities	H. W. Derey.
Town Manager	T. W. Bloomfield.	Supt. Water Plant	Dewey C. Riddle.
Town Attorney	William F. Watkins, Jr.	Librarian	Mrs. Mary S. Brown.
Police Chief	O. S. Overton.		

Council

J.H. Forbes	A. O. Lafoon, Vice Mayor	John E. Harwood
Grace C. Gordon	James B. Clark	W. B. Wall
	T. W. Brooks	

Justices of the Peace

J. David Crute	Susan W. Clark	Franklin A. Bruce

Pamplin City

Located in the counties of Appomattox and Prince Edward. Population 312. Incorporated by act of General Assembly, approved March 24, 1874. Amended by acts of 1906, 1908 and 1926.

Officers

Mayor	Richard F. Williams.	Town Attorney	George Abbitt, Jr.
Clerk	W. C. Dudley.	Fire Chief	H. J. St.John.
		Treasurer	W. C. Dudley.

Council

W. W. Fulcher	W. C. Dudley, Vice Mayor	R. P. Lucado
J. M. Cobb	Z.T. Moran	M. B. Duling

Source: Report Secretary of the Commonwealth - Virginia, 1963 - 64

Also Treasurer, Sheriff, Commonwealth's attorney, County clerk, and Commissioner of Revenue are elected by the qualified voters as well as the Justices of the Peace of each county. All except the latter, in most cases, are generally considered to be part of the organization at local level.

State Government*

Senate of Virginia (36 members)

Amelia is in the eleventh district along with the counties of Appomattox, Buckingham, Cumberland, Powhatan, Amherst and Nelson. Charles T. Moses of Appomattox is Senator.

Nottoway is in the eighth district along with Dinwiddie, and the City of Petersburg. John H. Temple of Petersburg is Senator.

Prince Edward is in the fourth district along with the counties of Halifax, Charlotte, and the City of South Boston. Dr. J. D. Hagood of Clover is Senator.

*Before recent reapportionment

House of Delegates (100 members)

Amelia and Nottoway along with Powhatan make up the seventh district. L. H. Irby of Blackstone is the Delegate.

Prince Edward along with Charlotte make up the twenty-second district. John H. Daniel of Charlotte Court House is the Delegate.

Circuit Courts (40 Circuit Courts)

These are the main courts of concern at the local level for reason that will be brought out later. Each county or counties is under the jurisdication of a Circuit Court judge who is elected by the General Assembly. The Circuit Court judge appoints the County Court judge. The Supreme Court of Appeals is Virginia's highest court.

Amelia and Nottoway are in the Fourth Circuit along with Dinwiddie, Powhatan and the City of Petersburg. D. Carlton Mayes from Dinwiddie is Judge.

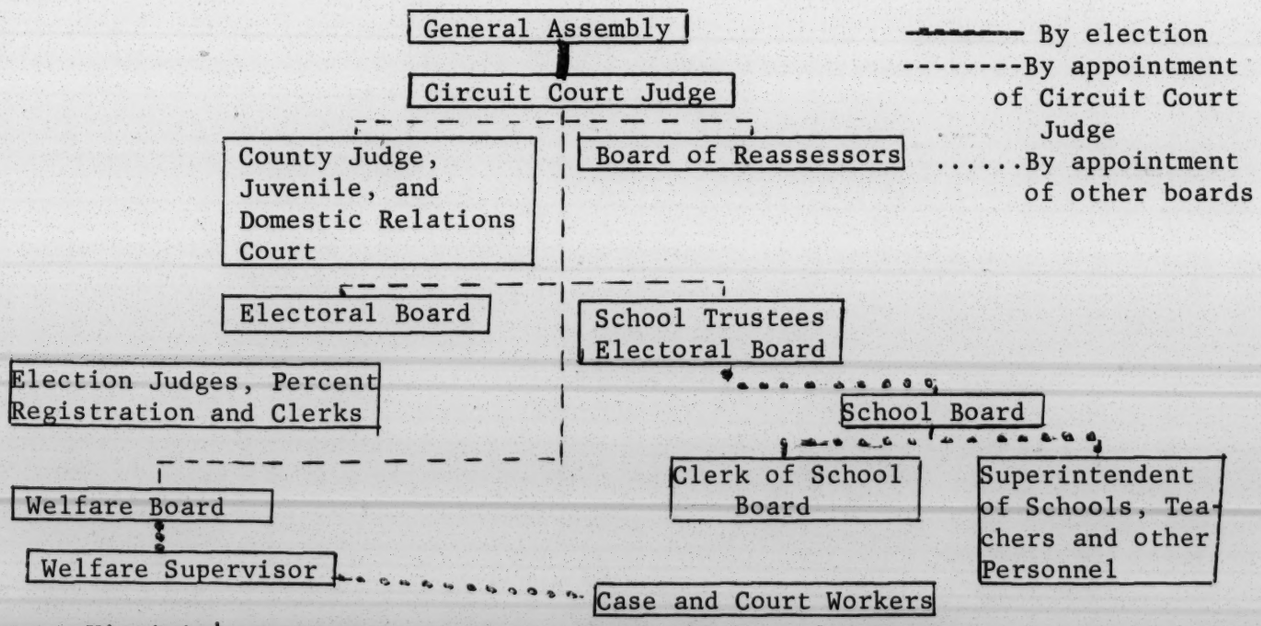
Prince Edward is the Fifth Circuit along with Appomattox, Buckingham, Charlotte, and Cumberland. George F. Abbitt, Jr. is judge.

The Organization

"Few people vote in Virginia because of the poll tax, because many are satisfied with things as they are, because the apparent invincibility of the organization makes it seem useless for the dissatisfied to oppose it, because many have lost the habit of voting and because the machine likes it that way."(Benjamin Muse, "The Durability of Harry Flood Byrd," The Reporter(October 3, 1957, p.27)

Virginia has one of the most centralized state governments in the nation. The centralization along with other Constitutional devices, creates the structure by which the Byrd organization, or future organizations, can maintain the status quo. The problem is for more than law voters participation and barries to voter registration, such as the poll tax, but one of political structure.

The Circuit Court Judges are one of the major keys to the Byrd organization and future organizations. They are elected for six year terms by the General Assembly and have indefinitely re-eligibility. These judges have extra-judical power; therefore, the organization is careful in the selection of these judges. the following diagram reveals how their appointments will affect local legislation and their control of local government.



Source: Virginia's Government, Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

The State Constitution also provides that a majority of members of the electoral board which are appointed by the Circuit Court Judge shall be of the same party as the elected governor. Therefore, even if a county or an independent city were to give a majority of their votes to the Republicans, while the governor was a Democrat, a majority of members on the electoral board for the county or independent city would still have to be Democrat. Not only does this favor one-partyism, but it permits the judge to exercise power over all counties and cities. The Circuit Judge appoints the School Trustees Electoral Board which in turn selects the school board which means that the Circuit Judge indirectly determine school policies. By the same device the Circuit Judge controls welfare policies in additional to being able to reward the loyal supporters of the Byrd organization with appointments as County Judge and to the Board of Reassessors which assesses real estate property values.

By another device, the Compensation Board, the inner circle of the organization is able to control the rank and file members. Within limits set by the State, this board annually fixes the salaries of the locally elected officials - city and county treasurers, commissioner of revenue, commonwealth's attorney, shefiff, clerk. By having control of the purse strings of the locally elected officials, rather than the local Board of Supervisors or city council, this gives the Compensation Board a great deal of power in requiring political "cooperation" with the Byrd organization.

These and other constitutional devices result in a centralized government without corresponding control of this centralized power by the electorate. At the present time this organization is composed of an oligarchy of around a thousand people. The problem is not only to replace the organization, but to change the political structure by Constitutional amendments and other means that will give sovereignty not to an inner circle but to the people.

Voter Registration - Table 13 and 14.

In 1960, 32.2 percent pf the Negro population was registered in Amelia, 14.9 percent in Nottoway, and 38.0 percent in Prince Edward. For the same year, 23 percent of the Negroes were registered in the South and 18.6 percent in the Fourth. By March, 1964 the percent of Negroes registered in the State had increased to approximately 28 percent. With the removal of the poll tax for federal elections and voter registration drives the percent had increased to 45.7. However, the amount of increase in these three counties and the Fourth has not been determined as yet. Mr. S. W. Tucker, Chairman of the State NAACP's legal staff, recently filed with the House Judicary Committee a statement claiming that Negroes are still discriminated against in Southside.

Table 1. Population By Color For 1963 and 1960, and Percent Net Change In Population, 1950-1960, For State, Amelia, Nottoway, and Prince Edward Counties

	1963					1960					
	Total	White		Nonwhite		Total	White		Nonwhite		% Net
Area	Population	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%	Change
State	4,237,473	3,374,584	79.6	862,889	20.4	3,966,949	3,142,443	79.2	824,506	20.8	19.5
Amelia	7,858	3,803	48.4	4,055	51.6	7,815	3,795	48.7	4,020	51.3	-1.2
Nottoway	15,315	8,806	57.5	6,509	42.5	15,141	8,692	57.2	6,449	42.8	-2.2
Prince Edward	13,732	8,349	60.8	5,383	39.2	14,121	8,497	60.1	5,624	39.9	-8.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960, and Statistical Annual Report, Virginia State Department of Health, 1963

Table 2. The Characteristics of Population, For Minor Civil Divisions of Amelia, Nottoway, and Prince Edward, By Color, 1960

Area	Total		By Race				Total	By Household			
			White		Nonwhite			White		Nonwhite	
	#	%	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%
Amelia County	7,815						1861				
Giles District	3,817	48.8	2,249	58.9	1,568	41.1	924	611	66.1	313	33.9
Jackson District	1,928	24.7	707	36.7	1,221	63.3	436	204	46.8	232	53.2
Leigh District	2,070	26.5	850	41.1	1,220	58.9	501	236	47.1	265	59.9
Nottoway County	15,141						4,096				
Bellefonte District	5,860	38.7	3,356	57.3	2,504	42.7	1,621	1,016	62.7	605	37.3
Blendon District	1,671	11.1	885	53.0	786	47.0	433	247	57.0	186	43.0
Haytokah District	3,201	21.1	1,407	4.0	1,794	56.0	737	429	58.2	308	41.8
Winningham District	4,409	29.1	3,016	8.4	1,393	31.6	1,305	998	76.5	307	23.5
Prince Edward County	14,121						3,700				
Buffalo District	868	6.1	489	56.3	379	43.7	250	150	60.0	100	40.0
Farmville District	6,146	43.5	4,561	74.2	1,585	25.8	1,706	1,252	73.4	454	26.6
Hampden District	2,243	15.9	1,291	57.6	951	42.7	506	287	56.7	219	43.3
Leigh District	958	6.8	515	53.8	443	46.2	255	154	60.4	101	39.6
Lockett District	1,746	12.4	805	46.1	941	53.9	409	223	54.5	186	45.5
Prospect District	2,160	15.3	827	38.3	1,333	61.7	574	260	45.3	314	54.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960

Table 3. Live Births By Color, By County of Occurance and of Residence With Resident Rate Per 1,000 Population for State, Amelia, Nottoway and Prince Edward Counties, 1963

Area	Place of Birth			Place of Residence			Rate		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
Entire State	91,583	68,098	23,485	96,854	73,078	23,776	22.9	21.7	27.6
Amelia	68	11	58	160	58	102	20.5	15.3	25.3
Nottoway	99	14	85	311	154	157	21.2	17.8	25.9
Prince Edward	579	369	210	254	115	139	20.4	16.2	26.2

Source: Statistical Annual Report, Virginia State Department of Health, 1963

Table 4. Live Births By Color, Attendant at Birth, and County of Residence For State, Amelia, Nottoway, and Prince Edward Counties, 1963

Area	Total						White						Nonwhite					
	Physician						Physician						Physician					
	In Hospital		Not in Hospital		Midwife & other		In Hospital		Not in Hospital		Midwife & other		In Hospital		Not in Hospital		Midwife & other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
State	91,920	94.9	1,190	1.2	3,744	3.9	72,314	99.0	410	.5	354	.5	19,606	82.5	780	3.3	3,390	14.2
Amelia	91	56.9	20	12.5	49	30.6	47	81.0	10	17.3	1	1.7	44	43.1	10	9.8	48	47.1
Nottoway	217	69.8	20	6.4	74	23.8	140	91.0	11	7.1	3	1.9	74	48.1	9	5.8	71	46.1
Pr. Edward	193	76.0	9	3.5	52	20.5	113	98.2	1	.9	1	.9	80	57.5	8	5.8	51	36.7

Source: Statistical Annual Report, Virginia State Department of Health, 1963

Table 6. Infants Deaths By Color, By County of Occurrence and of Residence, With Resident Rate Per 1,000 Live Births For State, Amelia, Nottoway, and Prince Edward Counties, 1963

Area	Deaths Under One Year								
	Place of Death			Place of Residence					
				Number			Rate		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
State	2,741	1,663	1,078	2,831	1,758	1,073	29.2	24.1	45.1
Amelia	-	-	-	1	-	1	6.3	-	9.8
Nottoway	2	1	1	10	3	7	32.2	19.5	44.6
Pr. Edward	19	5	14	9	1	8	35.4	8.7	57.6

Source: Statistical Annual Report, Virginia State Department of Health, 1963

Table 5. Deaths By Color, By County Of Occurrence and Of Residence, With Resident Rate Per 1,000 Population, For State, Amelia, Nottoway, Prince Edward Counties, 1963

Area	Place of Death			Place of Residence					
				Number			Rate		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
State	36,270	26,719	9,551	36,904	27,360	9,544	8.7	8.1	11.1
Amelia	41	24	17	79	44	35	10.1	11.6	8.7
Nottoway	172	83	89	203	116	87	13.8	13.4	14.3
Prince Edward	229	135	94	155	84	71	12.5	11.9	13.3

Source: Statistical Annual Report, Virginia State Department of Health, 1963

Table 7. Distribution of Population By Age Group, By Color, By Percent, For Amelia, Nottoway, Prince Edward Counties, 1960

Age Group # and %	Amelia				Nottoway				Prince Edward			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	NW
Total all ages	1900#	2,016 #	1906#	1,993#	4,194#	3,209 #	4,470#	3,268 #	3,911#	2,809#	4,577#	2,824 #
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Under 10 years	20.7	27.3	20.3	29.1	19.8	23.4	17.9	23.4	16.6	27.1	13.1	25.7
10 - 19 years	19.4	22.4	18.9	23.1	17.1	21.9	15.2	21.9	18.2	22.0	23.0	19.9
20 - 34 Years	14.0	14.2	15.0	16.0	16.0	14.9	16.0	17.1	21.2	14.0	22.2	16.4
35 - 44 years	13.2	10.1	12.9	9.7	13.8	12.1	13.5	11.8	12.0	9.3	11.0	10.4
45 - 64 years	21.4	16.5	21.5	14.2	21.9	18.7	22.3	17.8	21.5	18.1	19.6	18.2
65 Years & over	11.3	9.5	11.4	7.9	11.4	9.0	15.1	8.0	10.5	9.5	11.1	9.4
Median age	31.2	20.4	31.2	18.9	32.7	24.6	35.7	24.4	30.3	20.8	26.7	24.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960

Table 8. Industry Group of Employed Persons, By Color, For Amelia Nottoway, and Prince Edward Counties, 1960

Area	Total		Agriculture Foresty and Fisheries		Construction		Manufacturing		Transportation Communication Public Facilities		Wholesale and Retail Trade		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate		Professional Technical, and Related Services[1]		Public Administration		Percent Worked Outside County of Residence
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
Amelia																			
Total	2426	100	920	37.9	115	4.7	404	16.7	99	4.1	280	11.5	30	1.2	183	7.5	77	3.2	23.3
White	1333	54.9	549	41.2	76	5.7	178	13.4	57	4.3	207	15.5	21	1.6	95	7.1	72	5.4	
Nonwhite	1093	45.1	371	33.9	39	3.6	226	20.7	42	3.8	73	6.7	9	.8	88	8.1	5	.3	
Nottoway																			
Total	4836	100	738	15.3	234	4.8	779	16.1	657	13.6	890	17.8	85	1.8	604	12.5	263	5.4	11.6
White	3045	63	526	17.3	108	3.5	454	14.9	523	17.2	703	23.1	81	2.7	249	8.2	208	6.8	
Nonwhite	1791	37	212	11.8	126	7.0	325	18.1	134	7.5	187	10.4	4	.2	355	19.8	55	3.1	
Pr. Edward																			
Total	4720	100	837	17.7	372	7.9	893	18.9	248	5.3	862	18.3	110	2.3	660	14.0	131	2.8	13.5
White	3021	64	476	15.8	279	9.2	558	18.5	150	5.0	709	23.5	101	3.3	431	14.3	127	4.2	
Nonwhite	1699	36	361	21.3	93	5.5	335	19.7	98	5.8	153	9.0	9	.5	229	13.5	4	.2	

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960

1. The reason for Negro percent being higher in Professional, Technical, and Related Services results, for the most part, because this figure includes all persons employed in hospitals such as orderlies and cooks.

Table 9. Distribution of Employed Persons by Occupational Group and Unemployed Persons By Color, By Percent for Amelia, Nottoway and Prince Edward Counties, 1960

Occupational Group	Amelia				Nottoway				Prince Edward			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
Total # and %	1010#	784#	323#	309#	2152#	1136#	893#	655#	2101#	1133#	921#	565#
White Collar Occupations	24.0%	3.0%	%57.0	20.0%	33.9%	3.9%	54.9%	16.9%	37.2%	4.4%	64.4%	9.7%
Professional, Technical & Related Workers	4.3	1.5	12.1	17.1	5.0	2.0	13.2	14.5	8.5	1.8	19.7	5.3
Managers, Proprietors, Official (Nonfarm)	10.8	---	5.3	---	13.6	1.1	6.1	1.2	13.2	1.2	3.1	.5
Clerical - Related Workers	4.3	1.5	27.2	1.3	6.6	.4	25.4	1.2	5.7	.3	22.8	3.0
Sales Workers	4.6	---	12.4	1.6	8.7	.4	10.2	---	9.8	1.1	18.8	.9
Blue Collar Occupations	22.2	23.6	14.8	1.3	36.6	38.1	25.1	11.3	31.0	26.9	20.4	10.1
Craftmen, Foremen (skilled)	12.8	4.1	---	--	21.9	12.5	2.9	--	16.8	7.5	2.1	.7
Operatives (semi-skilled)	9.4	19.5	14.8	1.3	14.7	25.6	22.2	11.3	14.2	19.2	18.3	9.4
Unskilled Labor & Service Occupations	5.3	27.2	12.4	76.1	6.8	38.9	15.9	70.6	7.7	35.2	12.1	756
Private Household Workers	---	----	5.3	58.3	---	-----	2.8	40.0	--	--	2.0	444
Service Workers except private household	2.4	4.5	7.1	16.5	3.3	11.6	13.1	30.0	1.3	7.1	9.7	26.2
Laborers (unskilled)	2.9	22.7	---	1.3	3.5	27.3	---	.6	6.4	28.1	.4	5.0
Farm Occupations	47.8	45.8	15.8	1.3	22.3	17.2	3.3	---	21.6	29.7	1.5	2.1
Farmers and Farm Managers	13.4	25.1	11.2	1.3	6.5	10.4	2.2	---	3.7	12.4	.3	.7
Farm Laborers-Farm Foremen	34.4	20.7	4.6	---	15.8	6.8	1.1	---	17.9	17.3	1.2	1.4
Not Classified	.7	.4	---	1.3	.4	1.9	.8	1.2	2.5	3.8	1.6	2.5
Unemployed	1.4	6.1	6.2	6.6	5.4	9.9	6.0	10.8	1.3	6.5	.9	3.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960

Table 10. Family Income Level, By Color, By Percent, For Amelia, Nottoway, and Prince Edward Counties, 1959

Income Levels	Amelia Total	Amelia W	Amelia NW	Nottoway Total	Nottoway W	Nottoway NW	Prince Edward Total	Prince Edward W	Prince Edward NW
All families	1642 #	909 #	733 #	3648 #	2377 #	1271 #	3237 #	2031 #	1204 #
Under $1000	16.9 %	9.7 %	25.8 %	14.0%	8.0%	25.3%	15.8%	9.2 %	26.9 %
$1000 to $1999	19.0	11.9	28.0	16.2	11.1	25.7	15.2	8.1	27.2
$2000 to $2999	19.7	17.1	22.9	13.8	9.7	21.6	18.5	14.6	25.0
$3000 to $3999	12.9	15.4	9.8	12.3	12.4	11.9	12.5	14.0	9.8
$4000 to $4999	11.7	14.4	8.3	11.7	15.3	5.1	9.5	11.7	5.9
$5000 to $6999	11.1	16.8	4.0	15.2	19.6	6.9	12.9	18.8	3.0
$7000 to $9999	6.7	11.1	1.2	12.4	17.3	3.2	10.6	16.2	1.3
$10000 and over	2.0	3.6	----	4.4	6.6	.3	5.0	7.4	.9
Median Family income	$2715		$1866	$3485		$1962	$3043		$1848

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960

Table 11. Instructional Positions, Average Daily Membership, and Percent Attendance By Race, For Amelia and Nottoway Counties, 1963

County	Instructional Positions[1] Total	White #	White %	Negro #	Negro %	Average Daily Membership Total	White #	White %	Nonwhite #	Nonwhite %	% Attendance White	% Attendance Nonwhite
Amelia	89	42	47.2	47	52.8	2080	866	41.6	1214	58.4	95	89
Nottoway	165	92	55.8	73	44.2	3777	1954	51.7	1823	48.3	95	90
Prince Edward	No Public Schools, 1963 - 64											

Source: Statistical Annual Report, 1963-1964, Superintendent of Public Instruction

1. Includes Supervisors, Principals, Head Teachers and Teachers.

Table 12. Education Level of Persons 25 Years or Older, By Color, By Percent For Amelia, Nottoway, and Prince Edward Counties, 1960

Years of School Completed	Amelia			Nottoway			Prince Edward		
	Total	W	NW	Total	W	NW	Total	W	NW
Total Population	3844#	2028#	1813#	8455#	5281#	3174#	7121#	4513#	2608#
No school years completed	4.8%	1.7%	8.2%	3.4%	1.2%	7.1%	4.7%	2.7%	8.3%
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	19.3	10.5	29.2	15.9	7.4	30.1	15.9	7.4	30.7
5 & 6 years	15.1	11.7	19.0	15.6	12.3	21.1	15.7	12.2	21.6
7 years	20.2	20.6	19.7	12.9	11.3	15.4	12.5	10.7	15.8
8 years	6.8	8.8	4.6	7.7	8.2	6.9	8.1	9.7	5.2
High School: 1 to 3 years	11.5	16.0	6.4	16.2	20.9	8.4	11.9	14.8	6.7
4 years	14.1	19.4	8.1	15.3	21.2	5.4	14.8	19.5	6.5
College: 1 to 3 years	5.3	7.5	2.8	8.3	11.2	3.4	9.7	13.3	3.5
4 years	2.9	3.8	2.0	4.7	6.3	2.2	6.7	9.7	1.7
Median School Years Completed			6.3			6.2			6.0
Male	7.1			7.5			7.6		
Female	8.1			9.4			8.8		

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960

Table 13. Voter Registration Figures By Color, For Virginia's Black Belt, 1960

County	Congressional District	Total Population	White Population	White Voting Age Population			NW Population		Nonwhite Voting Age Population				
				White Population	Registered #	Registered %	Total	% of Total	Total	Registered #	Registered %	% of county Registration	Potential % of county
Amelia	4	7815	3806	2261	1983	87.7	4009	51.3	1924	638	33.2	24.2	46.0
Appomattox	4	9148	6818	4245	2395	56.4	2330	25.5	1142	165	14.4	6.4	21.2
Brunswick	4	17779	7348	4637	3764	81.2	10431	58.7	4734	765	16.2	16.9	50.5
Buckingham	4	10877	6015	3776	1275	33.8	4862	44.7	2208	465	21.1	26.7	36.9
Caroline	8	12725	6037	3793	2295	60.5	6688	52.6	3210	1055	32.9	31.5	45.8
Charles City	1	5492	917	582	558	95.9	4575	83.3	2126	749	35.2	57.3	78.5
Charlotte	5	13368	8037	5014	3062	61.1	5331	39.9	2500	294	11.8	8.8	33.3
Cumberland	4	6360	2910	1819	1300	71.5	3450	54.2	1647	360	21.9	21.7	47.5
Dinwiddie	4	22183	8499	5212	3618	69.4	13684	61.7	8587	879	10.2	19.5	62.2
Essex	1	6690	3509	2241	865	38.6	3181	47.5	1665	280	16.8	24.5	42.6
Goochland	8	9206	4773	3121	1920	61.5	4433	48.2	2312	752	32.5	28.1	42.6
Greensville	4	16155	7281	4499	3464	77.0	8874	54.9	3885	949	24.4	21.5	46.3
Halifax	5	33637	18702	11377	4730	41.6	14935	44.4	6769	477	7.0	9.2	37.3
Isle of Wright	4	17164	8133	4991	3556	71.2	9031	52.6	4317	1063	24.6	23.0	46.4
James City	1	11539	7439	4845	1105	22.8	4100	35.5	2056	307	14.9	21.7	29.8
King & Queen	1	5889	2759	1735	740	42.7	3130	53.1	1617	445	27.5	37.6	48.2
King William	8	7563	3999	2491	1045	42.0	3564	47.1	1864	365	19.6	25.9	42.8
Lascaster	8	9164	5535	3613	1.	---	3629	39.7	1978	1.	---	---	35.4
Louisa	8	12959	7793	4917	2090	42.5	5166	39.9	2482	380	15.3	15.4	33.5
Lunenberg	4	12523	7233	4611	2495	54.1	5290	42.2	2534	460	18.2	15.6	35.5
Mecklenburg	4	31428	16717	10474	5492	52.4	14711	46.8	6624	529	8.0	8.8	38.7
Middlesex	1	6319	3700	2586	1260	48.7	2619	41.4	1363	266	19.5	17.4	34.5
Nansemond	4	31366	11584	6965	3311	47.5	19782	63.1	9806	1737	17.7	34.4	58.5
New Kent	1	4504	2126	1325	826	65.1	2378	52.8	1229	432	35.2	33.4	48.1
Northampton	1	16966	7778	5340	2175	40.7	9188	54.2	4786	345	7.2	13.7	47.3
Northumberland	8	10185	5840	3965	2553	64.4	4345	42.7	2123	722	34.0	22.0	34.9
Nottoway	4	15141	8664	5564	3310	59.5	6477	42.8	3458	515	14.9	13.5	38.3
Powhatan	4	6747	4071	2376	1470	61.9	2676	39.7	1563	505	32.3	25.6	39.7
Prince Edward	4	14121	8488	5125	2775	54.1	5633	39.9	2896	1100	38.0	28.4	36.1
Prince George	4	20270	15444	8860	1978	22.3	4826	23.8	2420	478	19.8	19.5	21.5
Southampton	4	27195	11536	7239	4645	64.2	15659	57.6	7435	875	11.8	15.9	50.7
Surry	4	6220	2196	1479	925	62.5	4024	64.7	1842	450	24.4	32.7	55.5
Sussex	4	12411	4186	2662	2275	85.5	8225	66.3	3706	690	18.6	23.3	58.2
Westmoreland	8	11042	5872	3836	3465	90.3	5170	46.8	2352	378	16.1	9.8	38.0
Indep. Cities													
Petersburg	4	36750	19372	12528	6017	48.0	17378	47.3	9821	2316	23.6	27.8	43.9
Suffolk	4	12609	7899	5272	2696	51.1	4710	37.4	2769	600	21.7	18.2	34.4

Source: 1961 U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Report, Book No.1 Voting

1. Race not desegrated.

Table 14. Southern Negro Voting Registration

State	Total Negro Voters as of Nov. 1, 1964	Increase Since Apr. 1, 62	% of Eligible Negroes Registered	%Eligible White Registered	% Negro Voting Age Registered	% Negro Voting Age Population	Presidential Winner and Margin 1964	Unregistered Negroes Voting Age
Ala.	111,000	42,700	23.0	70.7	10.4	26.2	BG 213,625	370,000
Ark.	105,000	36,000	54.4	71.7	14.6	18.4	LBJ 70,932	88,000
Fla.	300,000	117,500	63.7	84.0	12.0	15.2	LBJ 42,599	170,000
Ga.[1]	270,000	94,500	44.0	74.5	16.8	25.4	BG 94,027	343,000
La.	164,700	13,000	32.0	80.4	13.7	28.5	BG 122,157	350,000
Miss.	28,500	4,500	6.7	70.1	5.2	36.0	BG 303,910	394,000
N.C.	258,000	47,500	46.8	92.5	11.7	21.5	LBJ 175,295	293,000
S.C.	144,000	53,100	38.8	78.5	17.0	29.3	BG 93,348	227,000
Tenn.	218,000	67,100	69.4	72.9	14.4	14.9	LBJ 126,082	96,000
Texas	375,000	133,000	57.7	53.2	12.5	11.7	LBJ 704,619	275,000
Va.	200,000	89,900	45.7	55.9	16.0	18.8	LBJ 76,704	237,000
Total	2,174,200	698,000	43.8	73.1	13.1	22.4	LBJ 369,164	2,843,000

Source: New South, February, 1965, Southern Regional Council

1. Voting Age 18.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION ABOUT

VIRGINIA STUDENT'S CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

History of V.S.C.R.C.

The project is sponsored by the Virginia Student's Civil Rights Committee--a new kind of organization for Virginia. We are a group of Negro and White students committed to attack at the roots the social evils of poverty, deprivation and segregation. The committee was set up in December, 1964, at a S.N.C.C. conference held at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia. Ben Montgomery of Hampton Institute was elected chairman.

The V.S.C.R.C. now has representatives from approximately fourteen colleges and universities throughout Virginia. At our January and February meetings we looked into the possibility of working with various organizations such as the N.A.A.C.P., V.C.C.H.R., S.N.C.C., A.F.S.C., etc. For reasons such as conflicting ideas about social changes, finances, and limited information, we decided to launch a summer project on our own, holding open the possibility of affiliating or working with other groups as their plans jelled. At the March meeting, representatives from the various schools presented research papers on various aspects of the summer project such as Job Opportunities, Freedom Schools, Community Centers and Voter Registration. Also, several civil rights leaders from the Fourth Congressional District (Southside) discussed the type of projects that could be held in the Fourth.

A final work conference was held at the University of Virginia on April 2 and 3. A number of Virginia's civil rights and political leaders and several C.O.R.E., S.N.C.C., and C.O.F.O. field secretaries from the Mississippi and other Southern civil rights projects were present to advise and lead discussions.

If you would like addition copies of this report or a copy of the first V.S.C.R.C. publication, A Project for Virginia's Black Belt, contact:

Research Staff of VSCRC
164 East Avenue
Hampton, Virginia

V. S. C. R. C.
P.O. Box 292
Blackstone, Va.

Additional statistical reports are also available.

The Need

A few statistics from A Project for Virginia's Black Belt will give some idea of the nature of the region. The Fourth Congressional District encompasses most of the blackbelt. The median income of the Fourth ranks 405th lowest among the 435 Congressional districts. In most of these counties, from one-fourth to one-third of all Negro families earned less than $1,000 per year. For example, 15.8% of the Negro families in Amelia earn less than $1,000 per year. In education their district has received national publicity resulting from the fact that Prince Edward County is located in the Fourth. Other segregated private shcools which receive their major financial support from tuition grants in this district are in Powhattan, Amelia, and Surry Counties. The usual pattern of southern Negro public education persists: A growing disparity between Whites and Negroes as the educational scale of achievement is ascended.

Nature of Project

General approach: Essentially, we are going in to help the people organize around their own needs. This means that we have no predetermined and structured program, except that we will do what the local people want us to do. We are equipped to aid in teaching freedom schools, in organizing voter-registration drives, in finding out about and making available benefits of Federal programs which local programs and local power structures have not opened to Negroes, ETC

We feel very strongly the need to remain flexible and to work in developing local leadership.

Number of People: approximately 25 people are presently committed, and, hopefully, this number will increase to 40 students from the state of Virginia by June 1. We also hope to recruit an equivalent number of out-of-state students.

Counties: Amelia and Nottoway counties; will expand outward from there as the summer progresses.

Length of Project: 3 months for the majority of the staff members. Two of the members have definitely decided to remain throughout the next year and possibly others will agree to do the same before the end of the summer. The project will continue through next year with students from area colleges working part time to aid full-time staff remaining in the field.

Proposed budget for Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee

1.	Subsistence Wages for Summer Project approximately $200 (for food and rent) for each worker for summer (ten weeks): Approximately 25 staff and field workers.	$5,000
2.	Transportation Cost Gas, oil and repiars to maintain six cars in field (already six cars committed.)	$1,000
3.	Office Expense	$1,000
	Purchase cost of mimeograph machine, typewriter, office supplies, and research material	700
	Rent	100
	Telephone	150
	Other (Utilities)	50
4.	Reserve Fund Cost for establishing freedom schools, community centers, and other programs if desired by people; legal funds; emergencies	$2,000
5.	Sustaining Program Fund Two people have definitely committed themselves and possibly others to maintain office and establish programs after the summer. Fund will be used for wages, office expenses, operation of programs, campus organization, etc.	$3,000
Estimated Total--		$12,000

Checks

The Southern Student Organizing Committee has agreed to aid the Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee with staff and in fund raising. Anyone desiring to donate through a tax exempt organization can make checks out to the Southern Student Organizing Committee. Otherwise, checks and contributions may be sent direct to:

Mr. Howard Romaine, Finance Chairman
Port-a-Ferry Farm, RFD #3
Charlottesville, Virginia

The address of the Southern Student Organizing Committee is:

Southern Student Organizing Committee
915 Eighteenth Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

BE SURE ON ALL CHECKS MADE OUT TO SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE TO SPECIFY FOR VIRGINIA STUDENTS' CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

APPLICATION TO WORK IN VIRGINIA'S
BLACK BELT PROJECT

NAME_____ _____AGE_____SEX_____

SCHOOL ADDRESS_____ _____TELEPHONE_____

HOME ADDRESS_____TELEPHONE_____

Can you contribute any funds to your own support_____if so how much_____

Or do you have a group, church, or contact who will pay your way_____

Would you consider working a year with V.S.C.R. if you were given a scholarship to return to school the following year?_____

Do you have any skills that may be useful or are you interested in some particular area of work

1) Voter registration_____
2) Freedom Schools_____
3) Tutoring_____
4) Farming skills and problems_____
5) Secretarial skills_____
6) Nursing and health problems_____
7) Other (please list below)

Please enclose a letter of recommendation from someone who knows you well and who will understand the pressure involved to the situation you will be working in this summer

List contacts (name, address and telephone) who would be willing to provide lail bond to you in vsdr og rmrthrnvy

1)_____ 2)_____ 3)_____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

Do you have any personal contacts in Southside Va. (relatives, friends, etc.)

Have you done any civil rights work before_____if so describe on the back of this paper

Send application to: Mr. Howard Romaine. Port-a-Ferry Farm
FRD #3
Charlottesville, Va.

V.S.C.R.C.
P.O. Box 292
Blackstone, Va.

DIRECTORY OF
LOUISIANA FARMER CO-OPS

JUN 1 0 1965

PART II

SERVICE TYPE COOPERATIVES

Prepared by:

Ewell P. Roy, Secretary
Louisiana Council of Farmer Co-ops
1435 W. Chimes Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

PART II

SERVICE TYPE COOPERATIVES

These include local Artificial Breeding Circuits; P. C. A. and F.L.B.A. Field offices only; D.H.I.A. Testers and Rural Electric Co-op outpost offices.

Acadia

1. Jennings P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Howard Newman, Crowley

Allen

1. Allen Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Jasper Kemp, Star Route, Pitkin

2. Alexandria P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - A.E. Darbonne, Jr., Oberlin

3. F. L. B. A. of Jennings: Oberlin

Ascension

1. South Louisiana P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Leon Zeringue, White Castle

2. Ascension D. H. I. A. - Ronald Gough

3. F. L. B. A. of Baton Rouge - Gonzales

Assumption

1. Assumption Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - W. P. Blanchard, P.O. Box 157, Napoleonville

2. South Louisiana P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Ernest L. Hebert, Napoleonville

Avoyelles

1. Avoyelles Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - James Osbourne, P.O. Box 124, Marksville

2. Alexandria P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Moore Gauthier, Marksville

3. F.L.B.A. of Opelousas: Marksville

Beauregard

1. Beauregard-Vernon Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Elmer Moses, P.O. Box 2, Rosepine

2. Alexandria P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Mr. F. H. Cagle, Merryville

3. F.L.B.A. of Jennings: DeRidder

Bienville

1. Ringgold Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Duane Lee, Rt. 1, Box 90-B, Ringgold

2. F.L.B.A. of Arcadia: Ringgold

Bossier

1. Bossier Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Nolan McMullan, Box 216, Haughton

Caddo

1. Caddo Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Tem O. Lebleu, 6807 Greenwood Rd., Shreveport

2. Caddo D. H. I. A. - Carlos Spears

Calcasieu

1. Calcasieu Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Herman Manuel, McNeese State College, Lake Charles

2. Jennings P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Clarence L. Cormier, Lake Charles

3. F. L. B. A. of Jennings: Lake Charles

Caldwell

1. Caldwell Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Claude L. Lively, Rt. 1, Columbia

Cameron

None

Catahoula

1. Tallulah P.C.A.

   Field Personnel - E.M. Grayson, Jonesville

2. F.L.B.A. of Alexandria: Harrisonburg

Claiborne

1. Claiborne Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - A.J. Smith, Rt. 2, Box 28, Haynesville

2. F.L.B.A. of Arcadia: Homer

Concordia

None

DeSoto

1. DeSoto Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - O. D. Treadway, Jr., Grand Cane

2. F. L. B. A. of Shreveport: Mansfield

East Baton Rouge

1. Baton Rouge Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - H. J. Audiffred, Rt. 4, Box 463, Baton Rouge

2. Baton Rouge P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - W. V. Samuel, Zachary

3. E. Baton Rouge D. H. I. A. - Donnie Lee
   ward Nash
   William P. Bateman

East Carroll

1. Carroll Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - M. L. White, Box 206, Oak Grove

2. Tallulah P. C. A.

   Field Personnel- Fred S. Regenold, Lake Providence

East Feliciana

1. Feliciana Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - W. B. Crain, Rt. 1, Box 58, Ethel

2. F. L. B. A. of Baton Rouge: Clinton

3. East Feliciana D. H. I. A. - Ward Nielsen

Evangeline

1. Evangeline Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Edwin J. Ortego, Rt. 1, Box 275, Ville Platte

2. Opelousas P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Josien Ardoin, P.O. Box 373, Ville Platte

Franklin

1. Franklin Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - J. A. Russell, Winnsboro

2. Tallulah P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Carl C. Dear, Winnsboro

Grant

1. Alexandria P. C. A .

   Field Personnel - W. P. Williams, Colfax

2. Central La. Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - George M. Ellis, Rt. 2, Box 82, Alexandria

Iberia

1. Iberia Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - R. J. Smith, 1711 Julia St., New Iberia

2. Opelousas P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Karl Anthony Fortier, 116 Field St., New Iberia

Iberville

1. Iberville-West Baton Rouge Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - L. A. Mouch, P. O. Box 131, Brusly
   T. E. Davis, P. O. Box 89, Torbert

Jackson and Jefferson

None

Jefferson Davis

1. Jefferson Davis Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Alan Thurmon, Rt. 1, Bos 61-A-1, Jennings

2. Jennings P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Roland Richard, Jennings

Lafayette

1. Lafayette Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - J. Maxie Broussard, Rt. 1, Box 292, Lafayette

2. Opelousas P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Willis J. Morvant, Broussard

3. F. L. B. A. of Crowley: Lafayette

4. Lafayette D. H. I. A. - Shelton LeBlanc

Lafourche

1. Lafourche-Terrebonne Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - T. J. Fletcher, P. O. Box 396, Raceland

LaSalle

None

Lincoln

1. North Louisiana Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Robert Alexander, Route 3, Box 21, Dubach

2. North Louisiana D. H. I. A.

   H. M. Worsham, Rt. 1, Ruston and Hall B. Barker

3. F. L. B. A. of Arcadia: Ruston

Livingston

1. Livingston #1 Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Steve Hughes, Rt. 1, Box 38-A, Corbin

2. Livingston #2 Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Donald Herring, Rt. 1, Independence

3. F. L. B. A. of Baton Rouge: Denham Springs

Madison

1. Madison D. H. I. A.

   Norman L. Lee, 606 Cleveland, Tallulah

2. F. L. B. A. of Lake Providence: Tallulah

Morehouse

1. Tallulah P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Thomas H. B. Rankin, Mer Rouge

2. F. L. B. A. of Monroe: Bastrop and Mer Rouge

Natchitoches

1. Natchitoches Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - H. A. Wilkerson, Rt. 2, Box 136-C, Natchitoches

2. Alexandria P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - E. M. Rice, Natchitoches

3. Natchitoches D. H. I. A. - H. A. Wilkerson

Orleans

None

Ouachita

1. Ouachita Valley Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - C. J. Freeman, 1418 Ridge Ave., West Monroe

2. Tallulah P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - A. C. Ransom, Monroe

3. Ouachita D. H. I. A.

   F. A. Holdeman, Rt. 4, Box 64-B, Monroe

Plaquemines

None

Pointe Coupee

1. P. I. W. Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Larry J. Dunham, Gen. Del., Batchelor

2. Baton Rouge P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - C. N. Laborde, Morganza and
   Gilmer Lacour, Rt. 2, New Roads

3. F. L. B. A. of Baton Rouge: New Roads

Rapides

1. Central Louisiana (Rapides & Grant) Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - George M. Ellis, Rt. 2, Box 82, Alexandria

Red River

1. F. L. B. A. of Natchitoches: Coushatta

Richland

1. Richland Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Durrell L. Dixon, Box 611, Rayville

2. Tallulah P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Carey J. O'Neal, Rayville

Sabine

1. Sabine-DeSoto Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - T. Clyde Gaddis, Pleasant Hill

2. Alexandria P. C. A .

   Field Personnel - Mrs. Mae M. Addison, Many

3. F. L. B. A. of Natchitoches: Many

St. Bernard

1. St. Bernard Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Julian Despaux, Rt. 1, Box 487, Chalmette

St. Charles

1. River Parishes Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Partick Martin, P. O. Box 292, Luling

St. Helena

1. St. Helena #1 Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - A. D. Blades, Rt. 1, Kentwood

2. St. Helena #2 Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - James Milton, Rt. 1, Box 142, Kentwood

3. Baton Rouge P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Edwin L. Smith, Greensburg

4. St. Helena D. H. I. A. - Eugene Foley

St. James and St. John the Baptist

1. None

St. Landry

1. St. Landry Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Harold Stout, P.O. Box 186, Washington

St. Martin

1. St. Martin Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Adley Joseph Johnson, Rt. 1, Box 609-A, Breaux Bridge

2. Opelousa s P. C. A .

   Field Personnel - M. A. Bernard, P.O. Box 165, St. Martinville

St. Mary

1. South Louisiana P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Donnie Landry, Patterson

St. Tammany

1. St. Tammany Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Paul Ruberts, Folson

2. St. Tammany D. H. I. A. - Lloyd Dubuisson

Tangipahoa

1. Husser-Loranger Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Kenneth Champlin, Loranger

2. North Tangipahoa #1 Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - H. L. Williams, Rt. 2, Kentwood

3. North Tangipahoa #2 Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - George L. Hyde, Rt. 1, Box 102-A, Roseland

4. South Tangipahoa Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Donald Bankston, Rt. 1, Box 25AA, Tickfaw

5. Ba ton Rouge P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Claude Hyde, Amite

Tensas

1. Tallulah P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - L. T. Collins, Waterproof

2. F. L. B. A. of Lake Providence : St. Joseph

Terrebonne

1. Lafourche-Terrebonne Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician- T. J. Fletcher, P.O. Box 396, Raceland

Union

1. Arcadia P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - James S. Wade, Farmerville

2. Claiborne Rural Electric Co-op (Branch Office); Farmerville

Vermilion

1. Vermilion Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - William L. Bradley, P.O. Box 281, Abbeville

2. Jennings P. C. A.

   Field Personnel - Lloyd Perrin, Kaplan

3. F. L. B. A. of Crowley: Abbeville and Kaplan

Vernon

1. Vernon Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Earl Stevens, P.O. Box 1468, Leesville

2. Beauregard-Vernon Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Elmer Moses, P. O. Box 2, Rosepine

Washington

1. Mt. Hermon Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Donnie Wascom, Mt. Hermon

2. Franklinton #1 Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Walter R. Sylvest, 1420-14th Ave., Franklinton

3. Franklinton #2 Artificial Breeding Circuit

   W. D. Walker, Franklinton

4. East Washington #1 Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Wilson Williams, Varnado

5. East Washington #2 Artificial Breeding Circuit

   Technician - Lawson Schilling, Jr., Rt. 1, Box 244, Bogalusa

6. Baton Rouge P. C. A.

Field Personnel - Austin Wood, Franklinton

7. Washington D. H. I. A.

Webster

1. F. L. B. A. of Shreveport: Minden

West Baton Rouge

1. I. W. B. R. Artificial Breeding Circuit

Technicians - L. A. Mouch, P.O. Box 131, Brusly and
T. E. Davis, Box 89, Torbert

West Carroll

1. Carroll Artificial Breeding Circuit

Technician - M. L. White, Box 206, Oak Grove

2. Tallulah P. C. A.

Field Personnel - John Chambless, Oak Grove

3. F. L. B. A. of Lake Providence: Oak Grove

West Feliciana

1. Feliciana Artificial Breeding Circuit

Technician - W. B. Crain, Rt. 1, Box 58, Ethel

Winn

None

1965

MP-88

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

in Texas

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY • College Station, Texas

TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, J. E. Hutchison, Director

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE VIRGINIA STUDENTS' CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

SUMMER PROJECT--1965

1. Subsistence wages for twelve weeks; approximately $200. for food and rent for each worker of which there are twenty _____ $ 5,000.

2. Transportation cost: gas, oil, upkeep and insurance to maintain six cars in the field (cars are donated for the summer, but upkeep must be provided by the group).

gas and oil	4¢ a mile
upkeep	1¢ a mile
insurance	1½¢a mile
total	5½¢a mile

(5½¢ a mile)x(50 miles a day)x(90 days)x (6 cars)=total transportation cost $1,485 _____ 1,485

3. Office expenses: mimeograph, typewriter, supplies

supplies	$ 700.
rent	100.
telephone	150.
other (utilities	50.
TOTAL	$1000.

_____ 1,000

4. Educational funds: paperback books on Negro history and materials for developing teaching devices on government and citizenship. _____ 1,000

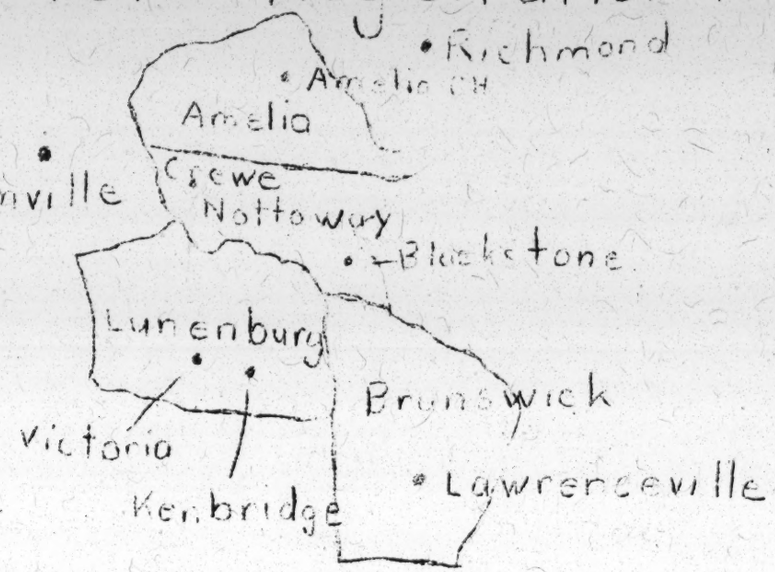
5. Legal funds: bond money for southern students who cannot depend on parental support _____ 1,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL _____ 9,485.
EMERGENCY FUND 10% of total _____ 948.50
FINAL TOTAL _____ $10,333.50

Checks and contributions may be sent directly to:
Mrs. Howard Romaine (Finance Chairman)
VSCRC
P. O. Box 292
Blackstone, Va.

Southside Voter Registration Project

Where?



When? During spring vacation and on weekends

Starting

March 1966						
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Ending

June 1966						
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Students would be expected to:

1. **Have a car for every 2 or 3 people**
2. **Bring a sleeping bag if they have one**
3. **Raise funds on their own campus for food and gas**

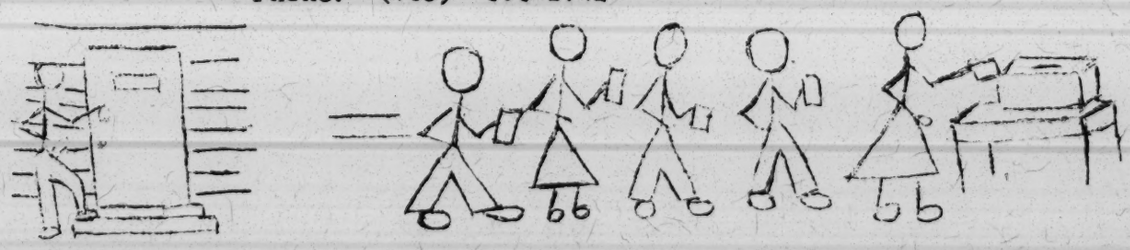
VSCRC will

1. **Provide housing in notified in advance**
2. **Possibly provide some money for food and gas**

If interested please contact

Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee
P.O.Box 79 Kenbridge, Virginia

Office: Mecklenburg Ave., Victoria, Virginia
Phone: (703) 696-2742



Negro Co-ops Facing Pitfalls in the South

As Smaller Groups Increase, Failures May Grow, Civil Rights Group Warns

BY JACK NELSON
Times Staff Writer

ATLANTA — A major civil rights organization warned Tuesday that poverty-stricken Negroes face new pitfalls in the recent proliferation of small cooperatives and credit unions in the South.

The Southern Regional Council issued a report agreeing with the basic philosophy of such business ventures but emphasizing the probability of failures unless they are "large in scope and size."

Other civil rights organizations (SRC is mainly a research, education and voter registration organization) have turned to cooperatives and credit unions to deal with the rural Negroes' need for economic independence. Plans for such ventures have been promoted mostly by the Congress of Racial Equality and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

SRC said a restriction of the use of cooperatives "to a small, almost romantic notion of a community will in all probability sentence them to failure.

"There is also the inherent danger of dashing and discouraging the cooperative spirit that presently exists, if such small organizations should fail," the report continued.

Retail groceries, small sewing firms and several other types of businesses operated by cooperatives have been established in the past year to provide jobs for Negroes.

Success Seen

The most ambitious of the programs is sponsored by the Poor People's Corp., an organization started in Mississippi by Jesse Morris, a field secretary for SNCC. Morris said the corporation has plans for a network of operatives.

The organization has been active in the Greenville (Miss.) area trying to help Negroes who are now protesting their economic plight in Washington, D.C.

The corporation, which has solicited contributions and opened memberships to Negroes for 25 cents a year, has provided small amounts of money for cooperatives operating in several Mississippi delta communities, where thousands of Negroes have been displaced by the farm revolution or economic retaliation.

Morris has said that despite the risk of failure, "cooperatives are going to become a very big thing in the civil rights movement."

The Southern Regional Council, declaring the South needs successful cooperatives and "the ideal of placing human rights above profit motives," urged consideraton of statewide and regional endeavors.

"Large land cooperatives, featuring housing co-ops, and perhaps industry owned by the people themselves, are possibilities," the council said. "State or regional corporations could offer sizable loans and provide technical training and marketing assistance to individual self-employment co-ops.

Could Be Subsidized

"Such corporations could be foundation-or government - subsidized. This would allow the valuable moral and psychological advantages of the cooperative self-help idea to continue while also weighting the odds for economic success in the co-op's favor."

Small grocery co-ops have sprung up among Negroes in a number of areas in the Black Belt in Mississippi and Alabama. The average store is a small building, owned by perhaps 20 or more men. Investments range from $25 up. Some of the debt-ridden Negroes have only time to invest.

The SRC report points to "a history of failure" for such co-ops.

"During the years following World War II," the report noted, "a succession of failures in consumer cooperative food stores led to a belief that such businesses were almost impossible to operate successfully.

"Recently very large co-op grocery stores have been successful in some of the Northern cities. But the small grocery co-op remains a poor risk."

Some civil rights groups also have considered the possibility of establishing statewide wholesale co-ops to supply local grocery co-ops, but SRC cautioned that the cost of such operations "would probably be prohibitive."

Several civil rights groups and one or two independent individuals presently are attempting to establish co-ops with Negro farmers around truck crops in Alabama and Mississippi, SRC said.

Although marketing co-ops have had a long record of success, SRC believes the idea for Negro farmers may have been "oversold as a means for solving an economic problem and underexplained in regard to the risk and personal involvement it entails."

"Several questions should be asked of other cooperative efforts under way in the South," SRC said. "Can a gas-oil cooperative servicing only Negro-owned service stations withstand a price war with a major oil company?

"How long can a co-op making clothing and leather luxury items depend on a 'sympathy' market?"

Questions also were raised about whether co-ops could expand enough to offer minimum wages, training opportunities and retirement benefits to their owners, the employes.

SRC said the credit unions which could lend members small sums at reasonable interest and provide other services such as inexpensive life insurance are "badly, if not desperately, needed" by poor Negroes.

FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN COOPERATIVES
5 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia
Minutes of the Third Meeting of the Board of Directors
August 12, 1967

The meeting was called to order by the President Mr. Charles Prejean.

Mr. Robert Miles led the board members in prayer.

Motion Carried: To accept and follow the outlined agenda throughout the meeting.

Motion Carried: To adjourn the Board Meeting at 3:00 P.M.

Roll Call of Members

Mr. E. R. Shockley
Mr. Art Emory
Mr. Corley Graddick
Mr. Luke Peel
Mr. Gillery
Mr. Robert J. Miles
Mr. Lewis Black

Mrs. Mildred Black
Mr. Charles Prejean
Rev. Robert Fulton
Mr. Howard Bailey
Mrs. Eugene Witherspoon
Mr. G. L. Twitty
Mr. Guy Long

Recognization of Visitors and Consultants

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted with a few necessary corrections.

Mr. G. L. Twitty made comments concerning visitors being premitted to remain in the Board Meetings.

Mr. Charles Prejean stated that visitors were welcome to remain with us throughout the meeting, but could not participate in the business session.

Reports of the Executive Board

Mr. Charles Prejean gave a report on interviews with the following persons for the position of Executive Director.

Mr. Anderson----------Florida
Mr. James Mays----------Mississippi
Mr. Harrison Miller----------Georgia

The Executive Board voted unanimously to select Mr. Harrison Miller as Executive Director.

Motion Carried: To accept the recommendations of the executive Board on their choice of Executive Director, Mr. Harrison Miller.

Motion Carried: To give the executive committee the authority to handle the necessary details of hiring the Executive Director and fixing his compensation.

Motion Carried: Mr. Art Emory and Mr. Bailey are to be added to the Executive Board to handle budget and personnel.

Motion Carried: To accept the recommendation of the Executive Board of Directors that we accept the OEO Sub-Contract with the Cooperative League of the USA in the amount of $10,000.00.

Expressions came from board members stating that after having discussed this matter of the Sub-Contract with their local member cooperatives it was agreed that we should accept the contract as read.

REPORT ON THE NEW YORK AND AARON NORMAN FOUNDATIONS

The president reported on the New York Foundation. He expressed gratitude to Mr. Al Ulmer and the Southern Regional Council for aid and assistance in helping the Federation to secure these funds of $10.000.00 Via SRC.

The Aaron Norman Foundation granted $10,000.00 to SRC on behalf of the Federation.

How these funds are to be used are yet to be determined.

Motion Carried: The president is to write a letter to the Foundations thanking them for their aid to the Federation on behalf of the Board Members.

FEDERATION CHECKING ACCOUNT

The president stated that the Federation received some funds from the Cooperative League.

Motion Carried: The president should have the authority to set up an account to handle these funds, and make monthly reports to the Board of Directors.

Nominations: Lewis Black
G. L. Twitty

Motion Carried: The the nomination close on the two above names persons.

Lewis Black received 6 votes.
G. L. Twitty received 7 votes.
Mr. G. L. Twitty was declared Treasurer of the Board.

STATUS OF INCORPORATION OF THE FEDERATION

Mr. Miller stated that at this particular time the Federation is not a legally Incorporated body due to minor technicalities in the incorporating papers and these matters were to be taken care of immediately.

Motion Carried: The Board of Directors shall hold quarterly meetings (four meetings each year including the annual meetings). Subject to call meetings whenever necessary.

Meetings are to be held in the following months: April---July---October---January, on the second Saturday in each month.

The Executive Board shall meet whenever necessary.

FORD PROPOSAL

Father McKnight reported to the Board of Directors on the Ford Foundation Grant to the Southern Consumers Education Foundation. Father McKnight explained the grant to be used in four states for cooperative development. Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi.

He also recommended the establishment of a project coordinating Board of eight persons. Four persons from the Federation; one coming from each of the four states and four from Southern Consumers Education Board.

Motion Carried: To accept the idea of creating a project coordinating Board to carry on the Ford Project in the four states.

Motion Carried: The following persons shall serve on the Project coordinating Board to represent the Federation of Southern Cooperatives.

Mr. E. R. Shockley-----Tennessee
Mr. Robert J. Miles----Mississippt
Mr. Lewis Black--------Alabama
Mr. Gillery----------Louisiana

Motion Carried: Mr. Miles is to replace Mr. Howard Bailey on the Advisory Board.

Motion Carried: The Advisory Board member's travel expense is to be paid from either the Aaron Norman fund or the New York fund

Motion Carried: That we adjourn for the day.

Mildred Black, Secretary
Charles Prejean, President

Virginia Government Workbook

by Bill Towe

This workbook is being distributed by:
THE VIRGINIA STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTE

P. O. Box 79

Kenbridge, Virginia

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1 Local Government

Virginia is divided into 96 counties and 23 independent cities. Each one of these counties and cities has a local government. Also there are many cities and towns in the 96 counties and most of these cities and towns have local governments. The job of each local government is to make sure that Virginia and Federal laws are obeyed. The local governments also pass laws to govern the people in the towns, cities and counties.

A. Local County Government

The most important law making and enforcing body in your county is the Board of Supervisors. While this board is very important, it's powers are greatly limited, as we shall see.

1. How are the Board of Supervisors selected? _____

_____ When? _____

a. How many members are on the board in your county? _____

(1). What determines the number of board members? _____

_____

(2). Below list the districts in your county and the supervisor from each district.

District	Supervisor

(3). Do an equal number of people live in each district? _____

If not, is this fair? _____ Why or why not? _____

_____

b. When does the board meet? _____

Where? _____

c. The board is suppose to act for the state in carrying out certain duties.

What are some of these duties? _____

d. As a local governing body what are some of the duties of the Board? _____

_____

_____

e. While many laws are passed by the Virginia and United States governments to help people, quite often the Board will decide whether or not the people will get the benefit from these laws. What are some Virginia laws to help people that the Board can decide whether or not people will get? _____

_____

_____

What are some U.S.Government laws that the Board can decide on? _____

_____

_____

(1). Do you know of any Virginia or U.S. laws the Board has voted to use to help the people? _____

_____

Has voted against? _____

_____

(2). Often people say it is only necessary to vote for the President and Governor. Would you agree with them? _____ Why or why not? _____

_____

2. What is the job of the Board of Reassessors? _____

_____

a. What are the names of the members of this Board? _____

_____

b. Who appoints this Board? _____

c. How often must a reassessment be made? _____

d. How can a reassessment affect you? _____

_____

3. What is the job of the Board of Equalization? _____

_____

a. Who selects the members of this Board? _____

b. Does your county have a Board of Equalization? _____ If so who are the members? _____

_____

c. Is it important that your county have a Board of Equalization? _____

Why or why not? _____

_____

4. What is the job of the Commissioner of Revenue? _____

_____

a. Who selects the Commissioner? _____

b. Who is the Commissioner in your county? _____

c. How long does the Commissioner serve? _____

5. Who is the County Treasurer? _____

a. What is his job? _____

_____

b. Where does the County Treasurer deposit county funds? _____

_____ Why is this important? _____

_____

c. Who selects the Treasurer? _____

How long does he serve? _____

6. Who is the Commonwealth Attorney? _____

a. What is his job? _____

_____

b. Who selects the Attorney? _____

c. Is it important to you who the Commonwealth Attorney is? _____

Why or why not? _____

_____

7. Who is the Sheriff of the county? _____

a. What is his job? _____

_____

b. Who selects the Sheriff? _____

c. For how long does he serve? _____

d. Is it important to you who the Sheriff is? _____ Why or why not? _____

_____

8. Who is the County Court Judge? _____

a. What kinds of cases does he try? _____

_____

b. Who selects this Judge? _____

c. For how long does he serve? _____

9. Who is the County Clerk? _____

a. What is his job? _____

b. Who selects the clerk? _____

c. For how long does he serve? _____

d. What kind of information can you get from the Clerk or Registrar if you are working on voter registration? _____

_____

How can the Clerk help you find out what the Board of Supervisors and/or School Board have done in the past or plan to do? _____

_____

10. Who are the members of the County Welfare Board? _____

_____

a. What is their job? _____

_____

b. Who selects the Board? _____ Who selects this Judge?

_____

c. Who is the Welfare Superintendent? _____ How is he

selected? _____

d. What is his job? _____

_____

e. Is it important to you who is on the Welfare Board? _____ Why or why not? _____

_____

11. Who are the members of the School Board? _____

_____

_____

a. What is their job? _____

_____

b. For how long do they serve? _____ c. How are they selected? _____

_____

d. Who is the School Superintendent? _____ Who selects him? _____

e. Who selects members of the School Trustee Electoral Board? _____

_____

f. Can you have any say-so as to who will be on the School Trustee Electoral Board? _____ If so, how? _____

_____

g. Can you have any say-so as to who will be on the School Board? _____ If so, how? _____

h. Can you think of any way(s) in which you could have more say-so on who the members of the School Board should be? _____

_____

_____

12. Does your county have a Planning Commission? _____ If so, who are the members? _____

_____

a. What is their job? _____

_____

b. Who selects the Commission? _____

c. Can the acts of a Planning Commission affect you? _____ If so, how? ____

_____

13. Who are the members of the Electoral Board? _____

_____

a. What is their job? _____

_____

b. How long do they serve? _____ c. Who selects the Board? _____

_____ d. Who selects the registrar and precinct judges? _____ e. From what political party must a majority of the Board be? _____

_____ How does this help the one-party system continue? _____

_____

_____

14. Who is the County Agent? _____ Home Demonstration Agent? _____

a. What is their job? _____

_____

_____

b. Who selects them? _____

15. Who are the Justices of Peace in your county? _____

_____

a. How are they selected? _____

b. What is their job? _____

_____

16. Who fixes the salaries of the Attorneys for the Commonwealth, Treasurers, Commissioners of Revenue, and Sheriffs? _____

a. Who are the members of this Board? _____

_____

b. Who selects this Board? _____

c. What can this Board do to influence local and state elections? _____

_____

_____

d. How does this help a few men to control the government? _____

_____

_____

B. Local Town and City Government

Over half of Virginians now live in towns and cities. All the towns and the cities, except for the 23 independent cities, are part of the county in which they are located. People living in these towns and cities are part of two local governments-the town and the county- therefore they vote in county and town elections. However, people who live in the county do not vote in town elections.

The most important governing body is the Town Council.

1. Who are the members of the Town Council? _____

_____

_____

a. How are they selected? _____ When? _____

b. What are their chief duties? _____

_____

_____

c. Who is the head of the Council? _____ What is his name? _____

_____ How is he selected? _____

_____

d. Is it important to you who is selected on the town or city council? _____

Why or why not? _____

_____

e. Are there any Virginia or United States laws that the Council can decide whether or not people will get? _____

_____

2. Does your town have a City Manger? _____ If so, what is his name? _____

a. What are his duties? _____

_____

_____

b. How is he selected? _____

3. Who is the Town Clerk? _____

a. What are his duties? _____

_____

b. Who selects him? _____ For how long? _____

4. Who is the Town Treasurer? _____

a. What are his duties? _____

b. Who selects him? _____ For how long? _____

5. Who is the Town Attorney? _____

a. What are his duties? _____

_____

b. Who selects him? _____

6. Who are some other town officials and what are their duties?

Official	Duties
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

a. How were they selected? _____

b. Do you think they are doing a good job? _____ Why or why not? _____

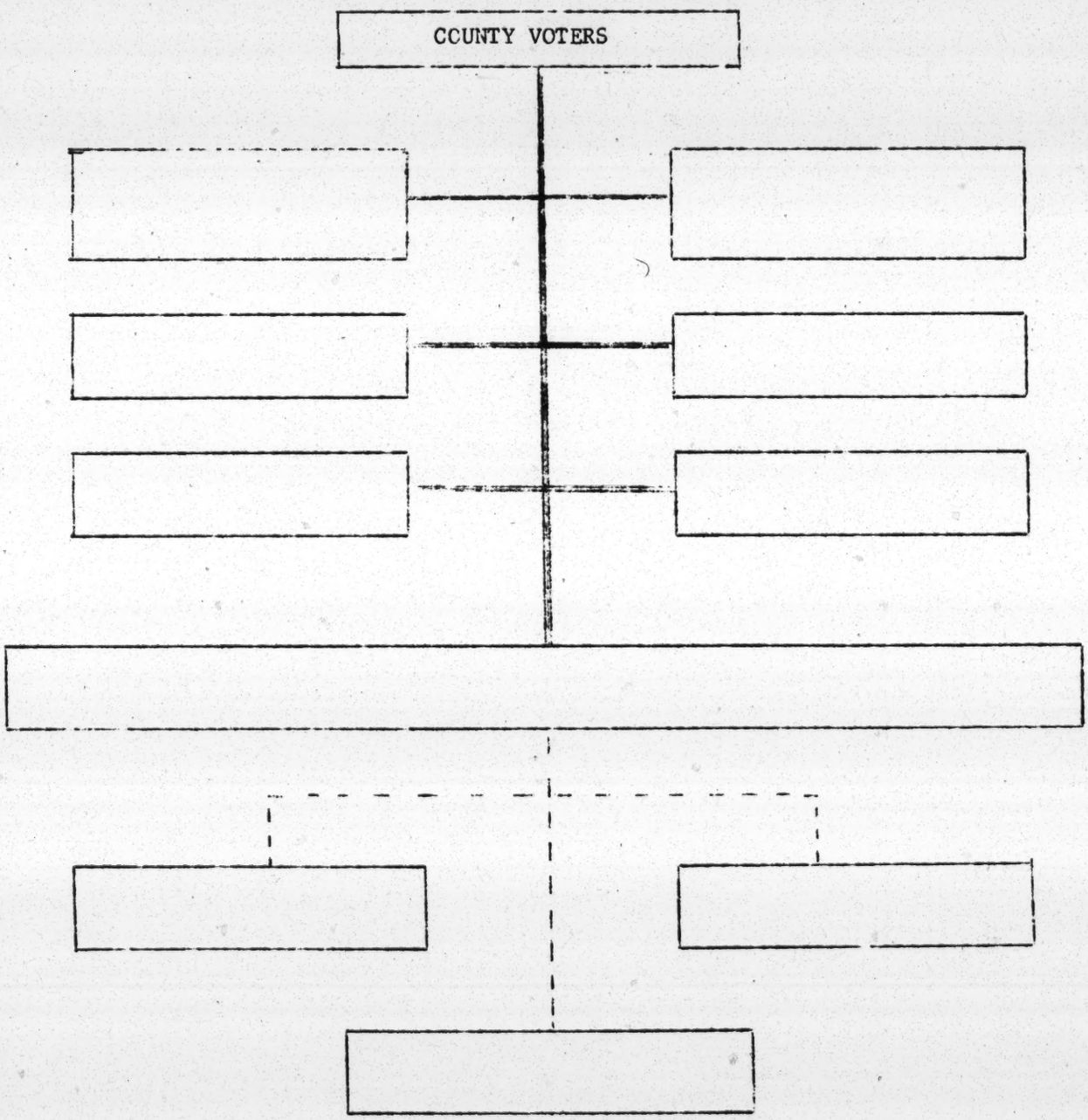
_____

C. Review and Summary of Local Government

Now let us review what we have learned about local government and gain a better understanding of how our local government works. First, let us fill in several diagrams.

Diagram 1

Name the county officials that are elected by the people. Also name county officials and boards appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

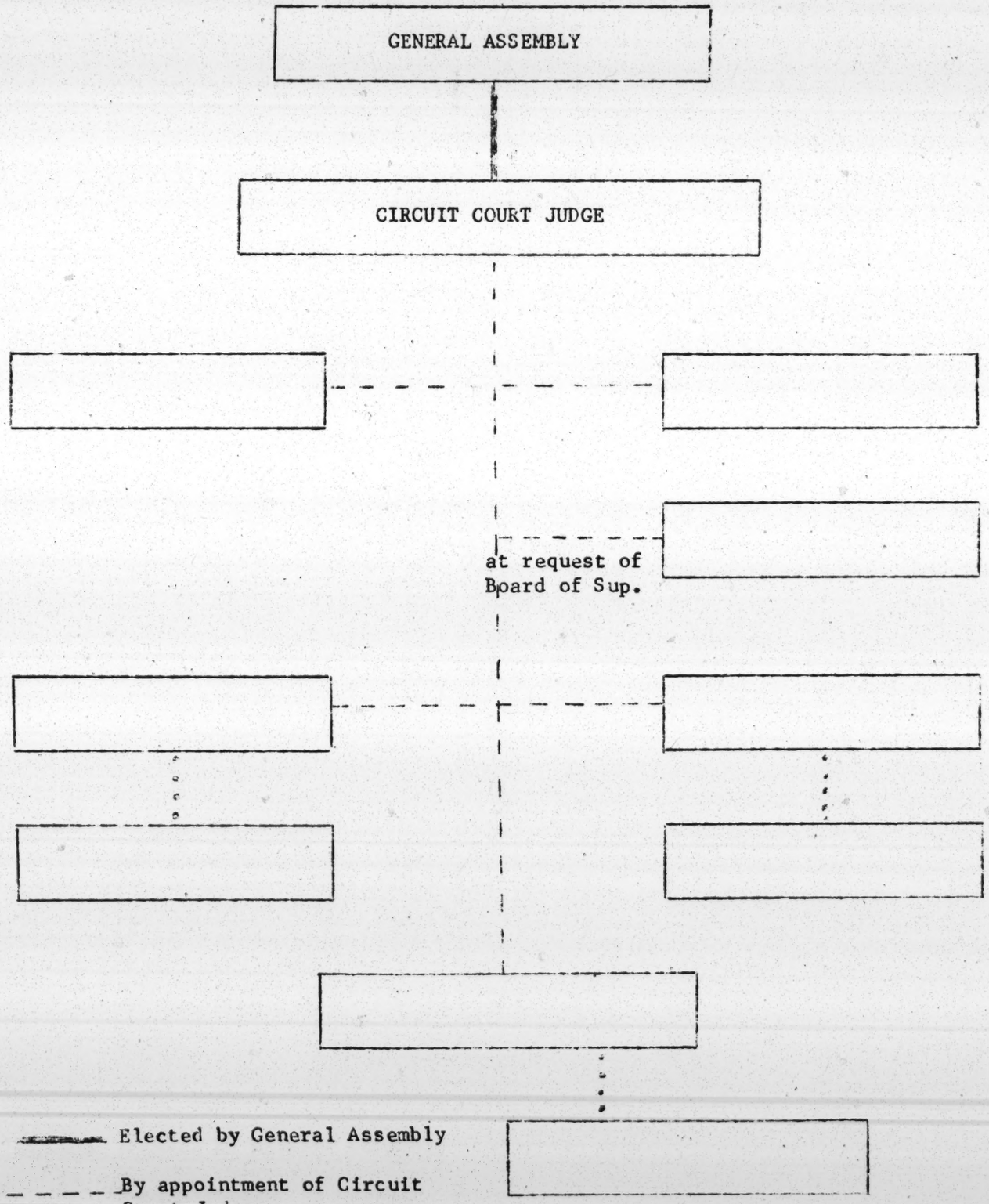


Elected by County Voters

Appointed by Board of Supervisors

Diagram 2

Name the boards and officials appointed by the Circuit Court Judge. Also name the boards and officials which are then appointed by the boards and official that have been appointed by the Circuit Court Judge.



Elected by General Assembly

By appointment of Circuit Court Judge

By appointment of boards selected by Circuit Court Judge

1. What county officials are elected by the people? _____

_____

_____

a. When are they elected? _____

b. Most county officials serve for how many years? _____

2. What county officials does the Board of Supervisors appoint? _____

_____

_____

3. How is it possible for a majority of the Board of Supervisors to be elected by less than a majority of county voters? _____

_____

_____

4. Who is the Circuit Court Judge? _____ What other counties does he serve? _____

a. What county officials and boards does the Circuit Court Judge appoint? _____

_____

_____

b. Why is the Circuit Court Judge sometimes called the "silent partner" in the government? _____

_____

_____

c. Who selects the Judge? _____

d. For how long does he serve? _____

e. How does the power of the Circuit Court Judge weaken the power of the Board of Supervisors? _____

_____

f. Would local county voters have more say so in their government if the Supervisors appointed the boards and officials that are now appointed by the Circuit Court Judge? _____ If so, why? _____

_____

_____

g. Would this be more democratic? _____ Why or why not? _____

_____

_____

h. How does the Circuit Court Judge make it easier for a machine to govern Virginia? _____

_____ _____

5. How could the Byrd machine or other machines in the future punish local officials who are elected by the people if they do not support the machine candidates? _____ _____

_____

6. We have seen that the power of the county voters has been limited by:

a. the power of the Circuit Court Judges who are not directly elected by the people to appoint many people who govern the county.

b. the power of the Board of Compensation to punish county officials if they do not support the candidates of the machine.

If we want our county government to become more democratic we must change this. Let us briefly examine how we can work to make our government more democratic.

a. First we must begin to educate people to the fact that while our leaders tell us we have a democratic form of government that this is not completely true. What are some of the ways we can make people aware of how to make our government more democratic?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

b. After we make people aware of the weaknesses of our government, then hopefully, they will want to make our county government more democratic. One

way to change all the county governments at one time would be to get our Constitution changed. How is the Constitution changed? _____

_____

_____

c. As we can see, it is very difficult to change the Constitution and it takes a long time. However, it is possible to change our local government to make it more democratic. Several laws have been passed to make our county government more democratic. What other forms of county government are possible under these laws? _____

_____

d. Which of these forms of government would be best for our county? _____

_____

e. How can this form of government be bought about in our county? _____

_____

_____

_____

II State Government

Like the U.S.Government, Virginia's government is divided into three branches. They are:

Legislative
Executive
Judicial

A. While we shall primarily be concerned with the first two, let us briefly study all three branches.

1. What is the job of each branch?

Legislative _____

_____

Executive _____

_____

Judicial _____

_____

2. How are members of each branch selected?

Legislative _____

Executive _____

Judicial _____

B. Legislative Branch

The legislative branch of Virginia is the General Assembly which is made up of the House of Delegates and the Senate. There are 100 members in the House and 40 members in the Senate.

1. In which House of Delegate district do you live? _____

a. What other counties and cities are in this district? _____

_____

b. Who is the Delegate from your district? _____

c. When was he elected? _____ How long does he serve? _____

d. How many times has he been reelected, if any? _____

e. Do you know of any laws he has asked the House of Delegates to pass that would help or hurt Negroes and poor whites? _____

_____

_____

f. Do you know of any laws that he has voted for or against that would help or hurt Negroes and poor whites? _____

_____

_____

2. In which Senate district do you live? _____

a. What other counties and cities are in this district? _____

_____

b. Who is the Senator from your district? _____

c. When was he elected? _____ How long does he serve? _____

d. How many times has he been reelected, if any? _____

e. Do you know of any laws he asked the Senate to pass that would help or hur

Negroes and poor whites? _____

_____

_____

f. Do you know of any laws that he has voted for or against that would help or hurt Negroes and poor whites? _____

_____

_____

C. Executive Branch

Every four years Virginians elect a Governor, Lt.Governor, and an Attorney General. These men head the executive branch of the government.

1. When are the above officials elected? _____

For how long do they serve? _____

2. What is the name of each?

Governor _____

Lt. Governor _____

Attorney General _____

3. What is the job of each?

Governor _____

_____

Lt. Governor _____

_____

Attorney General _____

_____

4. Who are some other members of the executive branch and what are their jobs?

Members	Jobs

III Federal Government

Virginia, like other states, elects people to represent them in the Federal government in Washington, D.C. In addition to voting for a President and Vice-President to represent them, Virginians also elect Congressmen and Senators.

A. Executive Branch

The President and Vice-President head the executive branch of the federal government.

1. For whom did a majority of Virginians vote for in the last presidential election? _____ In the previous three presidential elections? _____

   a. What caused the majority of Virginians to support the Democratic candidate rather than the Republican? _____

   _____

   b. Will this help Negroes? _____ Why or why not? _____

   _____

   _____

2. When are the President and Vice-President elected? _____

   For how long do they serve? _____

B. Legislative Branch

The House of Representatives and the Senate make up the legislative branch of the federal government.

1. How many Congressmen does Virginia have in the House of Representatives? ____

   a. What determines how many Representatives each state has? _____

   _____

   b. When are they elected? _____ For how long do they serve? _____

2. In what Congressional district do you live? _____

   a. What is your Congressman's name? _____

   b. What are some other counties and cities he represents? _____

   _____

   c. How long has he been in Congress? _____

   d. Does he vote with the Democrats or Republicans? _____

   e. How can you find out which laws he votes for or against? _____

   _____

3. Who are Virginia's two Senators? _____

a. When are Senators elected? _____

For how long do they serve? _____

b. How long have the present Senators been in office?

1. _____ 2. _____

c. Do they vote with the Republicans or Democrats?

1. _____ 2. _____

d. How can you find out which laws they vote for or against? _____

_____

IV Voter Registration

A. First let us briefly take a look at some requirements for registering to vote in Virginia.

1. For what election is the poll tax required? _____

2. How often must you pay the poll tax? _____

3. Where must you pay the poll tax? _____ When? _____

4. How long before an election must you pay the poll tax? _____

5. If you have never registered and paid any poll tax, how many years poll tax must you pay? _____ How much is this tax? _____

a. If you have paid the poll tax some time in the past, but have fallen behind, for how many years must you pay this tax? _____

b. What is the name of the new law which says that people who have never paid poll tax before now have to pay only one year's tax in order to vote? _____

6. Who may register to vote? _____

a. When do you register to vote? _____

b. Where do you register? _____

c. Do you think these laws are fair? Why, or why not? _____

_____

7. If you have been living in Virginia, but have just moved into the county, how do you register? _____

a. If you have moved from one district of the county to another, what must you do? _____

b. If you have changed your name, whay must you do? _____

c. Do you think these laws are fair? Why, or why not? _____

_____

8. Is there more than one kind of registered voter? _____

a. If you are registered to vote in all elections, in what elections can you vote? _____

b. If you are registered to vote in federal elections only, what must you do to be able to vote in all elections? _____

9. What are primary elections? _____

_____

a. Why are primary elections important? _____

_____

10. In Virginia you do not have to register by political party as you do in most states. Why do you think this is so? _____

_____

a. Why is this very important in primary elections? _____

_____

b. Do you think this is fair? Why, or why not? _____

_____

11. What new law may remove the poll tax from all elections? _____

a. How many states other than Virginia require the poll tax? _____

b. When was the poll tax law passed? _____ Why? _____

_____

c. What political party was gaining power in Virginia when the poll tax law was passed? _____

d. What other laws were passed during the same time as the poll tax law was passed? _____

B. Now let us try to determine whether or not our county and city needs a voter registration drive.

1. Has your county had a voter registration drive? _____

a. If so, do you think it was successful? _____ Why, or why not? _____

_____

b. Do you think there is a need for a voter registration drive? _____

1. How many people are registered? _____ Where can you find this information? _____

2. Do you think this number could be increased? _____ Why? _____

_____

3. If you believe the number of registered voters can be increased, what do you believe is the best way? _____

_____

2. What are some ways to get people to vote after they are registered? _____

_____

3. How much do you think voting will really change things? _____

_____

4. Even though Negroes outside the South have been able to register and vote for many years, many Negroes still live in very poor segregated slums. Why do you think voting has not helped them get better jobs and better living conditions and housing? _____

_____

a. What do you think would help them? _____

_____

b. Why do you think people are poor? _____

_____

_____

BY-LAWS

FOR A

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

The COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the USA

59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605.

BY-LAWS FOR A CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

(Capital letters in parentheses refer to notes on pages 6-8.)

ARTICLE I. IDENTITY

The name of this society shall be _____, Inc. (A).
The principal office shall be in the city (town) of _____ (B).

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

The objects of the society are: to set up and operate facilities for the benefit of consumer members and patrons for production, purchase, and distribution of goods and services; to associate with other cooperative societies for mutual development; to advance the cooperative movement and serve its members, within the scope of the articles of incorporation and to the extent permitted by statute.

ARTICLE III. BUSINESS METHODS

The business shall be carried on according to the principles and methods of Rochdale cooperation, which are:

a) Open membership
b) Democratic control - one member, one vote
c) Limited return on share capital
d) Payment of patronage refunds to patrons in proportion to their purchases.

In general, goods and services shall be supplied for cash at prevailing market prices.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Any person who believes in the Rochdale principles of consumers' cooperation and whose activities are not contrary thereto may become a member, irrespective of race, creed, or political belief.

Section 2. Application for membership and subscription for shares shall be made in writing on a form provided for the purpose; each application shall be endorsed by a member, and shall be acted upon by the Board of Directors at the first meeting following its receipt. Every new member shall be provided with a copy of the by-laws.

Section 3. The application shall include a subscription for at least fifty dollars ($50) (C) of share capital (D) and shall be accompanied by a non-returnable application fee of _____ dollars ($_____). The application fee shall be expended for costs of organization and for educational purposes (E).

Section 4. Any society or organization not operated for profit and not in opposition to the purposes of this society may, on approval by the Board of Directors, be admitted to membership on terms established by the Board, which may include equitable provisions for voting in proportion to its number of members in good standing. In no case, however, shall any such organization have in excess of 5% of the

total votes (F).

Section 5. Any member whose activity in the society is contrary to the basic principles of consumer cooperation or endangers effective operation of the society may be expelled by the Board of Directors after written notice of the charges against him and reasonable opportunity for a hearing. His shares shall be repurchased at par or book value (G), whichever is less. He shall have the right of appeal to the next membership meeting, at which meeting he shall be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense, whether in person or by counsel.

Section 6. Where shares are held jointly, the holders shall vote as one member, the vote being cast by the first named, except that each shall vote as a member if each has filed an application, paid the application fee, and invested an average of $10 or more of share capital per individual (H).

ARTICLE V. SHARE CAPITAL

Section 1. Shares of capital stock shall be issued at a par value of ten dollars ($10) each (I, J, L. T, V, DD).

Section 2. No member shall own or control, either directly or indirectly, more than one thousand dollars ($1000) or ten percent of the total number of shares subscribed, whichever is less (K).

Section 3. No share of stock shall be transferred (J) until the Treasurer has entered the consent of the society on its books and on the stock certificate; the society shall have a six months' option to purchase such stock at par or book value, whichever is less (G). For six months after notice of the death of a member, the society shall have an option to purchase at par or book value, whichever is less (G), any or all of his shares in the society. After a member's whereabouts are unknown for five years (L), his membership may be cancelled, his shares added to the general reserve, and his rights forfeited (M).

Section 4. The society may repurchase at par value any or all shares which any member holds in excess of one (J). The society may repurchase, at par value, any or all shares held by any member who resides outside the society's trading area.

Section 5. The society may cancel the subscription of any subscriber who has made no payments upon his subscription or who has not patronized the society for a period of six months, upon refunding to said subscriber any sums previously paid upon his subscription. The subscriber shall be entitled to two weeks' notice before such action is taken; such notice may be sent by first class mail to the last-known address.

Section 6. The society shall have first lien on share capital, unpaid dividends, and savings refunds of any member or subscriber, for debts which he owes the society.

ARTICLE VI. DISTRIBUTION OF SAVINGS

Section 1. Authority to apportion the net savings is delegated to the Board of

Directors as follows (N):

(a) non-cumulative dividends on share capital at a rate not in excess of four percent per year. No dividend shall be paid on partially paid shares nor for fractions of a quarter-year.

(b) at least ten percent of net savings to general reserve until it exceeds fifty percent (O) of the share capital both paid in and subscribed.

(c) _____ percent (P) of net savings may be established for an education reserve.

(d) as a patronage refund in proportion to and on purchases from the society. Non-members may be credited with patronage refunds to be applied towards purchase of shares of the society if an application for membership is received within three months of announcement of the refund. In the event an application is not received within the aforesaid three months' period, these funds shall remain with the society to be expended for educational purposes or added to the general reserve.

(e) for such other reasonable purposes as may be in the interest of the society and of the cooperative movement.

Section 2. Dividends on share capital and patronage refunds to members or non-members shall be applied towards purchase of shares until one hundred dollars ($100) of share capital is paid for in full.

ARTICLE VII. MEETINGS (Q)

Section 1. The annual membership meeting shall be held during the month of _____ (R); the Board of Directors shall determine the exact date. Other membership meetings may be called by the Board of Directors. The Secretary shall call a membership meeting on written request of five percent of the membership.

Section 2. Robert's Rules of Order (Revised) (S) shall govern the conduct of all meetings. Notice stating the time, place, and principal items of business of each meeting shall be mailed to the membership at least thirty days before the date of the meeting.

Section 3. A quorum shall consist of five percent or 500 of the members, whichever is less. A lesser number may adjourn to a future time, and reasonable notice of the time and place of the adjourned meeting having been given, those then attending shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4. A member is entitled to vote when he has subscribed for fifty dollars ($50) of share capital and paid in full for at least one ten-dollar ($10) share (J). Only shareholders of record thirty days in advance of a meeting shall be eligible to vote at such meeting. Only one vote per member shall be permitted, except as in Article IV, Section 4, hereinabove provided (T).

Section 5. At any membership meeting the written vote of an absent member, enclosed in an envelope signed by him, shall be received and counted, provided a copy

has been sent ten days before the date the ballot must be returned and provided a copy of the exact motion or of the complete list of nominees upon which such vote is taken is attached to and forwarded with his written vote (U). The absent member shall be considered present at the meeting for the purpose of deciding the issue on which he casts a valid written vote.

Section 6. Proxy voting shall not be permitted (V).

Section 7. The membership meeting shall have final authority in all matters of business or cooperative policy.

ARTICLE VIII. FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year shall end on September 30th (W).

ARTICLE IX. DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, AND COMMITTEES

Section 1. The administration of the society shall be vested in a Board of Directors of nine members, five to be regularly elected one year and four the next (X); they shall hold office for two years and until their successors are elected and qualified. All officers and directors shall be members of the society in good standing. Voting, in the election of Board members, shall be by secret ballot. Vacancies shall be filled by the Board until the next membership meeting.

Section 2. No director shall participate to a material degree in the profits of any contract made with the society or compete in business with the society to a material degree. No employee of the society shall hold office as a director.

Section 3. A director may be removed for cause by a majority vote (Y) of those present at any meeting of the membership, provided he has been given at least thirty days' written notice stating the specific charges and an opportunity to answer such charges at the membership meeting at which the vote is taken. The motion to remove shall be included in the notice of the meeting. Voluntary resignation from office shall take effect on receipt of notice by the Secretary.

Section 4. The Board of Directors shall meet at least monthly. A majority of the Directors shall constitute a quorum.

Section 5. As soon as possible after the annual election, the Board of Directors shall meet and elect from their number a President and Vice-President; it shall also elect a Secretary and a Treasurer (Z), who need not be members of the Board (AA). They shall hold office for one year and until successors are elected and qualified. The Board shall designate such standing committees as it deems necessary; all appointments of committee personnel are subject to confirmation by the Board. Unless some other officer is specifically named by the Board, the Treasurer shall sign all notes, checks, drafts, leases, or other documents on behalf of the society to the extent authorized by the Board. The Treasurer may replace lost certificates if proper affidavit is filed with the society: he shall also require posting a bond for protection of the society's funds.

Section 6. The books and records of the society shall be kept by such persons as

the Board of Directors shall designate. Any member may inspect the books at reasonable hours. Funds of the society shall be received and handled only by such persons as the Board designates, and shall be deposited in such place or places as the Board designates (BB).

Section 7. Every officer, employee, or agent of the society, before handling funds or securities amounting to $1000 or more in any one year, shall be covered by adequate bond to be approved as to form and amount by the Board of Directors (AA).

Section 8. Three members in good standing shall be elected to an Audit Committee at the annual membership meeting. This committee shall see that an audit is made at least once a year by qualified independent accountants (W), and shall have access to the books, vouchers, and accounts of the society at all times. It shall make supplementary audits, and shall also supervise the taking of merchandise inventories at least once every three months. It shall furnish full reports of audits to the membership together with recommendations, and shall file such reports as are required by law. A majority of this committee may call a special membership meeting. No director, officer, or employee of the society, or any member of their immediate families, may be a member of the Audit Committee (BB).

Section 9. No dependent or member of the immediate family of any director may be a paid employee of the society.

Section 10. Nominations for Board of Directors and Audit Committee shall be made by a Nominating Committee appointed by the Board. These nominations shall be publicized to the membership at least thirty days before the annual meeting, together with an explanation and final date of nominations by petition. Any twenty members (CC) may nominate by petition. Names of all nominees shall be filed with the Secretary of the society at least twenty days before the annual meeting. The Secretary shall notify the members of all nominations at least ten days before the annual meeting.

ARTICLE X. EDUCATION

The Board shall see that a program of education, public relations, organization, and promotion is carried on continuously by the society, and shall make available adequate funds for this purpose (E).

ARTICLE XI. DISSOLUTION

In the event of dissolution of this society, the membership shall name a cooperative or some other non-profit organization to receive any surplus after all obligations have been paid and after all stock has been redeemed at par (DD).

ARTICLE XII. AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any meeting of the society, provided a copy of the proposed change has been sent by first class mail to every member at his last-known address at least thirty days prior to such meeting.

Notes

A. The word "Cooperative" should always appear in the title. Some feel that "Consumers Cooperative of _____, Inc." (with geographical location inserted) is preferable. Some word or phrase (e.g., "Inc.," or "Assn." in Pennsylvania) must appear as part of the title to show the organization is incorporated. In Maryland only farm cooperatives can use the word "Cooperative" in their name.

B. State here only the town or city, county, and state; do not state the complete post office address.

C. See Article VII, Section 4.

D. In some states, the alternative possibility of a non-stock membership corporation may be worth consideration; for most purposes, however, the cooperative stock corporation is suitable.

E. Most new groups are finding it advantageous to finance organization with a $5 application fee in order to cover costs of organization and promotion without drawing on capital funds. This fee may be reduced or eliminated later. Expenditures for education should not be limited by the application fees collected.

F. This provision may be illegal in certain states.

G. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island, par value is required.

H. This section may be omitted.

I. Stock taxes, printing costs, and record-keeping expenses are greatly reduced if $50 capital is represented by one certificate.

J. In most states, limitations on right to transfer, voting, provisions regarding cancellation of membership, etc., must be printed on the stock certificate to be binding on the shareholder. See also notes L,V, DD.

K. This is considered advisable. Various percentages from 5 to 10 are used.

L. If state law requires a different number of years, change this figure. Maryland, for example, says seven years. Most states set no number of years. Where there is no state law on the subject, include this provision also in charter and print it on the stock certificate. See also J, V, DD.

M. The main purpose of this provision is to make it pssible for the society to clean up "dead" accounts as well as to ease obtaining a quorum at meetings. If a member turns up after membership has been cancelled, the society might prefer to re-establish the membership, although it would not be legally obligated to do so.

N. Some states may require a specific order; New York does not. District of Columbia law, for example, requires that the order of sections (a) and (b) be reversed.

O. State laws sometimes permit a lower percentage, but 50% seems more desirable. Net savings in excess of the minimum may always be set aside in reserves, and in early years this is to be recommended.

P. Educational expenses should be budgeted and paid for out of current operations, not set up as a reserve out of net savings (see standard statement forms). Where state law requires an Education "Reserve," the percentage is usually 5% of net savings, but additional expenditures for education may be made out of current operations.

Q. Large societies using district meetings must alter Article VII, Sections 1 and 3.

R. Massachusetts requires by-laws to state a definite date (e.g., third Thursday of April), which must be within 90 days after the close of the fiscal year.

S. A simplified abridged presentation is available in "Common Rules of Order for Cooperative Societies (Revised)," a CO-OP Magazine reprint which may be secured from the Education Aids Department of Eastern Cooperatives.Inc.

T. In states (e.g., Maryland) where the limitations to one vote per member is not possible, a similar result can be obtained by limiting number of shares of voting common stock and requiring additional investment to be made in non-voting stock.

U. Voting by mail is prohibited in New Jersey.

V. In most states, this must be printed on the stock certificate to be binding on the shareholder. In some states (Maryland, for example), proxy voting cannot be prohibited, but use of proxies can be restricted so as to eliminate much of the danger.

W. Professional independent audits at least once a year are essential; semi-annual audits are preferable. Cooperative auditors are under considerable pressure at the end of the calendar year, due to the large number of societies whose fiscal year ends December 31. Therefore we recommend September 30. (Quarterly statements will be comparable with societies whose fiscal years now close December 31.)

X. The by-laws should be set up so that the members of the Board of Directors are not all elected at one time. With a Board of nine members, five should be elected one year and four the next, so that there will be overlapping. New Jersey, however, requires annual election of all Directors.

Y. District of Columbia law requires a two-thirds vote for removal of a Director.

Z. Massachusetts requires that the Treasurer and the Secretary (Clerk) must be elected by the membership; therefore, Treasurer and Clerk should be added to the first sentence of Article IX, Section 9.

AA. In larger societies which multiple unit operation, it may be preferable to appoint the General Manager as Treasurer or Secretary-Treasurere

BB. Refer to "Manual for Audit Committees," available from Eastern Cooperatives, Inc., for specific suggestions implementing this section. As a society grows, more of its internal controls will be handled by paid staff. Auditing committees have proven helpful in a supervisory capacity in some large societies.

CC. Very large societies should revise this figure upwards.

DD. This provision must be contained in the charter and printed on the stock certificates in order to be binding. See also notes J, L, G. For a society revising by-laws to include this provision, consent must be obtained from every member in order to make it effective.

* * *

November 1963

RELATIVE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF SOUTHERN WHITES AND NONWHITES, 1950 and 1960*

James D. Cowhig and Calvin L. Beale
Economic Research Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

In an earlier discussion, we concluded that white-nonwhite differences in socioeconomic status (SES), had widened within the Southern farm population between 1950 and 1960. 1/ Subsequent availability of more detailed census data permits an examination of the obvious question of whether widening of white-nonwhite SES differences was characteristic of the Southern urban and rural-nonfarm population as well.

To answer this question, we selected measures of four aspects of SES: 1. Economic (unemployment rates, the proportion of the employed in white-collar jobs, and annual incomes of families and unrelated individuals). 2. Educational (the proportion of persons 25-29 years old with at least a high school education and the proportion of 15 year-old school children retarded in school). 3. Demographic (a measure of recent fertility, average size of household, and an indication of family structure). 4. Housing (a measure of crowding, the availability of hot and cold piped running water, and condition of the dwelling unit).

Whenever age was known to be related to the measure in question, and whenever data on age were available, we examined age groups reflecting recent (at the time of the census) experience. In the case of economic and housing measures this could not be done, but for four of the five educational and demographic measures it was possible to select a specific age group for analysis.

All the measures of SES used were derived from the 1950 and 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing for the 14 Southern States for which data were published by residence and color. The residence categories are urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm. It was not possible to refine the broad category "urban" to distinguish differences associated with size of place or metropolitan dominance. Of particular importance in comparisons of rural-farm and rural-nonfarm populations are the effects of the change in definition of farm residence between 1950 and 1960. No precise estimate of the effects of this change on measures of SES is possible, but in general, persons removed from the farm population and counted as rural-nonfarm residents in 1960 because of the change in definition were of average or above average SES compared with the rest of the farm population but below the average of the rural-nonfarm population. The net effect of the change in definition would be to lower the SES of both populations -- an effect with less impace on the

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*The views expressed are the authors', and not necessarily those of the Department of Agriculture.

1/ James D. Cowhig and Calvin L. Beale, "Socioeconomic Differences between White and Nonwhite Farm Populations in the South," Social Forces 42 (March 1964). (In press). This article includes a number of citations of relevant research which are not repeated here.

nonfarm than farm population. Changes between 1950 and 1960 also reflect the heavy outmigration from farm areas, but it is not possible to determine the effects of differential selectivity in migration on measures of SES from currently available data.

Space limitations preclude discussion of the conceptual issues involved in the definition and measurement of variations in SES. We can only emphasize our interest in the variables that -- for whatever reasons -- distinguish populations in socially pertinent ways.

Since our interest is in the relative position of populations at two time periods, variations within a given population are ignored. For the same reason, we have concentrated on whether white-nonwhite differences in SES have changed over the decade and not simply on rates of change in the measures considered. For example, we are interested not in the percentage increase in the proportion of homes with piped hot and cold water, but in whether the nonwhite increase has been sufficient to narrow the percentage-point difference between the two populations and in whether the pattern of change varies by residence. A high rate of increase from a very low base may result in a less meaningful change than a moderate percentage increase from a higher base.

METHOD AND RESULTS

Because of the mass of detailed information on which this analysis is based, we have chosen to illustrate our procedure by using examples of white-nonwhite differentials in income and educational attainment in one State; then to summarize the direction of change by color and residence for the 14 Southern States for which data are available; and finally to present aggregate data for the South as a region. Except in Oklahoma, where about one-sixth of the nonwhite urban population and nearly half of the nonwhite rural population is Indian, well over 90 percent of the nonwhite population in each of the States is Negro.

The most appropriate measure of change in SES depends on the purpose of the comparison -- in this case to determine whether differences have narrowed or widened -- and on the nature of the variable considered. In the case of a characteristic with an unlimited maximum, such as median income of families and unrelated individuals, the nonwhite value as a percent of the white value in 1950 and 1960 gives a conservative indication of whether the relative position of the two populations has changed over the decade. In the State of North Carolina, for example, median nonwhite income was a smaller proportion of median white income in 1960 than in 1950 for the State as a whole and for each residence category (table 1).

In the case of the proportion of the population possessing a given item or characteristic, the measure of change used is the percentage-point difference in the two years. In North Carolina, white-nonwhite differences in the percentage of young adults (25-29 years old) who had graduated from high school were greater in 1960 than in 1950 for each rural residence category, but smaller for urban residents. The gap was largest between rural-farm whites and nonwhites -- a difference of 12 percent in 1950 and 26 percent in 1960. To emphasize again the focus of our analysis, we note that the widening of white-nonwhite educational differences within the farm population of North Carolina occurred despite a higher percentage increase for the nonwhite than the white farm population.

These examples should serve to illustrate the computations used and to make clear our emphasis. With the exception of absolute measures expressed as medians or means, changes in indicators of SES were assessed by computing the percentage-point differences between whites and nonwhites in 1950 and 1960. The pattern of these changes is summarized in table 2 and is discussed briefly under the four broad categories mentioned above.

1. Economic. Among urban residents, white-nonwhite differences in unemployment rates and in the proportion of white-collar workers narrowed more often than they widened (table 2). 2/ In the rural-nonfarm population, the pattern of change was somewhat less favorable to nonwhites, especially in unemployment. Among rural-farm people, the unemployment differential widened in all States except one, and the white-collar occupational differential widened in all States.

In urban areas of nine States and in rural-nonfarm areas of ten, the relative income position of nonwhites was lower in 1960 than in 1950. In no State did the relative income position of farm nonwhites improve over the decade. Considering the three economic measures in the aggregate, the economic status of urban nonwhites improved in 21 of the 42 possible comparisons, whereas improvement occurred in 16 instances among rural-nonfarm nonwhites and in only one instance for farm nonwhites. More significant than the minor changes in the magnitude of unemployment and occupational differentials, was the general and substantial widening of white-nonwhite income differences.

2. Education. The most striking improvement noted in the relative position of nonwhites occurred in the reduction of the proportion of 15-year olds retarded in school (children enrolled in a grade below that expected for their age). In all but three instances, white-nonwhite differences narrowed between 1950 and 1960. The measure of recent educational attainment (persons 25-29 completing high school) showed a lessening of color differences in 12 of the 14 urban populations and in six of the 13 rural-nonfarm populations for which data were available. But in no State did the relative educational attainment of farm nonwhites improve between 1950 and 1960.

2/ Among the measures of differences in SES, unemployment rate is the only one in which the difference has been more favorable to rural than to urban residents. Unemployment, as formally defined, historically has been lower in rural areas than in urban areas. But within a given residence category, nonwhite unemployment rates have been higher than white rates.

3. Demographic. The percentage of children 5-9 years old in a household where the household head is not their parent is one indication of the degree to which young children are separated from one or both parents and are dependent in various way on persons other than their parents. This situation has traditionally been more common among nonwhites than whites. In urban areas, white-nonwhite differences in such dependency narrowed in nine of the 13 States for which data were available, but with five exceptions differences widened in the rural populations. A measure of recent fertility showed a general persistence of higher nonwhite fertility rates and a widening of color differences between 1950 and 1960. Partly as a consequence of higher nonwhite fertility, the difference between average size of white and nonwhite households was greater in 1960 than in 1950 in every State and residence group for which comparisons were possible. Household size was the only characteristic for which not a single instance of white-nonwhite convergence was found.

4. Housing. Some of the sharpest color differences in trends occurred in the case of housing measures. The relative position of rural (farm and nonfarm) nonwhites in regard to number of persons per room and availability of hot and cold piped running water was less favorable in 1960 than in 1950 in every Southern State. In urban areas of the 14 States, the relative difference in the proportion of nonwhite housing units with adequate water supply narrowed in every instance. In substantial part this urban narrowing resulted from nonwhite occupancy of housing facilities formerly occupied by whites in which water facilities were already installed. In rural areas, where the nonwhite population is typically decreasing, this factor would seldom come into play. On the measure of crowding (dwelling units with 1.01 or more persons per room), which is independent of the facilities installed by former occupants, the relative position of nonwhites worsened in the urban areas of all but one State, as well as in rural areas. Housing conditions generally improved for both color groups through a reduction of crowding and an increase in the availability of adequate water supply, but except for urban water supply, improvement was modest for nonwhites but substantial for whites. For the third housing measure used -- soundness of dwelling unit -- color differences narrowed everywhere in urban areas and in most States in rural areas. As with water supply, the condition of nonwhite housing in urban areas is affected by the condition of older dwelling units shifting from white to nonwhite occupancy. But the relative improvement in rural areas would have to come almost entirely from improvements in housing occupied continuously by nonwhites or from new nonwhite housing.

State-by-State analysis (data not shown) showed that Maryland was the only Southern State in which there was a general improvement in the relative position of nonwhites on a Statewide basis. In Maryland, the SES position of nonwhites was higher in 1960 than in 1950 in regard to all measures except unemployment rates and average size of household. In three other States (Virginia, Florida, and Tennessee) the relative position of urban nonwhites had improved in five or more of the 11 comparisons. On the other hand, in three States (Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi) the only items on which white-nonwhite differences were lower in 1960 than in 1950 were measures of retardation in school and housing condition, and all other comparisons, both urban and rural, showed a widening of color differences over the period.

To supply an approximation of the magnitude of the changes in SES, aggregate data for the 14 Southern States on the 11 measures of SES are presented by color and residence for 1950 and 1960. (table 3). The averages shown are unweighted, and therefore assign a greater weight to States with a relatively small nonwhite population. Such States happen to be those in which improvements in nonwhite SES have been greater than average (e.g., Maryland, Oklahoma, and Texas). Thus, the picture shown by the data in table 3 errs on the conservative side in understating the magnitude of white-nonwhite changes in SES differences over the 1950-60 decade.

For the South as a whole, the data show a pattern similar to that shown by a State-by-State analysis. That is, with the exception of a decrease in the disparity between whites and nonwhites in the proportion of 15-year-olds retarded in school and in condition of the dwelling unit, no other measure showed a narrowing of SES differences in each of the three residence categories. In urban areas, color differences narrowed slightly in the case of unemployment rates, the proportion in white-collar jobs, and a measure of dependency; more substantial narrowing occurred in measures of school retardation, recent educational attainment, condition of the dwelling unit, and the proportion of dwelling units with hot and cold piped water. In sharp contrast to the pattern of changes in urban areas, differences between white and nonwhite rural populations narrowed only in the case of school retardation and condition of the dwelling unit.

More precise analysis of changes in SES is difficult because only limited historical data are available for comparisons that control for the effects of several variables on changes in SES. For the South as a region, however, it is possible to examine changes in income when age and educational attainment are held constant. Table 4 shows nonwhite median incomes as a percent of white median incomes for males 25-64 years old by four broad age groups and three levels of educational attainment. Among males who had completed eight years of school, the ratio of nonwhite to white median incomes was lower in 1960 than in 1950 for each of the four age groups; among those with 12 years of school completed, the gap between white and nonwhite incomes had narrowed slightly only for those 45-54 years old; among college graduates, the income gap narrowed slightly or remained about the same for each of the age groups.

Although income levels of whites and nonwhites were most similar for those with comparatively little schooling and for those with at least a college education, changes in relative position were in opposite directions. That is, there was a widening of the white-nonwhite difference among males with eight years of schooling and a slight narrowing of differences among those with a college education. Even among college graduates, for whom the income gap had narrowed over the decade, nonwhite median incomes did not exceed 61 percent of white incomes in 1960.

DISCUSSION

Our emphasis on relative changes in the SES of whites and nonwhites should not obscure the fact that substantial change in measures of SES occurred over the 1950-60 decade for both whites and nonwhites, usually, though not always, in the direction generally considered socially desirable. Our central point, however, is that despite absolute improvement in most of the quantitative measures of SES, the relative position of nonwhites in the South was generally lower than that of whites in 1960 than in 1950. The widely differing patterns that are evident between the urban and rural populations and between the farm and nonfarm segments of the rural population, clearly justify the conclusion that in this area of social and economic change the urban-rural distinction is not only real but important.

In addition to supplying evidence of the deteriorating relative position of the nonwhite rural population, the foregoing analysis has also distinguished areas in which relative changes in SES were most marked. The decrease in the proportion of 15-year olds retarded in school was the measure which showed the greatest reduction in white-nonwhite differences, although it was not always reflected in narrowed differences in educational attainment. There was a rather consistent reduction of white-nonwhite differences in the proportion of dwelling units not in sound condition, but the degree of reduction was not as great as with the retardation measure. On the other hand, the widening of the already large white-nonwhite differences in measures of income, water supply, crowding, and fertility underscored important aspects of SES disparities.

Attention should be called to some of the relationships among the variables even though data required to show the precise nature of the relationships are not currently available. For example, the existence of larger families among Southern nonwhites than whites, and the widening of this difference, means that the relative nonwhite per-capita income position has become even less favorable than th ir family income position. Overcrowding also is a function of family size and of ability to pay the cost of housing. In urban areas where improvement of relative nonwhite SES has been more frequent, the narrowing of occupational differences and of differences in unemployment rates may be related to the narrowing of educational differentials.

Although it is clearly impossible to confirm social-psychological hypotheses on the basis of these data, it is possible to phrase some hypotheses for consideration. We may ask whether the objective conditions here described are accompanied by a general public or official awareness of widening white-nonwhite status differentials, especially those involving urban-rural comparisons. If, as is often implicitly assumed, status distinctions are based on comparative judgments, then even substantial improvement in objective measures of SES may be of less social-psychological significance than the perception of relative improvement, particularly if the reference group were the white society. 3/

3/ This point has been well-stated by Thomas F. Pettigrew in "Actual Gains and Psychological Losses: The Negro American Protest", a chapter in The Relative Progress of the American Negro Since 1950, published as a yearbook number of The Journal of Negro Education, Fall 1963, Vol. XXXII, No. 4. Selection of the subject of relative progress of the Negro for the sole topic of the Yearbook would seem to reflect the high degree of general concern felt for this aspect of current change. With minor exceptions, however, the Yearbook discussions are limited to the total or urban population without attention to the differential and less advantageous changes in the rural population as compared with the urban.

In view of the marked urban-rural differences in relative nonwhite progress, it may be that the act of migration to urban areas is itself the most effective means by which a more general deterioration in the relative SES position of the bulk of the nonwhite population has been avoided. For whatever reasons, it is clear that the urban setting has provided conditions more favorable for the maintenance or improvement of the relative socioeconomic position of nonwhites than have rural areas. Despite the very rapid displacement of manpower in agriculture that took place in the South from 1950 to 1960, and the large-scale movement of nonwhites to cities, 23.4 percent (4.8 million) of the total U.S. nonwhite population lived in the rural South in 1960. Unless the current rate of outmovement is accelerated -- which we think to be unlikely in view of its present high level -- or the nonwhite increase in fertility reversed, the rural population of the South will include several million nonwhites at least through the rest of this century. This point lends a practical significance to these findings -- a significance sometimes obscured by the current focus on metropolitan areas as the destination of most rural migrants and as the place where most of the nonwhite population and its leadership now live.

Finally, the general subject of shifts in SES over time offers a useful field for research -- in documentation of shifts that have occurred, in comparative regional analyses, and in more detailed examination of the magnitude of current SES differences and of the degree to which change has taken place.

Table 1.--Example of measurement of change in SES by residence and color, North Carolina, 1950-1960

Measure of SES, year, and color	Residence			
	State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Median income of families and unrelated individuals				
1950				
White	2,215	2,845	2,178	1,449
Nonwhite	1,056	1,314	1,040	805
Nonwhite as percent of white median income	47.7	46.2	47.7	55.6
1960				
White	3,947	4,713	3,729	2,616
Nonwhite	1,685	2,048	1,589	1,090
Nonwhite as percent of white median income	42.7	43.5	42.6	41.7
Percent of persons 25-29 years old with 12 or more years of school completed				
1950				
White	34.6	48.6	29.8	18.6
Nonwhite	13.3	21.4	10.4	6.5
Difference	21.3	27.2	19.4	12.1
1960				
White	53.5	61.4	48.5	44.1
Nonwhite	29.3	37.5	25.5	18.1
Difference	24.2	23.9	23.0	26.0

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1950 and 1960.

Table 2.--Summary of changes in SES of whites and nonwhites by residence, 14 Southern States, 1950-1960

Measure of SES	Number of States in which white-nonwhite difference:					
	Widened, 1950-1960			Narrowed, 1950-1960		
	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Economic						
Unemployment rate	6	9	13	8	5	1
Percent employed in white-collar jobs	5	7	14	9	7	0
Median income of families and unrelated individuals a/	9	10	14	4	4	0
Education						
Percent 15 year olds retarded in school b/	0	1	2	14	12	11
Percent persons 25-29 years old with 12 or more years of school completed b/	2	7	13	12	6	0
Demographic						
Average size of household b/	14	13	13	0	0	0
Percent children 5-9 years old in families where head is not their parent b/ c/	4	9	12	9	4	1
Number of children ever born to women 35-39 years old d/	13	8	8	0	2	2

Continued-

Table 2.--Summary of changes in SES of whites and nonwhites by residence, 14 Southern States, 1950-1960 - Continued

Measure of SES	Number of States in which white-nonwhite difference:					
	Widened, 1950-1960			Narrowed, 1950-1960		
	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Housing						
Percent dwelling units with 1.01 or more persons per room	13	14	14	1	0	0
Percent dwelling units with hot and cold piped water inside structure	0	14	14	14	0	0
Percent dwelling units in sound condition	0	2	5	14	12	9
Sum of frequencies	66	94	122	85	52	24

a/ No change in urban population of Arkansas.
b/ Not available for rural-nonfarm or rural-farm population in Kentucky.
c/ No change in urban population of Alabama.
d/ Not available for Oklahoma or for rural-nonfarm or rural-farm population in Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Source: Derived from 1950 and 1960 U. S. Censuses of Population and Housing

Table 3.--Summary of SES characteristics of whites and nonwhites in the South by residence, 1950 and 1960
(Unweighted averages of data for 14 Southern States)

SES characteristic	Total		Urban		Rural nonfarm		Rural farm	
	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960
Percent unemployed								
White	3.4	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	5.5	1.6	3.1
Nonwhite	6.2	7.7	8.3	8.1	6.8	8.1	1.8	4.9
Difference	2.8	3.3	4.5	4.1	2.6	2.6	0.2	1.8
Percent white-collar								
White	37.5	43.4	52.4	53.5	33.2	33.9	10.6	17.6
Nonwhite	7.4	9.8	10.5	12.0	6.7	7.0	1.9	3.2
Difference	30.1	32.6	41.9	41.5	26.5	26.9	8.7	14.4
Median income(dollars)								
White	2206	4174	2809	4876	1944	3504	1366	2802
Nonwhite	1019	1850	1256	2124	895	1529	712	1259
Difference	1187	2324	1553	2752	1049	1975	654	1543
NW ÷ W	.46	.44	.45	.44	.46	.44	.52	.45
Percent 15 year olds retarded in school								
White	34.3	19.6	25.9	15.8	36.2	24.1	38.4	20.0
Nonwhite	61.2	36.0	50.0	29.4	65.1	40.7	72.4	45.1
Difference	26.9	16.4	24.1	13.6	28.9	16.6	34.0	25.1
Percent 25-29 year olds with 12 or more years of school								
White	43.6	56.4	55.3	63.6	36.1	47.7	24.3	43.8
Nonwhite	15.8	29.1	20.4	34.2	11.2	22.8	7.0	15.8
Difference	27.8	27.3	34.9	29.4	24.9	24.9	17.3	28.0
Average number persons per household								
White	3.57	3.34	3.30	3.19	3.67	3.49	4.06	3.62
Nonwhite	3.96	4.03	3.55	3.70	3.93	4.26	4.87	5.10
Difference	.39	.69	.25	.51	.26	.77	.81	1.48
NW ÷ W	1.11	1.21	1.08	1.16	1.07	1.22	1.20	1.41
Percent 5-9 year olds not in household headed by parent								
White	6.9	4.5	7.3	3.9	6.3	4.7	7.6	7.0
Nonwhite	21.2	18.5	23.0	17.6	20.1	20.0	19.8	21.3
Difference	14.3	14.0	15.7	13.7	14.3	15.3	12.2	14.3

Continued

Table 3.--Summary of SES characteristics of whites and nonwhites in the South by residence, 1950 and 1960 - Continued
(Unweighted averages of data for 14 Southern States)

SES characteristic	Total		Urban		Rural nonfarm		Rural farm	
	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960
Number children ever born per 1000 women aged 35-39								
White	2487	2683	1955	2436	2697	2965	3407	3218
Nonwhite	2817	3721	2072	3161	3271	4381	4646	5339
Difference	330	1038	117	725	574	1416	1239	2121
NW ÷ W	1.33	1.39	1.06	1.30	1.21	1.48	1.36	1.66
Percent housing units with 1.01 persons per room								
White	20.2	12.5	15.2	9.6	24.3	16.6	25.8	14.6
Nonwhite	36.7	32.8	31.2	28.7	36.9	36.9	47.6	44.4
Difference	16.5	20.3	16.0	19.1	12.6	20.3	21.8	29.8
Percent housing units with hot and cold piped water								
White	55.3	79.6	82.0	94.4	41.0	63.6	20.4	60.0
Nonwhite	16.9	42.6	26.5	58.1	5.4	15.9	2.3	9.7
Difference	38.4	37.0	55.5	36.3	35.6	47.7	18.1	50.3
Percent housing units in sound condition								
White	88.0	95.5	93.5	97.5	84.8	92.7	80.5	92.9
Nonwhite	60.9	76.3	65.5	80.8	55.7	67.3	55.8	69.4
Difference	27.1	19.2	28.0	16.7	29.1	25.4	24.7	23.5

Source: Derived from 1950 and 1960 U.S. Censuses of Population and Housing.

Table 4.--Nonwhite median income as percent of white median income for males 25-64 years of age by selected levels of education, South, 1950 and 1960

Age and census year	Years of school completed		
	8 years	12 years	16 years
Males, 25-64 years 1/			
1950	74.6	56.0	50.7
1960	63.2	55.0	56.7
25-34			
1950	68.9	59.3	60.0
1960	62.8	57.4	60.6
35-44			
1950	88.0	57.7	54.1
1960	62.8	56.7	54.0
45-54			
1950	83.3	51.9	49.3
1960	63.2	53.7	53.7
55-64			
1950	82.7	49.9	45.7
1960	61.9	48.9	47.7

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 5, Chapter B, Education. Table 12 and U. S. Census of Population: 1960. Subject Reports. Educational Attainment. Final Report PC(2)-5B. Table 6. Final Report PC(2)-7B. Table 3.

1/ Includes only males with income in 1949 and 1959 and excludes males for whom income was not reported in the 1950 Census.

by JOSEPH G. KNAPP
Administrator
Farmer Cooperative Service

Cooperative Criteria

Service Report 71

THE word "criteria" means the standards by which something is judged. Cooperative criteria thus represent the standards by which a cooperative organization is judged.

In recent years there has been an interest in improving the quality of cooperative organization and performance. It is important that all who are associated with cooperatives have common agreement on the earmarks of a proper cooperative organization.

A True Cooperative

This is important because the word "cooperative" can be abused and misused. Some non-qualified organizations claim to be cooperative in order to obtain the goodwill and recognition that have been built up conscientiously by bona fide cooperatives. It is important that such spurious, pseudo, or so-called cooperatives be recognized as aberrations so that the image of bona fide cooperatives will not be impaired.

The criteria for measuring a cooperative have been built up over a long period of years. In 1844 the Rochdale pioneers in England developed a set of rules for cooperative procedure that came in time to be called the Rochdale principles of cooperation. These have been reformulated from time to time but they have largely stood the test of time; and they are the core of the criteria used throughout the world by cooperatives today.

One recommendation of the National Conference on Cooperatives and the Future in Washington, D. C., in April 1963 was that "The Secretary of Agriculture should establish standards relating to the qualifications of a bona fide farm cooperative."

Following this conference, Assistant Secretary John A. Baker directed Farmer Cooperative Service to work with other agencies in the Department of Agriculture in preparing such standards—or criteria—for bona fide cooperative organizations.

Summary of Criteria

The cooperative criteria so developed are set forth in Service Report 71 of the Farmer Cooperative Service. They may be summarized briefly as follows:

1. The basic purpose of cooperatives is to render economic benefits to members.
2. Cooperatives are organized around the mutual interest of members.
3. Risks, costs, and benefits are shared "equitably" among members.
4. Cooperatives are nonprofit enterprises in the sense that they are organized for the economic benefit of members as users of the cooperatives' services and not to make profits for the cooperatives as legal entities or for their members as investors.
5. Cooperatives are democratically controlled.
6. Members of cooperatives have an obligation to patronize their cooperative.
7. Cooperatives do business primarily with members.

Serve as Guidelines

These criteria represent actual as well as ideal characteristics of cooperatives that distinguish them from other forms of business enterprise. They provide workable guidelines that cooperatives should use to successfully achieve economic objectives for their members.

However, the mere establishment of rules to meet the standards set forth does not guarantee the cooperative character of an organization. As the authors of the Service's report say, "Only actual performance in accordance with the spirit as well as the letter of its own rules remains as the ultimate test of its status as a 'bona fide' cooperative."

It is highly important that cooperatives, like individuals, protect their reputations at all times. Only in this way will the respect that is due the cooperative form of organization be assured.

News for

FARMER COOPERATIVES

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Rural Community Development Service
United States Department of Agriculture

Cooperative Month FACT SHEET
October 1965

COOPERATION IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Cooperation is a useful and effective method frequently used by rural people seeking to develop human and natural resources of their communities. It affords one or more of four principal advantages to rural people as they contend with the varying problems in their community development efforts:

1. Cooperatives can operate successfully even though they make no profit for the business itself. Therefore, local community leaders are able through this method to accomplish purposes that could not otherwise be attempted because there is not sufficient opportunity for gain to attract the necessary enterprise, managerial skill, and investment on a regular commercial basis. Examples in this area are cooperative recreation centers or facilities, nursery schools or day-care children's centers, and other community services that normally cannot be obtained feasibly on a commercial basis.

2. Cooperation may be the only feasible way to secure certain services and benefits not available otherwise, or which must be obtained at the barest minimum of cost. Typical examples are the "machinery cooperatives" formed by small groups of farmers who can neither afford individually to own an efficient machine, nor to hire its use at custom rates; and grazing associations, which provide economies of management and scale not obtainable through individual ownership of pastureland.

3. Cooperation is particularly useful where the primary need is to bring people together who have a common marketing problem. Cooperative marketing associations provide farmers with bargaining power arising from unified control over a substantial volume, and strengthened ability to improve marketing procedures and product promotion, in addition to the direct business function of processing and marketing the product itself.

4. In all cases, cooperative enterprises operate in such a way as to leave any net margin on operations in the community. This is done by returning margins to the patrons, rather than exporting profits to owners who may live outside the community. This constitutes an important advantage to the community's overall development efforts.

(OVER)

Equally as important as the direct and immediate advantages of cooperative enterprises are the values which their formation and operation provide in the way of training, experience, and growth of self-confidence of the people who participate. Through their participation in cooperative efforts, people learn the art and practice of citizenship in democratic society. The lessons learned by participating in these democratic institutions carry over into the other aspects of community life, and strengthen the capability of the community to cope with and solve its problems through democratic procedures.

It is because of these advantages that local people so often turn to cooperation as the most promising way to achieve their objectives when they become stimulated to come to grips with problems of their community and to promote its economic and human development.

The Rural Community Development Service likewise recognizes the unique advantages of cooperation for solving the problems that are encountered by community leaders and other rural citizens, and gives active encouragement and support to groups of rural people who seek to form and to operate cooperatives to serve their needs and to advance their individual and community welfare.

Federal Extension Service
United States Department of Agriculture

Cooperative Month FACT SHEET
October 1965

HOW EXTENSION WORKS WITH COOPERATIVES

Extension county agents were among the first to help American farmers organize their own buying and selling cooperatives. Some of the biggest farmer cooperatives today originated because an early county agent was interested in boosting the income of local farm people.

Extension's role is education.

During the past 50 years, Extension educational programs for cooperatives have broadened far beyond helping farmers organize. Today Extension workers help cooperatives with such diverse problems as transportation, efficiency, member relations, market development, pricing, quality control, director and manager improvement.

Extension specialists work in the field with specialists on the staff of cooperatives in such programs as genetics, nutrition, production and fertilizer recommendations and farm management.

Most State 4-H club programs include education for youth, showing cooperatives as an effective way of doing business.

During the past three years....

- Extension specialists in 47 States assisted groups considering organizing cooperatives.

- They held seminars, conferences, schools and workshops for over 12,000 cooperative managers and directors. There were over 50 special schools for legal and tax personnel of cooperatives.

- Extension specialists made studies in 46 States to help cooperatives analyze operations, finances organization, plant feasibility, and management.

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- They also helped cooperatives in 48 States with such problems as facilities planning, taxation, member relations, and improving public understanding of cooperatives.

In 1965 the objective of Extension workers is still to increase the farmer's income. Through pilot projects, continued new ways of improving the service of farmer cooperatives are being sought by highly specialized staffs of Extension. For example, new techniques of aiding directors in long-range planning was developed this year by one of the State Extension staffs.

CO-OP MONTH

FACT SHEET

WAYS RURAL COMMUNITY COOPERATIVES ARE SERVED BY FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

MORE THAN 800,000 AMERICANS are currently benefiting from services furnished by RURAL COOPERATIVES financed with USDA Farmers Home Administration assistance.

These cooperatives are making additional resources available to low-income families, strengthening family farms and revitalizing rural communities.

FHA's role is SUPERVISED CREDIT ...

- Farmers Home Administration advances funds to individual farmers needing capital to invest in cooperatives. Such assistance is provided when adequate credit at reasonable rates and terms is not available.

- FHA financing helps rural cooperatives develop needed community water systems, develop community recreation areas, build senior citizen rental housing and farm labor housing units. Cooperatives formed by family farmers are helped by this agency in obtaining needed grazing land resources.

- More than $167 million has been loaned to rural cooperatives by FHA during the past four and one-half years. Construction of facilities financed by these funds has provided around 3,300,000 man-days of employment.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION authority to help cooperatives formed by low-income families has been greatly expanded by the Agriculture and Housing Acts of 1961 and 1962 and more recently the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

- FHA--under the 1964 act--can help cooperatives formed by low-income farmers develop certain needed facilities that are not otherwise available. Included are those for storage, processing and marketing.

- Farmers Home Administration can now help eligible cooperatives serving low-income farmers market agricultural products and handicraft items; purchase farm equipment, feed mixers and farm supplies along with assisting with the establishment of artificial breeding, slaughter houses and other services.

Special FHA assistance to cooperatives formed by low-income rural families will give these families a chance to work together in solving common problems and obtaining resources they could not individually afford, thus enabling them to work towards a better living.

For additional information on any phase of this agency's programs please write the Farmers Home Administration, Washington, D. C., 20250 or call DU8-4032.

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October 1965

MT BEULAH CONFERENCE
9-11 June 1966

THE PROBLEM

The civil rights movement across the South in the past few years has made dramatic gains in the areas of public accomodations, school integration, and Negro voting. Parallel economic gains have not been so clear. Yet one of the results of the successes of the Movement in these other areas has been the highlighting of the economic problems that are at the base of racial discrimination in the South. Northern professors, government officials, and other commentators have made this point repeatedly. What is equally important (or perhaps even more important) is that the economically disenfranchised Southern Negro has also seen the clear connection between economic independence and political independence.

Over the past few years Negro farmers of marginal means and generally with very inadequate education have been steadily organizing small co-ops around the South in an attempt to overcome the economic dependence that has kept them at the bottom of the social and economic ladder. These co-ops are generally acts of hope and vision rather than well planned economic moves. There is generally no pre-planning, no survey taken before setting up the co-op, and because of the racial segregation in the South, there is almost no technical expertise available to groups which are interested in organizing co-ops. Most of these "co-ops" are floundering and many have failed.

The Cooperative Extension Service and the Farmer's Home Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture are the two agencies which have the resources, responsibility, and mandate to provide the expertise necessary to groups interested in forming co-ops. The massive failure of these agencies to perform their functions has been documented in the 1965 Report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights entitled EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN FARM PROGRAMS.

A second factor contributing to this lack of technical help available is the fact that there is no organized cooperative association working in co-op education and training in the South. Finally, the majority of established co-ops in the region have been rigidly segregated for years and are not showing any inclination now to change their policies.

PURPOSE OF THE MT. BEULAH CONFERENCE

The purpose of the Mt. Beulah Conference was to bring together two groups to discuss the setting up of a regional co-op training program. Those groups were: (1) members and organizers of the low-income co-ops which are struggling to maintain themselves without the technical assistance they need; and (2) some of the government officials and private co-op experts who can be of assistance to the struggling co-ops.

By bringing the government officials and technical experts to the South it was hoped that they would see the specific needs growing out of the Southern experience and be able to make their contributions and recommendations for a first rate training program on the basis of their

knowledge of these specific needs.

PARTICIPATION in the Conference.

A list of the participants is attached as Appendix A. Generally the participants fall into the following categories:

a. OEO representatives (from the Rural Task Force and Community Services Division)
b. Members of small co-ops
c. Organizers of co-ops
d. Representatives of service organizations such as the National Sharecroppers Fund and the Delta Ministry
e. Co-op and credit union experts

THE DISCUSSION

The first half of the Conference was devoted to a discussion of the needs for co-op training and technical assistance in the South. This part of the discussion was started by representatives of co-ops such as Southern Consumer's Co-op in Louisiana, Mid-South Consumer's Co-op in Tennessee, etc. These representatives made a number of very strong points (the most pressing problems are credit availability and lack of knowledge of business and marketing), but often they had a hard time responding directly to the question "What are your problems" and the needs came out in their narratives of the development of their respective co-ops.

The needs were further pinned down as some of the outside organizers of co-ops expanded the discussion.

The second half of the Conference was spent trying to put together a proposal for a program which would answer the needs brought up by those working in the field situation.

THE NEEDS AND PROBLEMS

The needs and problems which were discussed can be broken down into three categories: (1) General; (2) Technical; and (3) Educational. Some of the specific statements of needs under each category follow:

GENERAL NEEDS:

1. We need methods to find and train the abundance of hidden local talent and to find and use the abundance of hidden local resources which now go unused.

2. One problem which was in fact a complaint repeated often enough

to be a theme of the Conference was that people in the field are constantly promised help by various institutions which do not make good on their promises. OEO was singled out as a major example.

3. We do not know how to reach the poorest of the poor with co-operatives techniques. Co-ops seem only to be able to help those who already have a little more than the very poor.

4. Members of the Conference had very little information about what OEO can and will do for co-ops

5. Illiteracy and semi-literacy are major problems which hold back the formation of co-ops and keep them from operating properly because people do not know how to learn how to organize and run co-ops. Any program which might come out of this Conference must concern itself with basic literacy.

6. People are afraid to join and form co-ops. This is partly based on experience of past failures and partly based on the general fear that poor people have in investing their small resources in a risk venture.

7. It is very hard to get the poor working together. They can unite as a minority against an external group, but they have little experience in working together for common group gains.

8. The existing co-ops do not know how to use the resources which are presently available around the nation.

9. There is a great need for full time co-op organizers to work in communities on a long term basis Volunteers are very necesaary in the formation of any co-op, but they just do not have enough time to see the job through to a successful conclusion. (The danger of paying one or more workers from a community while others continue volunteer work is that jealousy can hurt the operation and a few people can become too firmly entrenched as leaders too soon.)

   The community organizer comes in for some time just to talk with people and find out what the needs are and how they are seen by the local people These organizers need a knowledge of government programs, co-ops, credit, credit unions, Department of Agriculture agencies and programs, etc.

   The outsider plants the idea or helps nurture it. Local volunteer work sets up the organization and leads to getting the charter. Then, volunteers can be hired by the co-op because they have proven themselves.

When recruiting the people to be trained as organizers, they should be selected with a view of them working in areas other than their home communities, not so that they will become leaders of a co-op at home.

One danger is that community organizers tend to get a "staff mentality"-- they tend to do too much. The local people have to do the major amount of the organizing, on their own initiative and at their own speed. Any program developed must be geared to this central reality.

10. There is a strong need for constant communication between the local co-ops and workers and a central research and information staff.

TECHNICAL NEEDS

1. It is extremely difficult for groups of small Negro farmers or for groups of non-farmers to secure credit to form co-ops. One specific complaint is that Farmer's Home Administration interest rates are too high. It was asked why FHA can not lend money with a service charge as the U.S. government does with its overseas loans.

2. The development of Markets and marketing skills.

3. Finding and developing highly competent management.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

1. Membership training: Members and potential members need training in the principles of co-operatives and in the methods, benefits, objectives and operation of co-operatives. Members also need training in how to finance and control their own co-ops. One problem stressed repeatedly at the Conference is that control of the co-op can pass into the hands of the hired staff or the regional co-op organization if all of the members are not thoroughly trained in all phases of co-operatives so they can evaluate the performance of the managers and the Board of Directors. Leadership training alone tends to solidify power and control in the hands of a few and the democratic experience of controlling one's organization is lost. Power monopolies must not be created.

2. Leadership training: Generally speaking, the managers and Boards of Directors of the new and struggling co-ops do not know how to perform their jobs. The organizing committee and continuing committees also need training in their jobs.

3. Technical training: Specifically, both leaders and members in the co-ops need training
   a. for secretary, treasurer, manager, supervisory committees, education committees, etc.

   b. in production co-ops, the craftsmen and farmers need training in use of materials and equipment and in techniques.

c. in marketing and modern business methods.

d. in methods of financing the co-op.

e. in finding proper sources of supply.

4. Public relations and potential member education: The general public needs to be taught about the benefits the co-op can bring to the community and the potential members need to be introduced to the possible benefits of co-operative membership (and the limitations of those benefits.)

5. Some general comments about the training needs follow:

a. Education must be designed to bring about continued active participation in the activities of the co-op. The members must be taught to use and support the co-op, rather than just join and get the economic benefits. Education must be geared toward getting people to stay together once they have formed the co-op. They must see they are making a contribution to a goal they are working for. More than just seeing the economic pay off, they must also see that their vital interests are at stake.

b. The education program must be geared to the local situation. The education of the members must go one step at a time as the situation unfolds in their communities. The training must be around the problems as they arise, and not general theoretical training that one expects from a training institute. The people will be scared away when they see all the complexities laid out in an abstractly prepared program, but they will gain strength from every problem faced as it arises and they will begin to see how the separate phases tied into one another over time. Too much education can be forced too soon.

c. Special training materials need to be developed which are geared to the Southern rural experience. These materials should come out of organizing situations. Local idioms and speech rhythms should be used in the materials (for example, "weed killer" should be used instead of a word like "herbicide"). Heavy emphasis ought to be placed on the development of new Audio-visual materials because there is no tradition of reading to learn specific information and because the reading skills of most of these who will use these services is very limited. Movies, film strips, picture stories, cartoons, charts, etc., need to be developed.

Written materials also geared to the local conditions will be needed to supplement the audio-visual presentations so that when people leave a meeting or training session they will be able to take with them reminders of the lesson they just had. Written materials will also be needed as texts for the organizers and teachers.

d. Training co-op leaders away from their communities at a training center removes them from leadership for that period of time while they are gone, and may give them unfair advantages over other members. Mobile units (say in station wagons) serving the general co-op organizers in the field could make the rounds in a given area giving week long institutes in the communities, training all the members in such things as management, principles of co-ops, duties of Board of Directors, etc., in evening courses. Special intensive training could be given during the day to the full time workers of the co-ops.

Leadership training should be taking place at the same time as member education. This will help the "trained leadership" to be accepted by the whole membership.

THEMES

Certain general feelings were raised so often and in so many contexts that they must be considered general themes of the Conference. Those themes are:

1. We must see co-ops as a tool to help people organize themselves. The co-op is not a solution to the problems of poverty. Co-ops will not get a family out of poverty, but they will increase the ability of the members to organize themselves and to exercise power, not only in the co-op but in the general community as their experience broadens. (see 12 below). We must not over-sell co-ops. Their limits must be kept clearly in front of us at all times and we must never allow ourselves to forget that they are businesses and must be run on sound business principles.

2. One of the major goals of the organizer of a co-operative should be to use the organizing of a co-op to show people that they can do things on their own -- to help them develop self-confidence. Nothing should be done for people that they can do themselves.

3. One of the goals of the organizer should be in developing involvement in owning something, not just getting economic advantage without identifying one's self as owner of the co-op and therefore one of the people who help bring out the economic advantages.

4. The Board of Directors must control the staff or it is a bad co-op, no matter how financially sound it is. It is possible for a co-op to be economically successful and also to be a complete failure. If the patronage refund starts going down, then the dollar volume increase or expanded services indices are irrelevant. (This last statement was modified by the observation that the patronage refund tends to drop in time because the competition has to meet the co-op challenge. What then happens is that the co-op drops the costs in the community at large.)

5. We should not over-stress the training of leaders. This training should be simultaneous with the training of members.

6. We should not get too involved in existing co-ops and ignore the possibility of dynamic growth and expansion.

7. Whatever comes out of this Conference must not be tied to any Community Action Programs (CAPs) because in the South at least they are essentially extensions of the local white power structure under the present OEO guidelines. They cannot be

trusted. And OEO cannot be counted on to back up the poor people in a confrontation with the CAP.

8. There was a strong distrust of the Federal Government in general and a very specific distrust of OEO. It was felt that if the Federal government were to be invited to help fund the necessary training program, it would attach so many strings to the program that the essential goals could not be achieved. However, the REA experience was brought up as an example of a very dynamic and successful program which was paid for by the Federal Government. The door was not closed to inviting the Federal government to participate in this program.

9. While this Conference was in the process of trying to set up some kind of Service organization which would give necessary technical assistance, the long range goal was permanent structural economic change, perhaps through the development of a South-wide co-op League.

10. Often the tenor of the discussion was entirely without racial overtones. There was a clear sense of economic competition between the small and large operators, especially among the members of the local co-ops.

11. A fundamental need is for a long initial study period before a co-op is formed. All of the prospective members must know exactly what they are joining and why. It may be a long time after the study group forms before they are ready to form the co-op. This study group should then continue as an integral part of the co-op and be the central vehicle where the membership learns about the co-op, the forces operating in the community, and how to control the co-op.

12. There can be many unexpected benefits from co-ops.

Mr. Joseph Marlboro, president of the Grand Marie Vegetable co-op, a newly formed marketing cooperative with 200 members, set the tone for the discussion of the needs of members of his group. Mr. Marlboro said, "A bunch of small farmers -- we'd been raising sweet potatoes but we wasn't doing much good. When you borrow money and get nothing off your crop you're in trouble. So we formed this co-op to get rid of the middle-man."

During the discussion of how the Vegetable Co-op came into being and what were the problems facing it several interesting points were made:

1. Until the co-op was organized there were no Negro sweet potato inspectors. During a meeting of the co-op someone mentioned this. The co-op sent a letter of protest to the Agriculture Department. There are now Negro inspectors.

2. Many members of the co-op have become interested in continuing their education in order to be able to carry out their duties as co-op officers better. A four-month training program for the members was recently funded by OEO.

   "Not enough. We need more," said one member.

3. The members of the co-op felt there was a need for a training program which would include Farm Management, Credit Management, Training for Board of Directors (Mr. Marlboro stressed this point by saying, "We learned that sweet potatoes and fertilizer was competitive as hell! We might be fraternal inside the co-op but outside it isn't"), and Co-op Management.

13. The United States Department of Agriculture has completely failed to live up to its responsibilities in the area of co-op training, development, and financing for the Negro in the South.

THE PROPOSAL

As a result of the discussions of the three days it was decided to try to put together the general outlines of a proposal for a co-op training and organizing program. This general outline would form the basis of discussion for a follow-up meeting in July which would draft a formal proposal. (See appendix C for the members of the Continuing Committee which will meet in July). In the meantime, Mr. Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council was to take the general outline to the Southern Regional Council and ask if SRC would act as co-ordinator to solicit funds and help set up the administration of the program. It was suggested that after the formal proposal was written, it would be submitted to OEO and private Foundations for evaluation and to all interested civil rights organizations, church groups, co-op and credit union organizations, and to all interested local credit unions and co-ops. These organizations would then be invited to an Assembly to formally create the organization which would sponsor the proposal and organize the program. (This Assembly would hopefully guarantee representation and control from the most grass roots level.)

Outline of the Proposal as developed at Mt. Beulah follows:

1. There would be a Regional Training Institute (probably located centrally in Alabama or Mississippi) which would initially be geared to serve five Deep South states (probably South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana with plans to expand throughout the South.

This Institute would:

a. Recruit whites and Negroes from rural southern communities and train them as general community co-op organizers in the pre-organizing (i.e., organization of study groups, exploring possibilities, needs, and resources, etc.) and organizing (i.e. developing the survey, getting a charter, etc.) of a co-op, and in servicing a co-op once it has been set up.

b. Train local co-op members and leaders at the center.

c. Train co-op specialists at an advanced level.

d. Service mobile units which would in turn service the general organizers in the communities and the existing co-ops.

e. Provide needed research facilities and staff.

f. Develop the necessary educational materials for use both in the Institute and in the field.

2. This project would be considered a demonstration project in many aspects. It would allow experimentation with various components and might operate with the components on a demonstration level in selected states (i.e. self-help housing in one state, credit unions and buying clubs in another, etc.)

3. The proposal will be written for a 5-year period, but it is expected that a permanent institution will develop.

EVALUATION OF THE CONFERENCE

As stated above, the purpose of this Conference was to bring together those in the South who need technical assistance in the area of co-ops and credit unions and those who have the technical expertise which will allow them to render technical assistance to those who need it. In this sense the Conference was an unqualified success. In the two years I spent in the South, such interchanges were rare --in fact this is the first meeting of the kind that I know of.

The proposal which came out of the Conference is very ambitious and will probably have to be modified and cut back. Nonetheless, it is significant than an action proposal was developed and that the mechanism was set up to continue work on the problem. It has been my experience in the South that such concrete results do not usually come out of such meetings.

Final judgment of course will have to be reserved, but it appears to be a good start. This report has heavily emphasized the information flow coming from the co-op members and organizers. It is necessary to state that the participation by the co-op experts such as Mr. Carl Hutchinson, Mr. Merlin Miller, Mr. Chuck Ihlenfeldt and others was first rate and invaluable. It is my impression that these men learned a great deal about the specifically Southern problems and were able to adjust their contributions to that experience.

Two questions were raised which were never satifactorily answered. That they were not answered is not due to any fault on the part of the participants in the Conference but rather to the enormous difficulties the problems present. But I think they must be raised at every opportunity because they are the fundamental questions which must be faced by the War on Poverty in general and as it relates to helping the development of co-ops:

1. How do we reach the very lowest economic levels in the South with a co-op program?

2. There is some form of mutual self-help that each group of the 10 or more million poor in the South could benefit by. What do we need to do to get it to them?

Mike Kenney

APPENDIX A

PARTICIPANTS IN CO-OP TRAINING PLANNING MEETING

JUNE 9-11, 1966

Mt. Beulah Conference Center
Edwards, Mississippi

Mr. Art Emery
Route 1, Box 53
Sommerville, Tennessee

Mr. Lewis Black
20 Washington Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Mr. James Mays
2242-B Whitsfield Mill Rd.
Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. John Zippert
Congress on Racial Equality
1520 N. Market Street
Opelousas, Louisiana

Mr. Jesse Morris
Liberty Outlet House
P. O. Box 3193
Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. Mike Kenney
Route 2, Box 187
Tchula, Mississippi

Mr. Merlin Miller
Program Coordinator
International Cooperative
Training School
2 Sherman Terrace
Madison, Wisconsin 53704

Mr. B. F. (Chuck) Ihlenfeldt
Cooperative League of the USA
59 East Van Buren St., Room 318
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Mr. Joe Lemmer
59 East Van Buren St., Room 400
Chicago, Illinois 60605

The Rev. Albert J. McKnight
Southern Consumers Cooperative
P. O. Box 3005
Lafayette, Louisiana 70504

Miss Una Mae Hargrave
Southern Consumers Cooperative
P. O. Box 3005
Lafayette, Louisiana 70504

Miss Eleanor Eaton
American Friends Service Committee
160 North 15th St.
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Mr. Carl Hutchinson
570 Evening Street
Worthington, Ohio

Mr. Richard Anderson
Bolton, Mississippi

Mr. Joseph L. Marlboro
Route 1, Box 461
Church Point, Louisiana

Mr. Vernon White
Route 2, Box 344
Opelousas, Louisiana

Mr. Calvin Citizen
Route 1, Box 460
Church Point, Louisiana

Mr. Clifford Frilot, Jr.
Route 2, Box 284E
Opelousas, Louisiana

Mr. Herbert Richard
Route 1, Box 278
Opelousas, Louisiana

Mr. James Johnson
Box 268
Whiteville, Tennessee

Mr. Jerry L. Mathews
Route 1
Whiteville, Tennessee

Mr. Mike Kenny
2318 Ashmead Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Allen Dulaney
Edwards, Mississippi

Mr. Richard Wenner
Office of Economic Opportunity
1200 Nineteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Emil Sekerak
Education Director
Consumers Cooperative of
Berkeley, Inc.
1414 University Avenue
Berkeley 2, California

Mr. Howard Bailey
Route 3, Box 57
Lexington, Mississippi

Mr. Patrick Sylvester
Office of Economic Opportunity
1200 Nineteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dr. T. T. Williams
Agricultural Economist and
Director of Research
Southern University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mr. Joseph Butler
Route 2, Box 89
Edwards, Mississippi

Mr. W. D. Bradley
Route 2, Box 199
Edwards, Mississippi

Mr. Peter Mickelsen
Office of Economic Opportunity
Room 514
1200 Nineteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Al Winham
Delta Ministry
P. O. Box 139
Mt. Beulah Conference Center
Edwards, Mississippi

Mrs. Clara Walker
Route , Box 31-I
Marion Junction, Alabama

APPENDIX B

In April 1966 I was asked by the members of leather goods producing co-op of six members in Mileston, Mississippi, to work with them to help solve some problems which were threatening to destroy the co-op. The President of the co-op is a young woman about 20 years old. She will be called Betty in the following presentation. One of her sisters is a member of the co-op. She is about 17. She will be called Ann. Both have a high school education. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones were plantation day workers before joining the co-op. Mr. Brown and Thomas are the other members (all these names have been changed to maintain anonymity) of the co-op members. All six members have picked and hoed cotton on plantations for a living.

This co-op was on the verge of breaking up because the members could not solve their problems AND THEY COULD NOT DISCUSS THE PROBLEMS WITH ONE ANOTHER. They argued and fought in the shop. The tension was so great that they began showing up late and leaving early or not coming at all. Rather than discuss the problems they would scream at one another and insult each other, then sit in silence and stew in their unhappiness. Only one member of the co-op was trained in all phases of the operations with leather and the others would not let her teach them because she would appear too much like a boss. This member was instructed by the organizer and trainer of the co-op (who went back North) to inspect all items before they left the shop to be sold. One of the major problems the co-op was facing was that its articles were being returned for poor workmanship. The other members of the co-op would not let the one trained in the whole operation inspect the work because that put her in a position of authority. The Treasurer did not know how to keep books and the secretary did not know how to take minutes. They never held meetings.

Below are excerpts from a day and a half workshop I held with the members of this co-op. The excerpts are presented without comment, but will point up many of the problems of organizing small co-ops in the rural (Negro) South.

(The answers seem to follow easily in the following write-up. In the real situation they often took 15 to 20 minutes each to arrive at after much difficulty and discussion.)

QUESTION: Why are you in the Leather Workshop?

ANSWERS:

Betty: I needed a job and I did not want to work for Mr. Charlie (the white man).

Mrs. Jones: It was an opportunity to learn more about leather -- to learn about making things I have never done before. I like working with leather.

Mr. Brown: Negroes never had a chance to learn a skill.

Mrs. Smith: Wanted a job. Likes sewing and is interested in leather.

Mr. Thomas: It is a way for Negroes to earn money without looking to a white man.

Betty: Likes the Workshop because it is their own business. They can work any way they want to without bosses. "I can become a good leather craftsman if I stick to it."

Mr. Brown: His first idea was to help the Negro people in the area by forming a Negro business. He also joined because there was more money there than any other source.

QUESTION: What is a Co-op?

ANSWERS:

Betty: Does not know.

Mr. Brown: Cooperation.

Anne: Cooperation

QUESTION: What is the difference between a co-op and cooperation?

ANSWERS:

Anne: Buying stock and things?

Mrs. Jones: Doesn't know.

Anne: "A co-op is where people pretent to cooperate and don't."

Mr. Brown: "Does it have something to do with business?"

QUESTION: What is the difference between a co-op business and a regular business?

ANSWERS:

(Long discussion. Nobody had a clear idea)

Mr. Brown: The difference might be in management. A coo-op has had management and a regular business has good management.

Question: What am I trying to teach by asking these questions?

ANSWERS:

"How to cooperate and work together."

"How to run a business."

"Do we have enough interest in this business to make a success?"

"Do we want to make a good business?"

QUESTION: Did you learn anything from the questions I asked? (This after a half of a day of discussion!)

ANSWER; Anne: "We do not know what we are doing."

APPENDIX C

CONTINUING COMMITTEE

The following men volunteered for this committee:

John Zippert
Lewis Black
Art Emery
James Mays
Merlin Miller
Al Ulmer
Nathan Payne
Co-op League
(Representative to be Invited)
T. T. Williams
Father McKnight
Jesse Morris
Mike Kenny
James Johnson
Howard Bailey
Joseph L. Marlboro
Legal Adviser
(Marion Wright to be Invited)

APPENDIX D

SPECIAL NOTE

Mr. Carl HUTCHINSON (whose organizational connection I do not have) who has worked for 30 years in the co-op field in Ohio, Novia Scotia, Viet Nam, and India (including developing co-op training programs for the Peace Corps overseas) presented a co-op organization manual which had been tested 5 times in 20 day classes in India. It is now being printed (in a limited edition) by the Co-op Union in India and will probably be re-written for Ameriaan use. The central feature of the presentation Mr. Hutchinson made was the idea of study groups and the beginning step and the continuing core of the co-op once it is organized. Participation continues in a democratic form throughout the life of the co-op. The study groups deal with any subject which the people see as a problem in their lives. They are essentially self-interest adult education groups, and social groups where the people like each other and participate because they enjoy participating.

SPECIAL NOTE

There is a film about self-help co-operative housing put out by Self-help Housing Enterprises, 706 W Main Street, Visalia, California, entitled "6 Homes, 6 Houses". Copies of this film may be purchased by interested groups or agencies.

COOPERATIVES AND OEO PROGRAMS

Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, Upper Michigan

This survey study was made at the request of the OEO department of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. for the purpose of determining the following:

1. Are Cooperatives relating themselves to OEO programs? If so, in what ways?
2. If Cooperatives are not identifying themselves with OEO programs, why aren't they?
3. What can the Cooperative League do to motivate Cooperatives to actively participate in and/or lend their support to OEO activities?

The findings contained in this survey are based on observations of programs and interviews with personnel of:

A) Regional and local Cooperatives

B) Regional and local Credit Unions

C) State and regional OEO offices

D) Community Action Councils (committees)

E) Other agencies, organizations and individuals normally concerned with matters related to the subject

During the period November 10th thru November 30th, contacts and interviews made included, among others, the following:

A) Cooperatives and Credit Unions

1. Midland Cooperatives Inc., Minneapolis

A. J. Smaby, Gen. Mgr.

Glenn Thompson, Mgr. Public and Member Relations

Fred Halverson, Member Relations

Erick Kendall, Editor, Midland Cooperator

Russ Tall, Midland Cooperator

Seth Fischer

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2. Midland Cooperatives, Superior, Wisconsin

J. W. Koski, Mgr., Consumer Goods Division

Jack Heino, Mgr., Printing Division

Charles Frederick, Mgr., Area Development Dept.

Arvi Kesti, Area Development Dept.

Al Shackman, " " "

Bert Minwegen, Personnel and Training

Axel Laine, Regional Field Supervisor

3. Minnesota Credit Union League, St. Paul

Ed Benezik, Field Services

4. Mutual Service Ins. Co., St. Paul

Felix Rondeau, Pres.

Ed Whitney, Vice Pres.

5. Group Health Mutual, St. Paul

Arnold Lindquist, Pres.

6. Minnesota Assn. of Cooperatives, St. Paul

Ed Slettom, Exec. Secretary

Emil Prestemoen, Director

7. Range Coop. Federation, Virginia

Eli Ranta, Mgr.

8. Northern Lakes Cooperative, Hayward, Wisc.

Russ Hamblin, Mgr.

Mel Peterson, Asst. Mgr.

9. Moose Lake Coop. Assn., Moose Lake, Minn.

Clem Newman, Mgr.

10. Twin City Coop. Credit Union, St. Paul

Harry Peterson, Tres.

11. Leach Lake Federal Credit Union, Cass Lake, Minn.

B) OEO offices:

1. OEO, State of Minnesota, St. Paul

James Turgeon, Director

Mike Majitich, Regional Director, Virginia

James L. Ware, Field Representative, St. Paul

2. OEO, State of Wisconsin

Louis Leoni, Regional Director, Hurley , Wisc.

C) Community Action Councils:

1. Bi-County Community Action Council, Bemidji

Mr. Hawkinson, Director of Senior Citizens Centers

2. Clay-Wilkin Opportunity Council

Frank McLaughlin, Director

3. Arrowhead Economic Opportunity Agency, Inc., Virginia

Vincent Gentilini, Director

4. Duluth OEO

Robert Hoch, Director

5. Hennepin Co. Community Health and Welfare Council, Minneapolis

Verne Bloom, Community Services Coordinator

6. Ramsey Co. Citizens Committee on Economic Opportunity, St. Paul

Wm. R. Carter, Jr., Director (Mr. Carter is a former employee of Ellerbe and Sons and is knowledgeable about Coops and C.U.)

7. Red Lake Reservation Business Committee, Red Lake

Robert Trever, Director

Mr. Graves, Sec. Tribal Council

8. Leach Lake Reservation Business Committee, Cass Lake

Wm. Stava, Director

9. North Central Voters League, St. Paul

Raymond Hill, Director

10. Northwestern Regional Planning Commision, Superior

John Lynch, Director

D) Others:

1. Farmers Home Administration, St. Paul

   Arthur Hanson, State Director

2. Duluth Bar Assn., Duluth

   Newton Friedman, Member

   Jack Litman, Member

3. Office of Economic Development, Superior

   Hanford Olson, Director

4. Town Meeting for the Twin Cities Area

   Rev. Loren Halvorson, Coordinator

   Rev. Imslund, Asst.

Findings

I. Generally cooperatives have not, with a few exceptions, identified themselves with or participated in OEO committees or their programs. The exceptions noted included:

1. Minnesota Credit Union League assistance in the organization of Credit Unions among the Indians residing on the Leach Lake and White Earth reservations.
2. Midland Cooperatives technical assistance and some research relative to the proposed cooperative on the Menonomie Indian reservation.
3. Participation in the organization of the timber marketing coop for a tri-state area which is not yet operating.
4. Participation in the planning of a Livestock Marketing and Management Cooperative in Wisconsin.
5. The assistant manager of the Northern Lakes Cooperative, Hayward, Wisconsin, is on the SBA Committee for the community which has granted $300,000 in small business loans. This activity has been actively supported by the Hayward Coop.

6. Discussion between the OEO regional director and the Range Coop. Federation, Virginia on possibilities of the cooperative establishing a special program for the low income pulp wood cutters.

Very few coop board members or managers are members of Community Action Councils. The Group Health Mutual of St. Paul, about a year ago, by board authorization, sent a letter to all field representatives encouraging them to participate in and encourage CAP. This is the only instance noted where a regional took official action. Arnold Lindquist, Group Health president, did not have any knowledge of the effect of this letter.

A. J. Smaby, Gen. Manager, Midland Cooperatives, stated that he found it difficult to see how Midland can do anything effective in OEO programs except when requested as in the Menonomie instance.

J. W. Koski, Midland Consumer Goods Division Manager, stated that the coops in the course of day to day operating pressures, had in a sense, set aside much of their concern for the low income segments. He stated that ways and means must be found to re-instate this concern and to implement it in a meaningful way. He cited that, following the housewives picketing of the Aurora Coop, a staff meeting was held for the purpose of evaluating the consumers' image of Midland. It seems that in the course of efforts to attract the patronage of the affluent, the coop image appears no different to the consumer than that of profit type businesses. Very real concern was expressed in this connection by the personnel of the Midland public and member relations division. The stress on, and apparent need for, sales and net savings has resulted in a reduction of budget for member relations which eliminates the possibility of providing staff for maintaining understanding of "What is a Coop" among present members. This applies even more so as

regards personnel for organizing new coops.

Midland member relations personnel had no ready explanation for the apparent lack of coop participation in CAP except to say that since they themselves -the regional personnel- are not knowledgeable about OEO, how can the local coops have more knowledge or show any greater interest.

Felix Rondeau, president of Mutual Services Insurance Companies, expressed his willingness to support OEO programs. However, he has not seen a method or device by which it can be done. He did mention his concern for car owners in a certain Wisconsin area who are unable to purchase insurance coverage, many of which are probably in the low income segment. He posed the question of the feasibility of establishing a township mutual type of organization which would assume the duties of risk selection and supervision in order that this group could again become insureable. He stated that probably if funding was available to assume part of the risk for a limited period, these presently uninsureable risks could be brought up to a fully insureable basis.

Ed Slettom, Exec. director, Minnesota Assn. of Cooperatives, expressed himself somewhat similarly to that of Smaby and Rondeau. However, he is a member of the board of the newly formed timber marketing cooperative and he has had some contact with CAPs and specifically the agency known as the North Central Voters League of St. Paul. About a year ago, in response to an inquiry from that agency, he wrote to them explaining the steps involved in establishing a consumer coop and credit union. Since there had been no further action on his part or the NCVL, he stated he would, in the near future, call on the director and invite a Midland representative to go along. If after this contact has been made, real interest is expressed by the NCVL, he will arrange for it's director to meet with four or five coop

leaders to further explore the matter.

Harry Peterson, Treasurer of the Twin City Credit Union had also been contacted by the NCVL. His reaction to the group's director was negative due to the apparent insistence that any coop or credit union to which the NCVL relates itself must also come under it's leadership. Mr. Peterson pointed out that the services of the Twin City Credit Union and the Metropolitan Consumers Assn. are available to anyone in the Twin Cities. Altho he has had a negative experience, he is willing to assist the group should assistance be requested.

II. Reasons for the apparent lack of coop interest and involvement in OEO programs appear to include the following:

1. During the post war years cooperatives have strived to change their image from one related to the "have nots" to one that includes the more affluent members of society. In the course of this objective, much of the original concern for the "have nots" has been set aside or lost.
2. Members of cooperatives have themselves become more affluent due partly, at least, to the benefits of cooperative membership. Ironically, this has often resulted in minimum concern for their less fortunate non-coop member neighbors.
3. Regional cooperatives no longer maintain a special department for the specific purpose of organizing new cooperatives.
4. Management and staff of cooperatives are more than occupied with the daily pressures of operations leaving very little time or energy available for activities that do not produce more or less immediate sales and net savings.

III. What can the League do to improve the present status of coops vis a vis the OEO programs? The answer to this question is not easily determined. In evaluating the answer, consideration should be given to the

following with emphasis on item 1:

1. Managers of League members have given tacit approval to the League's OEO department. They should be re-sold in order that they become enthused enough to:
   A) Establish active support of OEO programs as an official policy of their respective organizations.
   B) Delegate one or more divisions with the responsibility for inplementation.
   C) Provide budget as required under B.
2. Expand League publicity thru League news releases and publications related to OEO and similar programs.
3. Encourage regionals and locals to include this subject on the agendas of meetings and seminars. The OEO panel discussion at the last League congress was effective.
4. Encourage regionals to re-establish, if even on a small scale, a department for organizing coops and activating their present memberships.
5. Encourage regionals to establish consumer information departments. There are many and varied consumer aids and types of information available but very few know about them.
6. Inquiry was made as to the feasibility of obtaining the funding for one or more coop organizers working under the Minnesota Assn. of Cooperatives or Midland. If this is possible it appeared that either of the two organizations would be interested in such a program.

General

IV. The Minnesota State OEO director as well as the regional directors were most cordial and helpful in providing information about their programs, present and planned. A copy of all presently funded programs in Minnesota is attached (only one copy was available) to the original copy of this report.

The OEO personnel were, of course, familiar with the possibilities of including coops and credit unions in the CAPs. As is the case among coop leadership, they have been unable to devise a program that could be funded and at the same time relate that program to existing cooperatives in the community. They do see, and there has been some of this, possibilities of funding coops and credit unions where there are no existing organizations and where there is a large enough low income population. Copies of "Moving Ahead with Cooperatives" were given to those who did not already have one.

In the course of the many visits with CAP directors and staff members they expressed interest in cooperatives, particularly consumer coops and credit unions. Many of them had copies of "Moving Ahead with Coops" on their desks - not filed away in a drawer or on a shelf! Those who did not have a copy, and expressed their interest were give one. Although this interest was expressed, the directors were at a loss as to how to incorporate cooperatives in their program. Except on the Indian reservations where there exists a sizeable population within a small area, it did not appear economically feasable (and they are right) to operate cooperatives whose members could only come from the low income group--those who are eligible under the OEO definition. Furthermore, it did not seem sensible to them that another coop be organized in areas where cooperatives are already in existence. Several CAP directors expressed disappointment that the coops in their area had made no effort to contact them. Other CAP directors put the blame on themselves, stating that they should have contacted the coops in their area.

My general impression of the CAPs visited was favorable. Programs that had been funded were in operation and new projects were in the process of being submitted. There seemed to be real enthusiasm and purpose on the part of both directors and staff. A good example being that of the North Central Voters League in St. Paul.

Whereas all other councils operate one or more programs, the councils of Hennipen and Ramsey counties are non-operational; that is, they assist delegated agencies in preparation, submission of proposals, and obtaining the funding of approved projects. Funds are then remitted to the councils who release them to the delegated agencies.

Cooperatives today are generally well represented in community organizations such as service clubs, school boards, chambers of commerces, etc. However, they are conspicuously absent as members of committees connected with OEO programs. This is a disappointing situation and one that is hard to explain in view of the original intent and purpose of most of the cooperatives now in operation. It is a situation that calls for a serious re-appraisal of the role of cooperatives in this affluent period of the twentieth century which has very substantial pockets of poverty. They might well take their cue from the traditionally conservative bar associations which are, as a result of the official policy position of the American Bar Assn., taking active steps to support proposals for establishing OEO funded agencies designed to provide legal aid to low income people.

Joseph Thompson

Joseph Thompson

December 3, 1966

December 7, 1966

Joe Thompson was curious about the discount warehouse type food store operating in Moorhead, Minnesota and other areas of Minnesota and Dakota. He has sent along the following report on his investigation:

DISCOUNT WAREHOUSE FOOD MARKETS

There are three discount warehouse type food markets at Moorhead, Minnesota and 8 or 10 similar markets at other Minnesota and Dakota locations. These markets have a great similarity to the Co-op store opened during World War II at Detroit and operated by the U.A.W. Consumers Co-op.

All the stores visited are similar in exterior and interior appearance and design. They are owned and operated by the following food wholesalers:

1. L. B. Hartz, Thief River Falls, Minn.
2. Mason Bros., Wadena, Minn.
3. Nash-Finch Co., Fargo, N.D.

The building vary in size from 30, to 60,000 sq. ft. Basic construction is cement blocks, poured cement floor, low hipped roof carried by interior exposed heavy steel rafters and pylons. All have foil covered insulation which becomes the exposed ceiling and wall covering. There are no windows, except at the entrance. They are all located on the outskirts of the city where the occupancy costs are lowest.

Stock arrangement is similar to that of any wholesale grocery order assembly line. Merchandise is stacked on pallets or directly on the floor. A slightly lower number of items are carried in stock than usually found in a supermarket. Staple produce items are available but, except for potatoes, are not prepackaged. Except for some frozen meat, this line is limited to bacon, ham, cold cuts, etc. The dairy section is quite complete as well as the frozen foods.

Equipment is limited to the cash registers, refrigerated cases for meat, dairy products and frozen foods, and four wheel carts for customer use. Check-out counters are simple wooden tables. Lighting and heating is adequate.

Cases are clearly marked showing price per case and unit. The customer is provided a marking pencil so that the units are properly marked on arrival at the checkout.

Personnel is limited to the manager (who works at check, stocks mdse, etc. as well as doing the buying and other managerial duties), check out clerks and stock men. The customer packs his merchandise into boxes after it has been checked and takes it out to the car, eliminating carry-out boys.

Customers must purchase a $2.00 membership and pay $1.00 monthly dues. Some of the markets refund the amount of the monthly dues - in merchandise- at the end of the month if the members have made sufficient purchases during the month.

The amount of purchases required in order to obtain this refund was not determined. Manufacturers' representatives interviewed stated that those markets which are strictly following the membership and monthly dues requirement are the most successful.

No trading stamps, advertising or other gimmicks are used except that when the monthly dues card is mailed, a small sheet is enclosed listing some items, with prices, and the list usually includes those items currently being supplied by the manufacturer at a special price.

What is the actual average saving to the customer? Although not determined by checking a large number of items, a conservative estimate would be 10% but the saving could be as high as 15%, a rather significant percentage.

The gross margin (average) is probably about 10%, although they claim to be selling at cost. Even with the low retail price, since the margin includes the normal wholesaler's margin (2-4%) and his cash discounts, the 10% gross margin appears about right. Because much of the merchandise is received in the form of drop shipments, directly from the manufacturer or processor, handling costs at, and transportation charges from, the wholesaler's warehouse are considerably reduced. Many manufacturers' representatives stock their products on the assembly line and mark the case and unit price on each case.

The type of clientele varies all the way from the low-income to the professional and business men (and their wives, of course). Each of the managers stressed this point. The low-income customers seem to feel at home because of the decor whereas the high income customers like being able to buy in case lots which usually requires special attention and arrangements on the part of the manager in a conventional market. Both types of customers like the savings. The high income customer often buys $150. to $200. per visit, thereby avoiding the frequency of shopping. This method of food retailing has been in practice about two years in the midwest and, to date, appears to be quite successful. There are reports of similar markets in other areas with only limited success, some having been closed after only operating a short time.

Due to the necessity of obtaining a part of the gross margin from what is normally the wholesaler's margin, it seems that in order to produce at least 10% savings to the customer the market must be owned and operated by a wholesaler or an organization which can obtain merchandise at the manufacturer's price. In the Chicago area, for example, the markets could be operated by central states. This should not preclude an arrangement whereby the people in the area served would invest in and become members of the wholesale or subsidiary.

If the consumer's concern about high food prices is <u>real</u>, this method should have appeal as well as value. For the low-income family, it certainly is a means whereby it can decrease food costs and thereby improve its economic situation.

Joseph Thompson

Feb. 6, 1967

Gary Bickle
George Bickle
C. Ehlenfeldt
M. Hollister
Paul Blair
Father McKnight
Paul Mohns
Al Ulmer
Louie Winnick
William Pendleton
Christopher Edley – Alma Armstrong Sec.
John Coleman
"Fay Bennett" will be late –

Narrow focus – proposal – Field work + educ. activities – co-ops – low-income
Applic. reviewed – no quarrel –
serious question – economic feasibility in this area of the program in the South (that area of the South)

McKnight – ask Mohns

Mohns – opportunities in special areas

- provided guided assistance in development
- Puerto Rico - educ. + econ. similar found by having an intensive program - education - market + production - 3 yrs. successful where an economic feasibility study might not have predicted this success -
- Consumer co-ops - dev in areas where large chains wouldn't move.

- Specialization - manpower, productivity, market development. Developing contract in South - integrate with a project of this type.

- Speak to economic opportunity -

- Farmers Co-op Service
- Co-op Extension Service

ability to serve these groups

- Private groups have done the ground work.

Let's not get into the farm bag.

1. What happens next? - Further study needed

2 don't think the economic feasibility has been proven yet.
Need for outside economic base.
Specialized V.S. General

Gary Bikal -

gw

SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WHITE AND NONWHITE FARM POPULATIONS OF THE SOUTH *

by
James D. Cowhig and Calvin L. Beale
Economic Research Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Analyses of socioeconomic status (SES) in the United States almost invariably show substantial differences between whites and nonwhites regardless of the populations considered -- rural or urban, farm or nonfarm, North or South. Compared with the white population, the nonwhite has lower income, fewer years of schooling, poorer housing, and a labor force disproportionately concentrated among lower status occupations and among the unemployed or underemployed. In general, white-nonwhite differences in SES are greatest in the farm segment of the rural population and in the South. 1/

The very existence of white-nonwhite differences in SES raises the question of whether these differences have narrowed, widened, or remained relatively stable in recent years. In view of the sociological relevance of the question and the widely-voiced concern that substantial segments of the population are characterized by low income, low levels of educational attainment, and high rates of unemployment and underemployment, it is curious that so little recently published work has included systematic analyses of the very segments of the population in which the problems are most apparent. 2/ Our purpose here is to analyze white-nonwhite differences in SES within the farm population of the South and to determine the changes that occurred between 1950 and 1960. 3/

SOURCES OF DATA AND METHODS OF COMPARISON

The measures of SES discussed below are derived from three sources--the Censuses of Agriculture for 1950 and 1959 and the Censuses of Population and Housing for 1950 and 1960--and are limited to Southern States in which there were at least 500 nonwhite farm operators in 1959. Data from the Censuses of Agriculture refer to farm operators, regardless of place of residence, whereas data from the Censuses of Population and Housing relate to rural-farm residents, regardless of labor force status or principal occupation. The nonsymmetrical relationship between "farm operator" and "rural-farm resident" means that the data do not refer to completely identical populations, but the great majority of persons are identical. We use "farm population" in a broad sense to refer to farm operators and to rural-farm residents. 4/

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* A paper presented at the 1963 meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, August 24, Los Angeles, California. The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Department of Agriculture.

The indicators of SES are: (1) the farm operator level-of-living index (1950 and 1959); (2) the median income of rural-farm families and unrelated individuals (1949 and 1959); (3) the proportion of rural-farm residents 25 to 29 years old with 12 or more years of school completed (1950 and 1960); and (4) the proportion of rural-farm dwelling units with hot and cold piped water (1950 and 1960). 5/ By design, our emphasis is upon populations. We are not concerned with the relative position of the same person at different times, but with the relative position of similar populations at different times.

Our primary purpose is to determine whether changes during the most recent decade for which data are available were such as to narrow white-nonwhite differences in SES. Change is a function of time, base, and rate. Our time reference is the 1950-1960 decade. If two populations start from a radically different base -- as is generally the case with white-nonwhite comparisons -- then it is possible for the population with a low base to have a very high percentage increase without narrowing the gap between itself and another population with a lower rate of change but with a much higher base. Eventually, the persistence of a high rate of change will result in a narrowing of absolute differentials. Because our interest is in whether SES differences have narrowed over the most recent decade, we are primarily concerned with the magnitude of differences at two times and only secondarily concerned with the rates which contributed to changes. For other purposes, such as projection of rates of change, other comparisons are appropriate and are derivable from the data presented.

RESULTS

There are 14 Southern States which had 500 or more nonwhite farm operators in 1959. We use the term "nonwhite" for exactness, but because over 98 percent of the rural Southern nonwhite population is Negro, differences in SES are really white-Negro differences, except in Oklahoma where a sizeable Indian minority is included.

In each of the 14 States, the level-of-living index for nonwhite farm operators was substantially below that for white operators both in 1950 and in 1959 (table 1). In 11 of the States, indexes for nonwhite operators in 1959 had reached or exceeded the level of those for whites in 1950. However, even though both white and nonwhite indexes rose over the nine-year period, the relative position of nonwhites was lower in 1959 than in 1950 For example, in 1950 the highest State index for nonwhites was equal to that for whites in four other States, but in 1959 the highest nonwhite index was lower than any of the white indexes. Moreover, the deviation from the average U. S. index was greater for nonwhites, but not for whites, in 1959 than in 1950. Finally, in 1950 nonwhite indexes averaged 24 index points below those for whites in the Southern States as a group, but by 1959 the average for nonwhites was 43 points below that for whites. 6/

Change in the index may be further illustrated by examining the values for the five components of the index for all 14 Southern States (table 2). There are two variables expressed in dollars and these may be

compared by taking nonwhite values as a percent of white values for each year. Such a comparison shows that relative values for these variables were lower in 1959 than in 1950 for nonwhites, i.e., that the average value of land and buildings and the average value of products sold for nonwhites were a lower percentage of the values for whites in 1959 than in 1950. The value of nonwhite farms dropped from 28 to 24 percent of that of white farms and sales of products fell from 42 to 33 percent.

In absolute terms, the widening of white-nonwhite differentials in value of farms and production is even more striking. Between 1950 and 1959, the increases for white farmers greatly exceeded the full 1959 values of farms and production for nonwhite farmers.

In the case of the three components expressed in percentages, only automobile ownership showed a lower percentage-point difference between whites and nonwhites in 1959 than in 1950 (21 vs. 24). Automobile ownership is the one item for which a substantial nonwhite base had been established by 1950. It is also a measure in which qualitative differences are most important, but we lack data to measure this aspect. In the case of telephones, the percent of nonwhites reporting the item would have had to be 18 points greater in 1950 to bring nonwhites up to the level of whites; in 1959 the percentage would have had to be increased by about 39 points. The pattern for home freezers was fairly similar to that for telephones.

A State-by-State analysis (table not shown) of data on the components of the level-of-living index, showed that rates of change in the average value of sales were greater for whites in all States except Oklahoma and Tennessee; rates of change in the average value of land and buildings were greater for whites in all States except Texas; and absolute changes were greater for whites in every State. Rates of change in the percent reporting the three facilities were, with the exception of automobiles in Kentucky, greater for nonwhites. But high nonwhite rates of change were due largely to the low base values for nonwhites in 1950 and, except in the case of automobile ownership, were not sufficient to reduce the white-nonwhite percentage-point differences in the proportions reporting the facilities. 7/

In most Southern States, a much higher proportion of nonwhite than white farmers are tenants -- 53 percent versus 17 percent in 1959. To determine whether disproportions in tenure status of farm operators would affect the general conclusion regarding white-nonwhite differences, indexes were computed for three tenure categories (full owners, part owners, and croppers) for the 10 States in which there were at least 500 nonwhite operators in each of the selected tenure categories. It can be seen from table 3 that the differential distribution of farmers by tenure does not explain the overall white-nonwhite disparities in level-of-living index, for the racial differences occur within each tenure category in every State. Furthermore, the increase in the index was greater for whites than for nonwhites in each tenure category and in every State, with the exception of croppers in Tennessee.

Among both races, the highest indexes were those for part owners, who both own land and rent additional land. In addition, indexes for this group increased more than those for full owners, and the indexes of the full owners more than those for croppers (the lowest status group). In general, the most advanced class of the nonwhite farmers -- the part owners -- had reached or slightly exceeded by 1959 the level-of-living index of the white croppers. However, in no State did the index of the highest group of nonwhite farmers approach the U. S. average for all farmers. By contrast, the indexes for white part owners equalled or exceeded the U. S. average in 8 of the 10 Southern States.

Changes shown by other measures of SES in the farm population are consistent with the pattern of change shown by the level-of-living index. Measures of total income, recent educational attainment, and type of water supply are shown for whites and nonwhites in tables 4 and 5. In no instance did the change between 1950 and 1960 reduce white-nonwhite differences in the measures. As in the case of the possession items in the level-of-living index, we are primarily concerned with differences between whites and nonwhites at two time periods and not in rates of increase. We note, however, that white rates of change in the income measure were higher in each State.

In 1949, the median income of nonwhite farm families and individuals in the 14 Southern States was 52 percent that of white families. During the 1950's, both the aboslute and relative racial disparity in income widened and in 1959 the median for nonwhite families was only 45 percent as high as the white median. In a few States (Georgia, Oklahoma, Maryland, and Alabama) the relative change was minor. In others, the widening of the income gap was rather large (11 to 19 percentage points in Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Virginia).

The full extent of the deterioration in the relative income position of nonwhites is partly concealed by the inclusion of family income in the comparison. During the decade, the average size of Southern nonwhite farm households increased while the average size of white households declined. The ratio of persons per nonwhite farm household to persons per white household rose from 1.22 in 1950 to 1.49 in 1960. As a result, the widening of the white-nonwhite income differential was considerably greater per person than per family.

We have not used the number of persons per household as an independent measure of SES, but we think it has important implications for SES. For instance, because nonwhite family income was lower than white in 1950 and because most of the excess in nonwhite farm household size compared with white households consists of minor children not in the labor force, a widening of the difference in average size of household is itself an indication of an adverse change in the relative socioeconomic position of nonwhites.

As for education, the completion of four years of high school is widely regarded as the minimum adequate level under today's technological and labor market conditions. In the South, the advantage of the

white farm population in the proportion of young adults who had completed high school was already large in 1950 and it increased in the subsequent decade. 8/ The average for 13 Southern States in the proportion of farm whites 25-29 years old who were high school graduates was 18 percentage points higher than that of nonwhites in 1950. 9/ By 1960, this differential had widened to 30 points. Part of this widening could have been due to educational selectivity in out-migration. It has been shown that the better educated nonwhite youths left the South between 1940 and 1950 at a higher rate than did white youths with comparable education. 10/ This selectivity may have been heightened under the conditions of the 1950's, but we do not have the data to show that such a process has continued. Regardless of the causes, the effect has been to increase the racial disparity in education among farm adults in the South. 11/

Even more striking are the pronounced white-nonwhite differences in the percent of farm homes having modern water supply. In 1950, there was an 18 percentage point difference within the Southern region in the proportion of white (20 percent) and nonwhite (2 percent) farm households having hot and cold piped water inside the structure. During the 1950's, the major national improvement in farm housing conditions was the acquisition of hot and cold piped water, a prerequisite for adequate bathing and toilet facilities. However, this improvement was selective and by 1960 the regional white-nonwhite difference had increased to 50 percentage points. The proportion of white Southern farm homes lacking piped and heated water was reduced from about 80 percent to 40 percent, but the proportion of nonwhite farm homes without this facility had declined only from 98 to 90 percent. We know of no other measure of SES in U. S. society -- whether of a material or personal nature -- that exhibits a greater racial disparity.

DISCUSSION

Each of the measures of SES employed shows that the SES of both white and nonwhite farm populations increased between 1950 and 1960. At the same time, we have shown that the changes for nonwhites were not sufficient to narrow the wide racial differentials in SES which existed in 1950, except in the ownership of automobiles. In fact, the changes that occurred were not sufficient even to maintain the previous position of nonwhites in relation to whites. 12/

Our purpose has been to examine color differences in socioeconomic status within the farm population. Inspection of data for selected Southern States indicates that a similar pattern of widening of SES differences has also occurred in the rural-nonfarm population, although to a lesser extent, and that the pattern in urban areas is mixed. Factors associated with rural residence rather than agricultural dependence may comprise the most basic aspect of the phenomenon.

Although precise measurements are difficult due to definition changes, the rate of loss of nonwhite farm population during the 1950's through outmigration and change of classification was greater than that

of the Southern white farm population. Thus, the nonwhite farm population constitutes more of a residual group, but the effect of differing outmigration rates on socioeconomic differentials is not clear. For example, in many States, there was a substantial increase in the proportion of nonwhite farm males employed as hired farm laborers--the occupation group with the lowest SES. On the other hand, the Censuses of Agriculture show that the largest declines in number of nonwhite farm operators were among tenants, especially croppers. This trend would be expected to raise the SES of nonwhite farmers by causing the elimination of the lowest income class and abandonment of the poorest housing. The examples cited would seem to produce countervailing trends, and are indicative of the difficulty of assessing the net effect on SES of the color differential in the decline of the farm population.

Some observers have suggested that the differences in SES simply reflect the operation of the market in allocating returns to individuals in proportion to their contributions. 13/ In the case of the nonwhite farm population, it seems clear that such an explanation should also consider institutional barriers to equal access to educational opportunities and employment opportunities.

It is clear that considerable variation exists among States. A State-by-State comparison reveals that nonwhites in States in which the plantation economy was formerly dominant remain in a lower position than nonwhites in other parts of the South. It is certain that differences in tenancy rates, variations in accessibility to nonfarm employment and nonfarm income, and differing limits on the availability of educational opportunities also affect SES. The results also demonstrate the necessity of considering color in the examination of SES, if any additional evidence were required.

The findings may contribute to a more complete understanding of some of the problems involved in current Federally-assisted rural development programs. In large part, these programs have been stimulated by recognition of the gap between rural and urban levels of economic and living conditions. In view of the findings presented in this paper, it would seem that equally important for an effective program of rural development in the South is the recognition that the large gaps in level of living, income, and education between the white and nonwhite segments of the rural population have widened in recent years. The income gap, in particular, shows no evidence of potential future narrowing under a continuation of conditions prevalent in the 1950's.

FOOTNOTES

1/ For recent data on socioeconomic characteristics by color and residence, see, for example: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, Final Report PC(1)- 1C, Washington, D.C., 1962, tables 76, 88, and 95. For a brief description of the current status and changes in the position of the Negro, see U.S. Department of Labor, The Economic Situation of Negroes in the United States, Bulletin S-3, Revised 1962, Washington, D.C., 1962; and Marion Hayes, "A Century of Change: Negroes in the U.S. Economy, 1860-1960," Monthly Labor Review (Dec. 1962), 1359-1365.

Comparative data on urban and rural areas for 1950 are detailed in Otis Dudley Duncan and Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Social Characteristics of Urban and Rural Communities, 1950 (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1956). For earlier discussions, see Arthur F. Raper, "Rural Social Differentials," in Rural Life in the United States, edited by Carl C. Taylor, et. al. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1952), pp. 309-326, and Edgar A. Schuler and Walter C. McKain, Jr., "Levels and Standards of Living," ibid., pp. 295-308.

2/ Rural sociologists might be expected to pursue these questions, but an admittedly incomplete review of recent books suggests that research on socioeconomic differentials within the farm population has not been a leading interest in the field. See, for example, the limited discussions in: Walter L. Slocum, Agricultural Sociology (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1962), pp. 150-168 and Alvin L. Bertrand, Rural Sociology (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1958), pp. 127-141. White-nonwhite differences in levels of living are not included in George L. Wilber's discussion of changes in levels of living in Rural Land Tenure in the United States, edited by Alvin L. Bertrand and Floyd L. Corty, (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1962), pp. 240-242; and only brief mention is made of white-nonwhite differences in tenure status in the South by James D. Tarver, ibid., pp. 253-255. The status of the Negro population is briefly mentioned in Everett M. Rogers, Social Change in Rural Society (New York: Appelton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1962), pp. 374 and 466. We are not aware of any recent discussion in rural sociology comparable in scope with that in Gunnar Myrdal, An American Dilemma (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1944), Chs. 11 and 12, pp. 230-278. However, see Rupert B. Vance, "The Condition Among Tenants and Sharecroppers" in Disadvantaged People in Rural Life, Proceedings of the Twenty-first American Country Life Association, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939), pp. 108-117, for a clear recognition of the importance of the Negro as a disadvantaged group. For an interesting example of concern with rural nonwhites see, Carter Godwin Woodson, The Rural Negro (Washington, D.C., The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1930), which reports results of a study based mainly on "observation" and "personal knowledge".

In some respects, students of minority groups have shown greater interest in the socioeconomic status of the rural Negro than have rural sociologists, e.g., Edward C. McDonagh, and Eugene S. Richards, Ethnic Relations in the United States (New York: Appelton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1953), pp. 114-125; and George Eaton Simpson and Milton J. Yinger, Racial and Cultural Minorities (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1953), pp. 352-362.

3/ In a broader context, the question of persistence of SES differences can be viewed as a question about "stratum mobility ... the movement of an occupational class or stratum from a higher or lower position in the stratification structure--whether in terms of income, prestige, skill or another dimension--from one time period to another." S. M. Miller, Comparative Social Mobility (Oxford, England; Basil Blackwell, 1960), p. 5.

4/ The most important limitation of the comparisons between 1950 and 1959-60 results from changes in the definition of a "farm" and of "farm residence". The effect of the change in definition was to reduce the number of Southern farm operators by 8 percent in 1959 and lower the count of Southern rural-farm residents by a fourth in 1960. For a discussion of the change in definition, see: "Effect of Definition Changes on Size and Composition of the Rural-Farm Population: April 1960 and 1959." Farm Population, Series Census-AMS (P-27), No. 28. April 17, 1961. It was not possible to adjust published data to account for the changes in definition. In general, the people removed from the farm operator and farm population data by the changes in definition had little or no dependence on agriculture, but were of average or above-average SES. Inadequacies in the measures of SES are equally important, e.g., current income is not necessarily a full indication of economic position; the level-of-living index is only a partial measure of level of living in its broader connotations; and years of school completed says nothing about the quality of the schooling received. We are fully aware of these limitations, but believe that the data do yield valid results.

5/ The farm operator level-of-living index is based on a formula derived from a factor analysis of data from the 1959 Census of Agriculture and applied also, after adjustment for changes in price levels, to data from the 1950 Census of Agriculture. (See Table 2 for the items included in the index.) For a detailed discussion, see: James D. Cowhig, Farm Operator Level of Living Indexes for Counties of the United States (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Bulletin 321), particularly the computational illustration provided by Frederick V. Waugh, pp. 21-24.

In this paper, indexes for States were computed on final data for the entire State. They differ slightly from published indexes computed from preliminary data for counties within the State. In no case was the difference between the indexes more than four index points, and the correlation between the two sets of indexes was .989.

6/ For a discussion of questions concerning measurement of change see: Otis Dudley Duncan, Ray P. Cuzzort, and Beverly Duncan, Statistical Geography (Glencoe, Ill., The Free Press, 1961), pp. 160-174.

7/ A generally applicable discussion of the most appropriate baseline for measurement of percentage change is contained in: Carl I. Hovland, Arthur A. Lumsdaine, and Fred D. Sheffield, Experiments on Mass Communication (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1949), pp. 284-292. Hovland, et. al. argue that in many cases, the proper base for computation of percentage change is the maximum increase possible (p. 285). For a related problem of the treatment of differences in percent change see: United Nations, Instability in Export Markets of Under-Developed Countries (New York: Department of Economic Affairs, 1952), Appendix B, pp. 77-78, where percentage fluctuations are measured as a percentage of a terminal high point.

8/ This same point has recently been made in regard to the total U.S. white and nonwhite population. See: U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Educational Attainment: March 1962," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 121, February 7, 1963, p. 1.

9/ The simple comparison of percentage point differences is analogous to the use Bogue has made of the coefficient of similarity, and may be interpreted as an indication of the magnitude of change necessary to bring nonwhites to the level of whites. See: Don J. Bogue, The Structure of the Metropolitan Community: A Study of Dominance and Subdominance (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1949), p. 72. The choice of the proportion of the rural-farm population 25 to 29 with 12 or more years of school completed as a measure of educational attainment was made on the assumption that it is a better reflection of recent gains in formal schooling than is (a) the median years of school completed or (b) the percent of those with 12 or more years of school in the adult population of all ages. The median is less sensitive to change and is complicated by the bi-modality of the typical educational distribution. Data referring to the entire adult population largely reflect educational conditions of earlier years and obscure recent trends.

10/ C. Horace Hamilton, "Educational Selectivity of Rural-Urban Migration: Preliminary Results of a North Carolina Study", Selected Studies of Migration Since World War II (New York, Milbank Memorial Fund, 1958).

11/ There is another indicator of educational status which shows some slight relative improvement in the position of Southern nonwhite farm people. This is the proportion of children enrolled in school who are in a normal or accelerated grade for their age. Retardation in grade is still much more severe for nonwhites than for whites, but among boys 16-17 years old the percentage-point difference in the proportion of whites and nonwhites enrolled in a normal or accelerated grade was reduced from 39 points in 1950 to 37 points in 1960.

12/ These results are consistent with other observations. See, for example, Herman P. Miller, "Is the Income Gap Closed? 'No", New York Times Magazine (Nov. 11, 1962), pp. 50-58. In commenting on discussions of the status of the Negro as of 1950, Reid argues that, " ... the relative status of the Negro family was little better in 1950 than it was thirty years earlier." See: Ira De A. Reid, "The Relative Status of the Negro in the United States--A Critical Summary," The Journal of Negro Education (Summer 1953), p. 445. The entire issue of this journal is devoted to papers on the relative status of the Negro population; in referring to Negro farm operators in the South, Myrdal, writing in 1944, states," ... it seems, finally, that their relative position has become even more unfavorable than it was a couple of decades ago." op. cit., p. 238.

13/ For instance, an editorial on Miller's article (op. cit.) states," ... nowhere does he suggest the possibility that disparate incomes may result from largely disparate contributions to our market economy." Financial World (Nov. 21, 1962), p. 13.

Table 1.-- White and nonwhite farm operator level-of-living indexes for 14 Southern States, 1950 and 1959 (U.S. County average in 1959 = 100)

State 1/	Level-of-living index 2/					
	1950			1959		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
14 State average	38	43	19	81	89	46
Maryland	72	76	35	113	116	67
Virginia	41	45	24	76	82	47
North Carolina	33	37	23	75	82	53
South Carolina	34	44	21	74	93	46
Georgia	32	36	19	83	91	45
Florida	46	51	14	106	111	45
Kentucky	37	37	27	71	71	56
Tennessee	33	35	16	73	75	47
Alabama	23	27	9	65	76	31
Mississippi	20	29	10	61	81	30
Arkansas	26	30	11	67	72	34
Louisiana	33	41	15	86	98	50
Oklahoma	50	51	20	91	93	51
Texas	55	59	20	99	103	44

1/ Excludes States of Delaware and West Virginia in which there were fewer than 500 nonwhite farm operators in 1959.

2/ Indexes for States computed on the basis of final reports for entire State and may differ from those based on preliminary data for counties within the State. Average for 14 States is unweighted.

Source: Indexes derived from reports of the 1950 and 1959 Censuses of Agriculture.

Table 2.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes and values for variables in index for the South 1/ by color of operator, 1950 and 1959

Year and color of operator	Level-of-living index 2/	Average dollar value per farm of:		Percent of farms reporting:		
		Land and buildings	Sale of products	Telephone	Home freezer	Autos
1950						
White	43	10,154	3,055	19.5	8.7	50.8
Nonwhite	19	2,796	1,277	1.6	1.0	26.4
1959						
White	89	25,502	6,212	51.6	51.6	71.0
Nonwhite	46	6,152	2,055	12.1	22.3	49.6

1/ Excludes Delaware and West Virginia in which there were fewer than 500 nonwhite operators in 1959.

2/ Indexes computed on unweighted data. Weighted indexes in 1950 and 1959 were 41 and 86 for whites and 16 and 42 for nonwhites.

Source: Derived from reports of 1950 and 1959 Censuses of Agriculture.

Table 3.--Farm operator level-of-living indexes for full owners, part owners and croppers, 1959, and absolute change in index 1950-59, by color of operator, 10 Southern States 1/

State and color of operator	Full owners		Part owners		Croppers	
	Index, 1959	Change 1950-59	Index, 1959	Change 1950-59	Index, 1959	Change 1950-59
Virginia:						
White	89	38	110	48	48	18
Nonwhite	47	20	63	34	36	15
North Carolina:						
White	87	46	100	54	65	33
Nonwhite	61	35	67	41	47	25
South Carolina:						
White	102	51	118	57	56	27
Nonwhite	51	25	55	30	44	23
Georgia:						
White	99	58	113	64	63	39
Nonwhite	55	31	65	38	39	22
Tennessee:						
White	83	43	88	45	52	25
Nonwhite	51	30	60	37	40	25
Alabama:						
White	83	53	91	53	44	27
Nonwhite	33	19	42	28	27	18
Mississippi:						
White	88	55	108	65	40	26
Nonwhite	37	23	44	28	24	14
Arkansas:						
White	75	42	101	61	49	28
Nonwhite	40	26	52	36	28	18
Louisiana:						
White	103	57	127	65	61	38
Nonwhite	61	41	66	45	32	19
Texas:						
White	107	44	132	54	79	34
Nonwhite	44	24	51	26	45	19

1/ States are those with 500 or more nonwhite farm operators in each tenure category in 1959.

Source: Indexes derived from reports of the 1950 and 1959 Censuses of Agriculture.

Table 4.--Selected measures of socioeconomic status for white and nonwhite farm populations, 14 Southern States, 1949-50 and 1959-60

State	Median dollar income of families and unrelated individuals				Percent of rural farm:							
					Population 25-29 years old with 12 or more years of school completed				Dwelling units with hot and cold water piped inside structure			
	1949		1959		1950		1960		1950		1960	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
14 State unweighted average	1,366	712	2,802	1,259	25	7	46	16	20	2	60	10
Maryland	1,903	1,044	4,039	2,160	35	11	54	25	45	8	82	21
Virginia	1,483	898	2,857	1,441	23	8	44	16	26	3	59	12
North Carolina	1,449	805	2,616	1,090	19	7	44	18	20	2	58	9
South Carolina	1,492	580	3,077	1,002	18	4	45	11	23	1	65	6
Georgia	1,113	479	2,694	1,146	15	3	45	10	16	1	62	6
Florida	1,471	814	3,389	1,605	29	6	52	13	30	2	76	10
Kentucky	1,188	803	2,314	1,419	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	4	39	13
Tennessee	1,161	726	2,248	981	19	6	34	12	13	2	47	6
Alabama	1,040	446	2,362	960	22	6	41	16	13	1	53	5
Mississippi	1,035	449	2,438	908	30	3	45	8	15	1	54	3
Arkansas	1,083	576	2,259	1,009	21	4	39	10	11	1	46	5
Louisiana	1,424	799	2,749	1,083	21	2	43	11	18	1	64	7
Oklahoma	1,567	761	3,251	1,551	38	19	60	36	20	4	66	20
Texas	1,718	789	2,930	1,269	29	11	47	22	25	2	68	13

Source: Derived from reports of the 1950 and 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Table 5.--Summary measures of white-nonwhite SES differences within the rural-farm population, 14 Southern States, 1949-50 and 1959-60

State	Nonwhite median income of families and unrelated individuals as percent of white income		Percentage-point differences (white minus nonwhite) in percent of: Persons 25-29 years old with 12 or more years of schooling		Dwelling units with hot and cold water piped inside structure	
	1949	1959	1950	1960	1950	1960
14 State unweighted average	52	45	18	30	18	50
Maryland	55	53	24	29	37	61
Virginia	61	50	15	28	23	47
North Carolina	56	42	12	26	18	49
South Carolina	39	33	14	34	22	59
Georgia	43.0	42.5	12	35	15	56
Florida	55	47	23	39	28	66
Kentucky	68	61	NA	NA	6	26
Tennessee	63	44	13	22	11	41
Alabama	43	41	16	25	12	48
Mississippi	43	37	27	37	14	51
Arkansas	53	45	17	29	10	41
Louisiana	56	39	19	32	17	57
Oklahoma	49	48	19	24	16	46
Texas	46	43	18	25	23	55

Source: Derived from reports of the 1950 and 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing.

November 16, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony

Al Ulmer

Trip to St. Petersburg and Gainesville, November 14 - 15

I was the speaker at a meeting of a women's honorary teachers association where I was the only male in the company of 130 females. This was their annual meeting and all went well.

Gainesville - I met with Mrs. Marshall Jones and her husband, a professor of English at the University of Florida. She is the President of the Gainesville Women for Equal Rights. originally dominated by university wives, this group now is fairly representative of Gainesville. They have picketed in body, participated in a voter registration drive, with CORE, and now hope to begin a pre-school nursery project. A professionally trained person is available for three days a week at five dollars per day. Volunteers are no problem, but money is. They need two hundred dollars to begin. Mrs. Marshall asked if we might supply a portion of this or all. And if this was not feasible, was a loan? What she really wanted is to be able to say an outside group has enough faith in their organization to back them. Then she says obtaining funds will be no problem. This group is also beginning the ground work for application for the Economic Opportunity Act funds. It appears that it will take all 350 million dollars in the Community Action part of this program to just answer the letters of request for funds, let alone, fund the requests.

I met with the Gainesville Students for Equal Rights at 8 p.m., a gathering of about 50 people. We discussed the Civil Rights Law, methods of recruiting Negro students and the general picture of the "movement" at this time. I was even asked how I relate to the movement.

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Jim and Dan Harmelin, President and program chairman, repectively, are both active in the tutorial program off campus and in Core and SSOC. There seems to be a nucleus of 30 or so people at the University who are genuinely interested in doing things, from demonstrating to tutoring.

This group is very interested in forming some loose-knit organization of Florida Students and in taking Ed Lewis up on his promise of supplying such an organization with money for a newsletter. It would be worthwhile.

On my way home from Jacksonville I inspected and checked on the cities of Cincinnati and Chattanooga finding them both to be holding their own at this time.

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November 16, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony

Al Ulmer

Trip to Greenville, S.C. ---November 4 - 7

Miss Sara Lowrey, the Council on Human Relations President, expressed interest in having me give a series of talks to various interested groups in Greenville. It is hoped that I can serve in the role of "initiator" for several programs involving the Council. In my earlier visit, October 15th and 16th, I had been asked to serve as a sort of coordinator in drawing up application plans for the Economic Opportunity Act. Also, a tutorial program was mentioned if tutors could be found. Miss Lowrey appears to work very well alone, and to prefer working in this manner. The Council at this time is composed of a small group of people that meet monthly and discuss what they will talk about during the next meeting.

Mr. Tiny Smith, Rev. David Francis, and Rev. Rearden, who are the acknowledged leaders in the Negro community, speak of the Council as a group composed of nice folk, but who have never been of help to them as a group, only as individuals. Several opportunities exist at present for the Council to change this image of itself.

(1) The application for the Economic Opportunity Funds requires a considerable amount of research data, something the Council people should be able to gather. This has been suggested.

(2) Fifteen students at Furman have signed up to participate in a tutorial program. I feel Miss Lowrey, with her past experience in this area, can be if great assistance in setting up

a pre-tutorial course for these college students. They are there ready to be used.

(3) Rev. Francis has asked the Council to assist his group in organizing a "job interview readinees" program. As this is similar to something Ed Lewis is doing in Florida I offered written materials. The Council can surely be used in this program and just the effort will help initiate some confidence in it as an acting body.

Everett Altman, though at first, apprehensive about meeting with a Southern Regional Council representative, has said he will assist in making application for the ECC. Altman is director of the Community Relations Council, United Fund, and as is in an ideal position to present the proposal to the County School Board, who will act as the contracting agent.

Mr. Gordon Smith, administrative Assistant to M.T. Anderson, Superintendent of Greenville Schools, expressed interest in the program available, and assured me the Superintendent would consider a proposal offered in behalf of the local community.

I spoke with such various groups as the YWCA, the Unitarians, the Bah'a'is, a Furman student group, and a young adult gathering at the First Baptist Church.

Miss Lowrey has expressed the desire of having me back for a longer stay, perhaps in January. I question the value of this as long as the Council is inactive in the three programs I mentioned previously already available. If the Council just wants me for speaking engagements, I wonder if it is worth the money.

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date November 16, 1964

TO: Paul Anthony From Al Ulmer

Subject: Columbia, S.C. Annual Meeting of the S.C. Council on H.R.

November 12th, Thursday, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations held its annual meeting in the Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia, South Carolina.

A pre-conference meeting of the Board of Directors, presided over by Fred Reese, enabled local council chairmen to report on the programs they had been involved in during the past year and to predict the course of their group for the coming year.

Public accomodations compliance was discussed. Many people felt that compliance had in general been very good and then someone mentioned subtlties. Different men and women reported such ingenious methods as the numbering of previously "Colored women" and "White Ladies" restrooms. Now there are four numbers on four locked doors. One asks the attendant where the restroom is and the reply is a key with one of four numbers on it. Spilled food, breaking of dishes after the meal is completed, poor service, dual price systems refusal to seat the customer were other methods mentioned.

Mr. James reported on the Economic Opportunity bill and how local councils could initiate action in their communities. Mr. Bowdler reported briefly on his efforts in establishing new councils throughout the state. Mrs. Leeden told of the success of the student tutorial in Columbia.

The afternoon session was the show the rehearsal in the early afternoon had been in preparation of. Finance report was dominated by the request of members to pay their dues, and included a note of thanks to Mr. Homn of Field Foundation, and an explanation of the funding of Mr. Bowdler's temporary position.

Program - the idea of small teas was suggested. Each person having six or eight friends for tea or coffee and discussing problems of the day and explaining the Council and its objectives. The need for utilizing the rights enforced by law in the Civil Rights Law was emphasized. Tutorial programs and college recruitment efforts were discussed.

Memo to Paul Anthony - 2
Columbia, South Carolina

Happy Lee gave an hour talk of "Immediate Challenge at the Community Level" using several personal illustrations.

Supper and even I was introduced. Though I declined the chance to say a few words the influence of my example was for naught. Dr. Proctor gave a good speech. "The Point of No Return," illustrated throughout with references to the Peace Corps and how you-know-who are going to be the future leaders of America, etc. A good, honest, sincere, tight smart man, Dr. Proctor. Maybe I can use him for HEW.

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Paul Anthony
FROM: Al Ulmer
RE: Tallahassee Visit - November 7 - 11

Sunday Morning, after meeting with two church groups, Methodist and Presbyterian, I talked with George Lewis and Dr. Jackson Ice. Both men are past presidents of the Tallahassee Council on Human Relations and both are interested in seeing the Council revived. Dr. Ice will call a steering committee and says a meeting of the entire council will be held in December.

Miss Louise Blackwell, President of the Tallahassee Women for Inter-group Relations, (TWIC) invited me to sit in on a meeting of their executive board made up of 9 women. Mrs. Freiden, wife of the head of the Chemistry Department at FSU and Mrs. Edmunds, speech Professor at Florida A&M both appear strong. TWIC has a mailing list of over 400 women in Tallahassee and at this meeting suggested they affiliate with the Council if and when it becomes an active organization. TWIC has tested compliance and kept a list of restaurants commending those who are gracious in their action. They are primarily a news deseminating group. Ten or twelve women actively collecting news and doing things and then printing a short, concise Newsletter for distribution to their fringe members. Two projects they are planning at present are: (1) Investigation into the pool situation in order to insure the opening of the pools to all come spring. (2) Bringing school bus desegregation cases to the proper authorities, as well as school Fair Day policies.

I met with Nathaniel Wesley, Student Body President of FAMU, to discuss the possibility of a joint student government meeting early in the year. He was eager for such a meeting but due to University policy cannot initiate it. After talking with FSU student government people I feel the conference will require a great amount of work if it is to be achieved.

I spoke to a large (100 folk) group at the Student Union Monday night and afterwards attended a meeting of professors and wives who discussed problems such as race relations. Several men said they would begin the primary steps necessary to begin making their professional meeting inclucive of FAMU professors. Perhaps.

Dr. Louis Killian had me speak to his Race Relations class and later attend a SCIENCE and LIFE Values meeting of Professors, I attended

Memo: Paul Anthony
Re: Tallahassee Visit

a breakfast of Tallahassee businessmen, professors, and state legislators Wednesday morning and escaped to return to Atlanta,

The Council in Tallahassee will in all probability begin again. Whether it will succeed or fail depends on two things as I see it. A person as president who has time to push activities and lead people, perhaps a person new to the organization. Secondly, new members who are active and feel the need to do something as well as to discuss something. If an active program can be achieved I am sure many students from both campuses will aid the Council.

January 18, 1965

Paul Anthony Al Ulmer

Trip to Greenville, South Carolina, January 10th & 11th

Sunday evening Miss Lowery and I went to a joint meeting of Episcopalians and Methodist student groups at Furman University to hear a most interesting talk given by me. Several of the students who had originally shown interest in participating in a student human relations branch of the local Greenville group attended and we discussed the merits of such an organization being formed on Furman's campus.

Monday evening I addressed the Greenville County Human Relations Council after having spent the day talking with Reverend Francis, Mr. J. Edgar Smith, and Gil Roland concerning progress on the application for Economic Opportunity funds, the job-readiness program to be sponsored by the Phyllis Wheatley Center and the general trend of things in Greenville, respectively. Approximately 25 people attended, two-thirds of them were Negro. Miss Lowery had to stay at home with her aged mother as she had previously asked two painters to come and continue work re-painting her kitchen. The secretary was absent also. The people enjoyed the speech. They said they felt they had not heard such a forceful challenge to action in some time, I suppose because they didn't meet last month due to the Christmas rush. Two committees formed, one to study the possibility of using the local YWCA Building as an after school study center, the other to begin collecting the information needed to document the evidence of poverty in the Greenville area.

Greenville is a rapidly growing, rapidly changing city. The library has on its shelves Another Country as well as None Dare Call It Treason and Race and Reason. The majority of restaurants have compiled with the Public Accomodations section of the Civil

Rights Law, but the two town monuments still stand to those who wore gray with Lee and fought for right and liberty and to have the five courageous men who signed the ordinance of secession from the Union from Greenville County.

The Council has the opportunity to come above ground. It can participate in the application for the EO funds, in the administration of the job-readiness program, in much needed tutorials and pre-school programs, in opening the pools for the summer, and the desegregation of many things yet untouched, from Little League ball teams to licenses for electricians and plumbers trained at the Greenville Technical Education Center, but refused licenses, in the city. The Council needs new leadership but where it will come from is hard to say. In the past they have one accomplishment to their credit. By making a phone call Mr. & Mrs. were added to the names of Negroes in the local phone book. I am disappointed but not discouraged that I have contributed so little in getting Greenville moving. Perhaps, if they decide to activate, a future trip will merit thought. At the present it does not.

December 31, 1964

PA (cc: F. Pauley) Al Ulmer

December 30, 1964. The Columbus Council on Human Relations invited me to be the speaker at their monthly meeting. This meeting, scheduled during the holidays, was to try and interest the local students in forming some type of loose organization similar to the Georgia Students for Human Rights. I marched through Nigeria briefly and spoke of what I thought the general trend in the South was and then listened and participated in a real good discussion. The meeting lasted until 10 P.M. and upon adjournment the students introduced themselves to one another, planned a meeting for the coming week to organize a student exchange program one student had suggested during the evening, spoke of what they considered to be the importance of such a group as themselves existing, and broke up leaving a good feeling of enthusiasm and intent behind.

Columbus school board very recently decided to desegregate three grades next year, the ninth through the twelfth. The deadline for making application for transfer is February 15, 1965. A student group could be most helpful in promoting interest in transfering, and could very likely push the adult group slightly. About 50 people were present at the meeting, half of them students, a majority Negro. The student group had only three white people in it but with the prospects of gaining five or ten more.

They paid my expenses. They're good folks.

January 18, 1965

Paul Anthony Al Ulmer

Trip to Alabama - January 12-17, 1965

Ed Stanfield met me in front of the court house in Huntsville Tuesday morning. During the afternoon we finished mimeographing the January bulletins and putting them together. It was good to see and measure accomplishment again. Monday evening Ed had several people in, among them: Dr. Ralph Lee, newly elected president of the Huntsville Council, and Mr. P. C. McMillian, the director of Huntsville Area Contractors Association.

Wednesday - I spoke to the Montgomery Council on Human Relations's meeting. Mr. Moreland Smith presided and for the first time the council members sat down and ate together. Ed had asked them to do this in his newsletter outlining plans for membership and fund raising. We met in a small room with a long table in it, part of a local church I think. Fifteen Negroes and five whites. And strangely, all the white people ate in a knot on one end of the table, I guess just from habit. Ed had asked me to outline his plans for the membership drive and to briefly state the broad program goals for the local councils. Discussion followed the talk and for a while centered about the possibility of placing the announcement of the meetings in the newspaper. Mr. Smith thought it best not to do this until after the fund raising was finished. The Council is a meeting Council, and will very likely remain so. Mr. Smith says the mood of Montgomery has not changed at all and that to act would drive the few white people completely under cover--farther. Mr. Smith plans to step down from the chairmanship when he goes on to the Civil Rights Commission's Advisory Board. I had the feeling he was slightly condescending in his running of the Council that evening.

Thursday - I visited the Montgomery MDTA training center, situated

under the nose of the governor, a tudent body of 60, well integrated classes in subjects ranging from auto mechanics to secretarial science. The principal said he would show me through as a tax-payer and gave me a fine directed tour. He said they have had no trouble, that the classes have all run smoothly and that students seem to get along with one another quite well.

I met Ed, we talked some with Mr. Smith and made our way to Birmingham.

Friday - We had an informal chat with David Vann under the watchful eyes of an autographed picture of Justice Black hidden on the wall and surrounded by books with Charles Morgan stamped on them. Lunch at Mrs. McCoy and conversation with Peggy Fuller, local outspokesman for the Council. Dr. Lucius Pitts gave us over an hour of his time during which we talked of a coming Peace Corps program that sounds interesting, Gov. Wallace's latest moves on textbook control, and the future years' action of the Council.

Friday night we sat in on the Birmingham Recorder's Court session and this is a story in it self. A copy of a letter to the Civil Rights Commission is included with this memo.

Saturday - Talladega, Alabama with snow flurrying and iced brown buildings and the coldest floored church in town. The meeting was a luncheon. Fifteen Negroes and seven whites ate and then listened to Rev. Kelly Smith give the main talk. Mr. McNair, program chairman talked about the membership drive and Ed gave his report of the things local Councils could do in regards to the recruiting for the job Corps, program and membership-funds. We saw Dr. Long for awhile, but he didn't make the meeting.

Ed is well liked by all it seems where-ever we went. He is working extremely hard and is doing everything in the office himself as well as the field work. After the fund raising, which is progressing at a high rate of speed under Nat Welch, Ed will begin suggesting various programs to the councils in hopes they will become active groups. His job will be a hard one, perhaps getting harder as time and effort continue to pour into the work of running an prganization in foreign territory. In Africa, they send ex-patriots home for a year after two years of service, to see friends, travel, and refresh themselves from the strain of living in the tropics. Perhaps, some way to allow these men in states such as Alabama and Mississippi to stand back and look at it all - from a distance - is something to consider. Also, all the words of encouragement we can spare will not be wasted.

May 7, 1965

MEMO TO: Paul Anthony

FROM : Al Ulmer

April 27, 28, 29, 30

Trip to St. Petersburg and Ocala, Florida

April 27 and 28.

The Presbyterian Church Women of Pinellas County and the Clearwater Council on Human Relations in January had invited me to speak at their April meeting and said they would pay my transportation down if I would so so. I did and they did.

April 29th and 30th - Ocala

Mr. Paul Crosby requested that I come and try to get interest aroused in making application for a CAP from Marion County, and also try to show the good things about joining the Florida Council and also explain what we do at SRC and also speak several places on my Nigerian experiences.

Thursday at 10 A.M. I met with the League of Women Voters and explained the Economic Opportunity Act, had lunch with the NAACP president, Rev. Frank Pinkston, who is also principal of a private school, Matthews Scippio Academy, and spoke to a class at Ocala High School (all white) about Nigeria. At 4 P.M. I spoke to the United Church Women about poverty and then had supper with Mayor Earle. At 8 P.M. the council met and guess who was their speaker? Poverty this time. We played Hearts at Cosby's house until I went to sleep holding the Queen and they let me go home. (I really didn't go to sleep though--I was going to have to eat it.)

8 A.M. I spoke to two classes at Ocala High
10 A.M. I spoke to the American Association of University Women: poverty.
12 noon - 21 people met to take initial steps necessary to form an advisory committee for making application for a CAP. Officers were elected and a lawyer designated to draw up the non-profit charter application. 21 of the 40 man advisory committee will be people making under 3,000 per year. The president is Dr. Hammond, a Negro dentist. The entire group is outside of the political you know what.

One more talk, this time at the Negro High School and they let me slink off to Jacksonville, where the jet flies to Atlanta in 36 minutes, not allowing time for the steward to serve cocktails to the tourist class trash. Progress?

December 20, 1965

MEMO

TO: Paul Anthony
FROM: Al Ulmer

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON COOPERATIVE EFFORTS IN THE SOUTH

A number of self-help efforts have been begun in the South. Cooperatives, credit unions and community organizations organized around local self-interest issues are among these efforts.

I have worked in two self-help type programs, have visited many such projects and have some idea of what is going on in a number of others through correspondence with the organizations

Alabama - In Forkland, a little town north of Demopolis is a small grocery Co-op.

Greenville - plans have been made to begin such a store.

Greensboro - has a credit union 4 years old with assets of $83,000, and plans for a grocery store and perhaps a bank.

Selma - a Negro Business and Professional Men's club has started a small grocery store.

In Sumter, Hale, Greene, Marengo, Perry, Dallas, Wilcox, and Lowndes Counties an effort is being made to establish farm co-operatives around truck crops.

These counties have 37% (over 10,000) of the Negro farmers in the state. 23% of the land in these counties is owned by Negroes.

Plans for small stores (Forkland is an example) are being made.

Mississippi

Canton - has a sewing cooperative called the Madison County Sewing Firm. Ten women are employed.

Batesville - has an Okra-Producer's Cooperative.

Bolivar County - the Delta Ministry is working on a gas and oil cooperative to serve Negro owned Service Stations.

Jackson - Liberty Outlet House -- retail shop and mail order house for the Poor People's Cooporation. (Canton, McComb and Mileston) SNCC.

McComb - 8 employees making suede handbags for women.

Mileston - 8 employees making leather belts and repairing shoes.

Louisiana

New Orleans - Community Organization attempt.

5 small community groups of 25-40 persons organized around local self-interest issues -- rats, slum housing, health conditions.

Lafayette - Southern Consumer's Cooperative. A Cooperative begun by a Priest with approximately 650 member families in 18 chapters.

-- They have 75 discount loans to their credit.

-- A fruitcake factory expanding under a $25,000 OEO-SBA loan into breads and cakes.

-- Only a few employees.

Florida

Jacksonville - The West Jacksonville Assoc. for a Better Community.

-- Clean-up program, adult classes , working for a youth center.

-- Director has refused an OEO job.

Boca Raton - A small Negro community called Pearl City with 650 residents operates behind a cement wall. An organization is working to establish a community center and to pave some streets. They recently sent in a "hand-written" proposal to OEO.

Georgia

Crisp County - SNCC - Credit Union

Cordelle - United Presbyterians plan a center for 9 counties to co-ordinate local self-help efforts.

Crawfordville - (Tailferro County) --

1. A silk-screen business has been started.
2. And a Sewing Cooperative.

Atlanta - Several community organization attempts.

Vine City Improvement Association has cleared a lot for a playgound, picketed several unsafe rental units, gone before the Aldermanic Board with several demands, rented and rennovated an old house into a Community Center, and recently established the Vine City Candle Company, employing 3 women making hand-made quality candles.

Mechanicsville Civic League - Threatened a rent strike.

Lynwood - A credit union and a grocery are being started.

South Carolina

Frogmore - Penn Community Center has 2 Community Development men working in 8 communities in Beaufort County.

North Carolina - McKissick's state-wide cooperative idea.

Virginia - The Virginia Students Committee on Civil Rights has community organizations started in Amelia, Brunswick, and Dinwiddie Counties. Effort in three other counties--Powhaton, Lumenking, and Nottaway are suspended for lack of staff and finances.

6 ex-students are working - central office in Victoria, Va.

I've named a number of self-help efforts being made in the South. There are many more I don't know about yet.

We are here, I understand, to discuss ways of broadening the economic base mainly of Southern Negroes.

The projects just described perhaps employ 50 people -- maybe 10 of whom receive minimum wage. Most of the groups have yet to experiment with their political power, if they have any, due to their small size.

With the little knowledge of the situation I have several ideas stand out.

1. State-wide Cooperatives of small Negro grocery owners and coop grocery stores enabling these stores to buy in large lots, lowering both their wholesale and retail prices.

2. The, same type co-op with gas and oil involving small Negro service station owners.

3. Land co-operatives and credit unions locally initiated -- affiliated with larger state-wide and perhaps South-wide co-ops and unions.

4. Housing Co-operatives.

Suddenly many people seem to be looking to the self-help, co-operative type of effort to save the South morally and psychologically. Perhaps someone should made sure that such programs can work economically and politically.

FIELD REPORT

Boca Raton, Florida is a small town. Its 16,000 people are largely representative of the upper-middle-class. A majority are retired.

Boca is growing rapidly having gained 10,000 new citizens in the past 5 years. The Chamber of Commerce brochure depicts the city as a paradise. On the front page of the pamphlet comparisons of Boca Raton are made with Delray Beach, and Boyton Beach, two cities to the North. One comparison catches the eye. Delray Beach % Non-white 35%, Boynton Beach % Non-white 24%, Boca Raton % Non-white 5%. "Live in Beautiful Boca Raton."

Approximately 650 Negroes live in Boca Raton! They live in a small 3 by 6 block warped rectangle known locally as Pearl City.

A railroad lies South, a service station complex East, new Route 1 to the North, and a recently constructed 7 foot high cement block wall restrains the view to the West.

The wall was built to separate Pearl City from a new condominium apartment building or vice versa.

Pearl City is not a slum as Vine City or Lightening in Atlanta is a slum. Only a few of the houses are truly delapidated. The streets are rough-paved and lack curbings but are paved. A small teen-age center boasts a juke box within its 24' by 24' frame.

The Pearl City Civic League, under the leadership of Mr. George Spain, has been successful in dealing with the city government. The paving of the streets, street lights, the teen-age center, a voter registration drive to which the city lent its support, -- all are the work of the League.

Mr. Spain, with outside help from Mr. Nathan Popkin, an instructor at Marymount College and Mr. John Best, a professor at Atlantic University, has prepared an application for Community Action Program from OEO. The proposal is for a multi-service center.

Activities ranging from a day-care center to adult education are planned.

I met with Mr. Spain and Mr. Popkin to discuss several problems that have entered into the proposal process.

The CAP "unbrella" agency for Palm Beach County has been relatively inactive. Mr. Spain says that there has been almost no activity from the OEO office since an ex-vocational education instructor was hired as director. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is an assistant school superintendent. The big question is whether to apply through this county program or to go straight to the Regional OEO with the request.

The proposal is for $300,000. The Civic League wants to be the administrator of these funds. The proposal, the writing of which SRC has given $150 to cover expenses of paper, information gathering, etc., will be ready January 10.

The plan of action decided upon is to submit the proposal to County OEO as a single-action education application. If they refuse to follow up on the application a similar proposal will be submitted to the Regional OEO office here in Atlanta.

A major stumbling block according to the Regional OEO office will be the fact that Palm Beach County is allocated only $750,000 for CAP. Whether a small group of 650 people can get almost half of it and control the half themselves is doubtful.

I have some skepticism about the proposal, also. Pearl City definitely needs access to a Community Center with all the programs Spain's proposal requests, but Boca Raton recently built a Recreation-Education Center about 2 miles from Pearl City. Its cost was over a million dollars. The question in my mind is whether Pearl City needs a center of its own or needs to demand the right to share in the already existing facilities.

Al Ulmer
January 20, 1966

PA
AU

February 25, 1966

TO: Al Ulmer, Director, Community Organization Planning, Southern Regional Council

FROM: R. W. Anderson, Consultant for Wilcox County, Alabama

Subject: Cooperative Housing, Farming and Economic Interprise

I hold that the Wilcox County cooperative endeavor is a project of great need, value and importance to a segment of citizens because of their impoverishment, it is most worthy of public assistance and aid from lending agencies equipped to take care of their extraordinary needs.

Personal visits were made to communities including Coy, Gees Bend, Pine Hill, Pine Apple and Snow Hill where interest in the project was keen and the chance to participate and benefit was unobstructed except in isolated cases.

Local leadership observed from independent and semi-independent farmers was meaningful and most desired. Once they become sold on a proposition of reform, their word to the less fortunates is more positively heard than if advocated by person of non-farm status. This type of community participation was encouraged.

The thirty-acre layout, bought and reserved for home building (50 to 100 single family units), was observed. The same is idealy located, on # 13 highway, about 12 miles southwest of Camden. The land is level and contains some useful timber and pulp wood. The underground water level is of such that would afford an ample capacity of water. Small acreage of adjoining land is also available for use in housing or commercial needs.

I saw some of the land intended to to be put to the growing of (1) cucumbers, (2) okra, and (3) peas. The 450 acressnegotiated for has been promised in "good faith", but has not been reduced to legal attachment. The local county agent, in the company of an Assistant Director of Extension Service from Auburn, took one sample of soil from one of the plots to demonstrate the method of sampling soil. The assumption is that the actual testing is to be the responsibility of the parties concerned.

Night meetings were conducted in the communities of Gees Bend and Coy. Coy is in the center of the proposed housing facility. Other communities, mentioned previously, were visited by day where individual and small group conferences were held. From the mass meetings, small conferences, and individual approaches, we were able to get the facts, determine the needs and evaluate the end results growing out of and in connection with their work experiences. There emerged a few "long tales of woe" among a wholesale account of wanting and despair. A more depressing situation has developed out of and in connection with their roles in the recent civil rights

movement, among some and the refusal of others to air negative views on the subject. Punitive measures have weakened the already corrupt status quo. This has come in the form of violence, the threat of violence, evictions, refusal of production loans, foreclosures, refusal of public assistance and the dismissal and insecurity of jobs. In the facr of all the foregoing, I have been most impressed with the determination registered by the leadership--and the people alike, to press forward to a successful conclusion. High tension is present throughout the county, but is held in abeyance for fear of Federal intervention and potential retaliation at the polls.

It may be noteworthy to mention that a few families, originally evicted, have been restored on a restricted basis. They have been relegated to the minimum cotton allotment--the excess acreage being assigned to the Soil Bank.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The priority be given to the over-all copperative housing and farming program.

2. That a competant person be assigned to devote full-time and emphasis to the undertaking unitil good organization is certain.

3. The 100 families be drawn from the potential applicants we have signed up (on improvised forms).

4. The qualifications for and dedication to the project as relating to outside ventures be spelled out.

5. That legal arrangement be made, by contract, for the 450 acres already selected and ~~the 150 acres~~ that an additional 150 acres be considered by the project.

6. That a closer contact with local, state and Federal agencies be encouraged to determine job descriptions and to ascertain the extent of assistance they are disposed to give.

7. That ample time be given to begin actual operation of the project in order that it be formally initiated with solid footing. Anything less than good physical foundation and program guidance give rise to faulty participation. Time is also a matter of concern in that the season is so far spent as to question the feasibility of attempting a crop for this crop year. Concentrating on buildings, roadways, waterlines, beautification projects, and moving will consume enough time during the ensueing fiscal year to keep the applicants busy.

8. The cucumber crop ripens into a very delicate undertaking at the time of harvesting, grading, packing, and marketing. Therefore, another look into the proposed cucumber acreage allotment should find a place in planning..... keeping in mind that the crop requires the maximum of participation for the minimum of acreage.

March 11, 1966

Mrs. Mildred Black
20 Washington Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Black:

Thank you for the letter describing your work with groups interested in credit unions over the past two months.

I am enclosing a check for $92.96. This amount includes $32.96 travel expenses and $60 consultant fees ($10 per trip). I hope this is satisfactory.

Please continue to keep me informed about your work. I look forward to seeing you at an early date.

Sincerely,

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning

AU:rh
Encl. Check #516 - $92.96

3-2-66

20 Washington Street
Greensboro, Alabama
February 24, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

I want to inform you of the contact I have made in various counties in setting community type credit unions.

In my efforts, I have tried to set up these credit unions to cover the entire county. I have stressed the importamce of the proposal office being set up in or near the center of the county, thus giving the potential members equal assess to the credit union facilities.

At the present time I have been in four counties. On January 17, 1966 I went to Marengo County and held an initial meeting with the Demopolis Civic Organization. There I discussed the Credit Union Movement at length and informed them of the advantages of such a community credit union.

They expressed a desire to get a charter as soon as possible. I contacted Bill Smith at the Alabama Credit Union League. At present they have made application for a charter.

I have made two trips to Sumter County. The first on February 9th. I met with the Sumter County Movement for Human Rights. I discussed with them the possibility and advantages of setting up a credit union in Sumter County. After a question and answer session they thought well of the idea.

The Sumter County Civic Club will be the sponsering organization for this credit union.

I made a second trip to Sumter County on February 21, 1966. They had made much progress in securing office space, office, for the organization, an agreeable name for the credit union and the eight subscribers necessary to sign the charter.

I took an application for them and will forward it to Mr. Fred Jones of the Alabama Credit Union league.

On February 22, 1966 I went to Wilcox County and held a meeting with the Wilcox Improvement Association and went through the same procedures as I did in the other counties.

They too voted to begin a credit union in their county. I have been invited back to Wilcox County again in March after they have decided with their members the officers they will have, the best place to set up an office and other things to be considered.

On February 8, 1966 I made a trip to Greene County, Eutaw, Alabama and talked at length with the Greene County Civic Organization about the possibility of a credit union in Greene County. The Credit Union Movement was discussed and after a question and answer period they voted to immedially start working on a plan of getting officers and more people in the county interested in the Credit Union Movement.

I have assured each of these four county organizations that I shall be happy to come into their county to assist and work with them in setting up their books and the various committees. As soon as they receive their charters.

If you are interested in the mileage covered in these trips they are as following:

Marango County , Demopolis, Alabama--1 trip--64 miles (round trip)

Wilcox County , Camdan, and Ghee's Bend, Alabama--1 trip-- 148 miles (round trip)

Sumter County, York, Alabama-- 2 trips--116 miles (round trip)

Greene County, Eutaw, Alabama--2 trips--84 miles (round trips)

Total mileages--412

I have tried to give you some idea of what I am trying to accomplish.

I have been invited into several other counties to help them get started.

I am sorry I did not see you when you were in Wilcox County.

Sincerely,

Mildred Black

(Mrs.) Mildred Black

Al -

3/15/66

These are the notes I took on "Prineville" last Friday. I don't guarantee their accuracy. But they may help you jog your memory on the discussions.

P.S. How was the meeting with the HUD man + Perkins?

PRINCEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

March 11, 1966

Mr. Curtis T. Perkins, Percuserv Consultants Internation, Inc., New York came to talk with SRC about his old home town of Princeville, N. C. In the meeting were Moreland G. Smith, Al Ulmer and Jerry Dell Gimarc.

1200 residents in Princeville, all Negro

800-1200 people in surrounding communities, mostly Negro, with some 15% white.

Facilities:

Some electricity

No water

No sewers

No post office (taken away in 1930's)

No fire protection after June 1, 1966; before had been given this protection by Tarboro, N.C., across the river.

Character of the people:

Some teachers, 2 merchants but mostly tenant farmers who have been replaced by the owners as farms have been mechanized. The young people leave as soon as they can or are of age.

The educational level is low. There is a grade school in Princeville but the students go across the river to Tarboro for high school. Mr. Perkins did not say whether or not the high school was integrated.

Character of the town:

The town was incorporated in 1885. It has a tax rate of 35¢ on the $100; this has been recommended raised to $1.05 on the $100. Princeville has an annual budget of $35,000. If the assessment is raised, there ought to be a corresponding

reevaluation of the homes since many are just shacks.

There is a high incidence of sickness and death.

35% unemployment

54% home ownership

Median income is $1000 per year

Government involved:

Princeville has a Board of Commissioners (3, but there should be 4, says Mr. Perkins) and a Mayor, a Mr. Mathieson, who is a good man but much harassed by the problems he faces.

The Congressman is a Mr. Fountain who has been contacted by Mr. Perkins. Fountain professes interest in the town's problems, has asked Perkins to call on him in Washington the next time he is there, but so far has done nothing.

The North Carolina Legislature has passed on allowing Princeville to annex surrounding communities Ø (some of which are 15% white) but these communities don't want to be annexed until and unless there are water and sewer facilities.

Perkins' evaluation of the basic problem of Princeville:

Princeville's problem is lethargy by the people in the community, little training and low educational level of the in-migrants from the farms near-by, bigotry in the surrounding towns and at the state and regional levels of government, and indifference on the part of the federal government.

What Perkins wants for Princeville:

His first want is a water and sewage plant. Princeville has made application to the FHA (not sure this is correct) to fund the construction. If this is funded, the funding will be 90%; that would mean Princeville would have to raise 10% or

$50,000 according to the estimate of the expense.

After that would follow aid for housing, and job training.

Perhaps also would be some kind of farm cooperative.

Perkins thinks if the town had water and sewage, then small industry could be induced to relocate there. In particular, Mr. Perkins said he knew of a shoe company in New York which employs 20 people which would relocate in Princeville.

Perkins also wants people to stay on the farms since they are no better off migrating to the big norther cities. He suggested that if the rural areas could be stabilized that we should try to persuade those unemployed city dwellers with farming training and skills to return to the land. There is a ready supply of land surrounding, much of it owned by the Congressman's brother also named Fountain. Little of the city, however, is white owned.

What Perkins wants from us:

Money for the 10% or $50,000

Money for making feasibility studies and engineering surveys which he estimates at $25,000

Recommendations to government agencies and private foundations

Follow through with government applications

Aid in writing up applications and proposals

What help or suggestions he received from us:

Assurance that we would help in following through

Suggestion that we might have friendly contacts in the Raleigh-Durham area who might be able or willing (or both in extraordinary instances) to help with surveys and studies

for government applications and grant proposals

Suggestions of foundations which might be interested: Potomac Institute (Fleming), Taconic Foundation (Stephen Currier ?), [here Al made the suggestion that the approach be that the stabilization of the rural areas would relieve the flood of migrants to the cities and help the cities with their problems], North Carolina Foundation (George Esser, Durham).

Al suggested ways to use government funds against one another; i.e., get $1500/family for seasonal migrant home building program for new homes, use this (the new homes) for security for a loan for the 10% or use co-signers for the 10% with private sources for the loans. The co-signers might be northern liberals or even foundations.

Al says there are at least a hundred of these little towns which evolved in the 1880's because of the "dusk" laws for Negroes. Hobson City, Alabama, is another such.

home 233-1110

5 Overbrook Circle

G'ville

RICHARD H. BENSON & Joy Benson

ATTORNEY AT LAW

239-7078

212 MASONIC TEMPLE
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Impressions of The Neuse-Trent Diversified

Marketing Association

By: Al Ulmer

Background

March 8th, 9th, and 10th this writer visited The Neuse-Trent Diversified Marketing Association in Craven County, North Carolina. The Association, established by Craven Operation Progress, the local Community Action Agency and sub-contracted to the County Agricultural Extension Agency, was organized to promote crop diversefication among low-income farmers and to market their products on a co-operative basis.

The Association is approximately two years old. During this time it has been known primarily as a Strawberry Co-op, as strawberries were selected as the experimental pilot crop.

Briefly, the Association has accomplished the following during its first two years:

Mr. R. C. Noble was hired to direct the project working out of the Extension Office with his salary paid by Craven Operation Progress. Six farmers put in demonstration plots of an acre of strawberries in the Spring of 1965.

As strawberries require irrigation equipment for best results, the farmers applied for OEO-FHA"Opportunity loans" to pay for the digging of a well, a pump, and irrigation pipe. The average loan appears to have been $900-1100/ farmer. Approximately 40 such loans have been made.

Strawberry plants take 12-14 months to mature. The six demonstration plots had their first harvest in the Spring of 1966. It is important to note this fact because it means that thus far the Association has marketed berries from just the six demonstration plots and what few berries plots planted in the Fall of '65, Spring of '66, and Fall of '66 produced.

The Association has 57 voting members, almost all of whom are from Craven County. Sixty per cent of the members are Negro and 82% are low-income farmers.

The Association has received a FHA loan for $56,000 to build packing facilities. These facilities are expected to be completed in time for this year's April harvest.

Eithty-eight acres of strawberries have been planted thus far, approximately 40 acres of which will be in peak production this year. A yield of 400,000 pints of berries is expected by the Association.

The Association (R.C. Nobles) has also encouraged low-income farmers to plant cucumbers. However, bad weather limited the crop last year and fewer farmers are growing cucumbers this Spring.

Impressions:

It is difficult to evaluate The Neuse-Trent Diversified Marketing Association as a Cooperative because it has not really operated as one yet. A great amount of good work has been done,

most of it by one man, Mr. Nobles,-- 88 acres of strawberries planted by 57 different farmers, 40 FHA-OEO loans processed and granted, the warehouse, etc., but the Association has restricted itself from buying and selling as a coop. All business done the last two years has been on a cost basis, the Association buying wholesale and selling to the farmer at cost without a mark-up. The same situation appears to have been true in the marketing of the berries, a charge being made to the farmer only for the actual cost of the handling.

The result of this is that the Association has not been able to accumulate any capital outside of what it gained from membership fees.

The members this writer spoke with showed a considerable understanding of what the Association was attempting to accomplish and almost all appeared to have placed great hope in the strawberry as a way to change their lives.

The degree to which this hope is justified very likely rests upon many "ifs". Last Spring with only six farmers marketing berries several problems were encountered. Two farmers said their berries were refused by Mr. Noble as being too ripe for market. Another man's crop was seriously harmed by weeds. Actually, of the six demonstration plots, only three were successful.

The three successes were dramatic. One farmer who had followed instructions very carefully realized $1200 net profit from his acre.

Of the three farmers whose crops failed, two missed payments on their FHA loans. All six farmers are continuing to grow berries and have remained members of the Association.

This year is the critical year for the Association. Hopes have been raised by the several successes but doubts exist due to the failures.

Problems:

The Association faces several immediate problems at this critical time in its development.

-- The Association has no operating capital. A loan application for $20,000 has been sent to FHA but this amount seems too small to meet its needs, as a majority of the money must be spent for flats and containers. What this lack of operating money means is that the co-op will be unable to pay members upon delivery. For a three week, or perhaps longer, period the farmer will have to wait for his money. The better-off farmers can carry themselves during this waiting period, but for the low-income farmer the eait will be disasterious. All the farmers are going to have to pay pickers to get their berries harvested. Pickers require payment on a day-to-day basis. No money to pay pickers--no pickers--no berries picked, it's that simple.

There are several ways this problem might be solved.

1. A short-term low or no interest loan could be made to the co-op. At least $15,000 is needed -- $25,000 could be well-used. The co-op could pay farmers upon delivery of their berries.

2. The same type loan could be made to the Craven Operation Progress Credit Union. Farmers needing cash for picker pay (good sounding) could make a loan from the Credit Union for the amount needed. This would encourage members of the Association to use the Union. At present, only two farmers belong to the credit union. All are eligible to join. Most farmers will need between $500-800 for labor costs. This amount could be borrowed.

-- A second problem is the lack of cooling facilities at the warehouse. Noble says local officials of FHA refused to consider a request for a cooler in the original loan. Why the Association didn't go to a higher level at that time is unclear. The need for the cooler, however, appears very clear to this writer. Last year's experience showed that picking the berries too ripe was a problem. The same problem is likely to appear again this Spring, but this time seven to eight times the number of berries is involved. If a farmer, for instance, misses a 2 o'clock delivery deadline with his truck load of hot berries from the field he's in trouble. The berries will be too ripe to sell the next day after spending the night on a hot floor in the warehouse, and he's lost a substantial part of his crop.

The solution, of course, is to put in a cooler in the warehouse. But this will cost at least $18,000 to $20,000 and there probably isn't time to complete it by mid-April when the berries start pouring in.

A temporary solution might be to lease one or two refrigerated trucks. These trucks could be drawn up next to the warehouse and used as coolers. Or one truck could even be on the road full-time experimenting with the fresh produce market in New York City and Washington, D. C.

-- Several less urgent needs of the Co-op are:

1. Capital to buy farm supplies, fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, machinery, etc. to sell to its members. As soon as the warehouse is completed this should be begun.
2. Mr. Nobles is being asked to do several jobs. It probably impossible to handle both the supervision of the production on the farm and also to manage the co-op and handle the marketing.

   A manager for the co-op should be hired as early as possible. This manager should be employed by the co-op's board of directors and not by the Extension Service if the co-op members are to come to feel they <u>own and control</u> their own business.

   Mr. Nobles should be encouraged to begin to train a local man for taking his place as the manager. Perhaps the board of directors could recommend a man as a manager trainee and COP pay his salary during training.
3. An effort should be made to utilize the farmers who have successfully grown strawberries and cucumbers as

consultants to other farmers just beginning. By ~~paying~~ simply paying gas money to an "expert" farmer production supervision could be greatly increased. Some real good human relations might be promoted this way also.

4. The Co-op should hire a man just to explore market possibilities for its products, especially during the season when, from time to time, there might be 3000 to 4000 flats sitting on the hot concrete floor with no place to go. A man hired for 6 weeks just going to super market chains could mean the difference between a good and a great year.

<u>Summary</u>:

In mid-April The Neuse-Trent Diversified Marketing Association will begin its first full-scale strawberry marketing season. Last year the fifty-seven members bi-racial cooperative marketed the berries grown on six demonstration plots. The results were both exciting and sobering. One 62 year-old farmer netted $1200 from his one acre, doubling his income. His "strawberry profit" made it possible for his wife to have running water in her house for the first time in her life. Some farmers did not fare as well with their demonstration acres. Weeds choked out one man's crop, a deer ate a majority of another's, and a third farmer let his berries repen too long before picking them.

The experience gained last year has given many members a cautious optimism about what to expect in April when approximately 40 acres of strawberries reach peak productivity. "This year is really gonna test the coOop," said Mr. Robert Spock, the chairman of the Neuse-Trent Association, recently in discussing the co-op's future. "If we all take our berries to the co-op and they can't sell them and the berries rot -- you won't get many farmers to try again if it fails this year," Spock added. Mr. Venice Knight, the Vice-chairman of the co-op showed the same "we can do it.... but" attitude, saying, "I got great faith in this thing... .. if this thing can be a success this year it could be a great success. This year is crucial."

It is a critical year for the Association. Much is at stake. A $56,000 FHA loan for a packing warehouse, many individual OEO-FHA "Opportunity Loans" for the necessary irrigation equipment, two years of hard work make and, most importantly, the hope people have placed in the co-op as a tool to help them have a better life, make up the investment. 400,000 pints of strawberries worth close to $75,000 is part of the pay-off. The knowledge that people can join together and work hard and make things change is another part of the pay-Off.

The Association needs a cooler in their warehouse but a leased refrigerator truck will probably have to make-do this year. Operating capital is needed for containers and flats and for cash payments to members upon the delivery of the strawberries. Another loan will help solve this problem.

It's exciting to see it. People getting together and making decisions about their own lives, deciding to take a chance and try a new crop, and running their own business. It's what it's all about.

Strawberry Crop Helps Family Have 'Best Year We Ever Had'

By TILLIE S. KNOWLES

"When we first took this farm over," Clyde Collins recalled, "folks around here said this land wouldn't ever do much. . . ."

"But they were wrong," his wife asserted quietly. "Clyde worked this land and worked it. Never did see a man who likes to work the land like he does. Even when it seems to me it don't need it. Cleared most of it himself, too."

"We've got 22 and a half acres cleared now," Clyde added, looking out across the fields of ripening corn, tobacco growing thick and green in the distance and strawberry plants just past their bearing season.

"This is going to be the best year we ever had," Clyde's wife remarked. "Because of the strawberries. When Mr. Simpson and Mr. Noble told us what strawberries could do . . . I just plain didn't believe it. But Clyde did. He's always looking and studying ways to make the farm do better."

Edward J. Simpson is county agricultural agent for Craven County. R. C. Noble is director of the Strawberry Marketing Project, a component of Craven Operation Progress, Inc., the local overall community action program.

Clyde was the first grower to sign a contract for strawberry production with the Neuse-Trent Diversified Marketing Association, a cooperative formed last year by a group of farmers in the area for the purpose of producing and marketing a variety of similar type crops in an effort to supplement a decrease in farm income brought about by shrinking tobacco acreage. Strawberries were chosen as the pilot crop.

From only one acre of strawberries, Collins realized a gross income of over $1,900 from sales made through the cooperative, plus approximately $400 from sales made directly from the farm. The latter amount, Collins stated, was ample to cover local picking labor expenses.

Collins, who is 62, reports a gross income last year of $2,200 from tobacco and soybeans. Total expenses amounted to almost that amount.

To finance the opening of a pond and installation of an irrigation system recommended as necessary for top profit strawberry production, Collins obtained a FHA loan, to be repaid with interest in seven years.

Standing beside the pond that supplies water for the new irrigation system, Collins spoke of how much the irrigation had meant this season not only to the strawberry plants but to his tobacco. He told how he and his wife had managed to rear eight children and keep them in school in spite of their low income.

"We plant four acres of corn every year to feed our hogs," he said.

"We have a summer and winter garden every year, too," Clyde's wife added. And plenty of potatoes." A small flock of chickens keeps them supplied with eggs.

A visit inside their modest but tidy home disclosed that Mrs. Collins, with thrifty forethought and care, had laid by a store of garden products to carry them through the winter months. And this year, something new had been added to the winter's supply. Strawberries. "Put up" to enjoy and perhaps talk across the table about later, when fields are frozen and bare.

Always receptive to new and better ideas on how to make farming more profitable, Clyde seeks and thoughtfully considers advice given by extension service or other agricultural workers. He has unshakable faith in their counseling and was among the first to sign a contract to grow pickling cucumbers this year, through another program instigated by the Neuse-Trent Diversified Farming Association.

Due to unseasonal cold weather, his profits of a little over $200 on the cucumber crop fell far short of expectations, but he is planning to plant cucumbers again next year as well as increase his strawberry acreage.

Asked what the additional income from strawberries and cucumbers this season had mean in their lives, Mr. Collins was quick to call attention to the new coat of paint their home was getting. He is doing the job himself.

"I'm going to build me a new barn, too," he declared, pointing to the spot where a barn had once stood. "Haven't had one since the hurricane blew the old one down."

"We might get a piece or two of new furniture," Mrs. Collins said. "But the best thing of all, is to have a little money. Just to spend for some small things here and there—if we want to. That's something we never had before."

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Collins

News & OBSERVER Mon Aug 15, 1966

The Neuse-Trent Diversified Marketing Association, Inc., was organized to promote and market products produced by low income farmers of this area. The idea was to stimulate production of high income crops to add to the yearly income and help alleviate poverty in rural families. Strawberries were selected as a pilot project and the first crops were sold in 1966. Success was evident in that one of the pilot families raised their income from $2,200 to over $4,300, under this program.

The Farmers Home Administration and Craven Operation Progress have worked closely with the development of this marketing association. Craven Operation Progress has provided money to maintain a staff to help develop and market products produced by the Association membership. The F. H. A. recently granted a 100% loan to construct a building. Membership has grown and now we have 57 members with 88 acres of strawberries planted. In addition to strawberries, the market also handled cucumbers last year and has contracts to continue in 1967. It is expected to sell approximately $75,000 worth of products through the market this year.

Much equipment is still needed to place our market on a competitive basis with other areas. The board of directors feel that it would be unfair to the membership to request an additional 100% loan for the purchase of equipment. This would place an undue burden on a beginning association. We are authorized to sell class "A" stock but actually own nothing which would stimulate purchase of this stock by investors. Our membership cannot be expected to purchase class "A" stock as their incomes are already severely limited.

The Association needs a cooling room and handling equipment to place our products in a competitive position in the open market. Strawberries are extremely perishable and deterioration is rapid. Without cooling, 3/4 pink berries must reach market by the next day and ripe or mixed berries must reach the market on the same day they are picked. Last year we were harvesting only six pilot plots and encountered no real problem,

in that our ripe berries could be sold locally. This year we are expecting 400,000 pints of berries and the percentage of ripe berries will be high, as many of our members will be harvesting berries for the first time.

With cooling, pink berries can be held for several days and even ripe berries can be held overnight, or for a day and still reach the market in good condition. Also, if a processor wanted our ripe berries they could be held in the cooler until sufficient volume is accumulated. A cooler would insure that we place a quality product on the market and would get the highest dollar value for our members.

A cooler would greatly add to what this project has already accomplished by placing into the hands of the membership a greater dollar return for their product.

A cooler would reduce loss. When berries are marketed without cooling a 20% loss occurs. This loss is borne by the producer and not the retailer or consumer. A cooler would offer opportunity for alternates in marketing over-ripe berries, as these could be processed with a small addition to the operation. This could offer an opportunity for seasonal employment to other programs of Craven Operation Progress and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

A cooler would extend the time limit for marketing a given grade of berries and would permit the manager to bargain for the highest price for the product.

Late delivered berries could be held overnight. Last year this was a real problem, as some producers lived 42 miles from the market and delivered berries after the deadline. These people did not receive the money for their product that others did, since they could not deliver a quality product.

Another problem encountered in the program which must be solved, but is not directly involved in the building structure, is movement of the crop from the field to a collecting point. Most of our growers are at an economic level that they simply cannot afford transportation. Last year, Craven Operation Progress provided service, in the form of a truck, to assist in moving the product to the market. Some growers suggested central pick up points in the communities, but with only one truck it was necessary to load the truck and send it to market in the afternoons, and it was not available to the growers.

We, the Board of Directors of the Neuse-Trent Diversified Marketing Association, Inc., request that the North Carolina Fund make a grant to this association to help overcome some of the problems we have encountered in this program, to help people help themselves through the Economic Opportunity Act.

The amount of the request is as follows:

Cooling Room Complete	$ 18,000.00
Front End Loader	4,838.00
Material for Pallets & Storage	1,000.00
Mower For Grounds	400.00
Warehouse Equipment	1,100.00
1 Two-Ton Truck	4,947.00
TOTAL	$ 30,285.00

SOUTHERN CONSUMERS'

EDUCATION FOUNDATION

425 GENERAL MOUTON STREET · LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70504
P. O. BOX 3005 · PHONE: 232-1126

November 7, 1966

To: Mike Kenny
Al Ulmer
James Mays
Merlin Miller
Lewis Black
Jessie Morris
James Johnson
Co-op League
Cuna (Jerry King)

At the last meeting of those planning the Southern Co-op Action Proposal, we agreed that we would meet on November 14th and 15th, in Lafayette, La. We look forward to having all of you with us for those days of planning. We would like to invite all of you to come one day early and attend our Annual Meeting of all members of S. C. C. The program begins on November 13th, at 2 P.M. Do try to be with us, and see and meet our members. The enclosed Newsletter will give you details of the Convention, to be held at the Lafayette Municipal Aud. in Lafayette.

Looking forward to seeing all of you,

Sincerely,

Una Mae

Una Mae Hargrave, Ed. Director

SCULL - CRAFT

ENGAGEMENT CALENDAR

1965 DECEMBER						1965
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JANUARY
1966

1966 FEBRUARY						1966
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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1 NEW YEAR'S DAY
2	3	4 Leave for Va. Rogers Landrum Penn Comm. Center	5 Va.	6 Va.	7 Franklinton Center, N.C. FULL MOON	8 Return to Atlanta
9 Advisory Meeting FORD	10	11 AMERICAN MOTOR HOTEL NYC	12 Phil Stadman OEO 2115 "F" ST. N.W.	13 12:30 Bill Henry 3 P.M. SNCC LAST QUARTER	14 John Banzhaf	15
16 Sue Rusche 7 P.M.	17	18 12:30 Joe Wasserman Lunch	19	20	21 ~~Penn Comm. Center~~ Ala State-Wide Conference Farmers Coop NEW MOON (2:-4 Holiday Inn) get that to go.	22
23	24 Nobbie's House evening	25	26 SIC Operation Understand. 7 P.M. Lunch Wasserman	27 SIC	28	29 FIRST QUARTER
30	31 ~~Nobbie's House~~					

THE SCULL STUDIOS
ANNANDALE VA.

FEBRUARY 1966

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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	Littleton Mason evening	1	2 11 A.M. Jim Gross Lillian 755-4486 622-9566	3 Jim Gross	4	5 Alas Annual FULL MOON
6 SSOC NASHVILLE	7 Lunch for P.A. Penn	8 Speak	9	10 12:30 Camden	11 Tallahassee 7 P.M. Vista conference	12 LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY Ga. Rural LAST QUARTER
13 Tall. Lunch Ends	14	15	16	17	18 Leave for Camden Ala.	19 Leave for Miss.
20 Hampton Presbyterian Camp Ron Carlisle Student Int. Prayer NEW MOON	21 Miss	22 WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY Miss + La	23 ASH WEDNESDAY Ore La. Lafayette 7:00	24 New Orleans →	25 Tallahassee Tallahassee Vista Conference Urban	26
27 Tallahassee	28 FIRST QUARTER					

THE SCULL STUDIOS ANNANDALE VA.

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MARCH
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1966 APRIL 1966						
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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4 Robin's Birthday	5
6	7 FULL MOON	8	9	10	11	12
13 Robin Hospital	14 11:30 Mrs. Stanley LAST QUARTER	15 Reset [8 P.M.] Tues. evening 5 or 6 people Interlocken Dr Jack T. Turner	16 2:30 P.M. Rev Sam Williams	17 Mr. James S. Carolina	18	19 Hayes Party at Rick's House
20	21	22 Lunch Mrs. Tilley's mess NEW MOON	23 Bob Sum but Hilly 9 AM - Mid afternoon Emergency Vice Recorder	24 Poker Atlanta Mrs. Tilly Women Bill Shields get-together	25 10:30 P.M. Paul Peachey Sociologist Leaders Menonite Service Com	26 Columbia, S.C.
27	28 3:30 P.M. Mr Joseph Commania	29 Penn FIRST QUARTER	30	31 Nat Urban League Revelle So. Wilton Conf		

THE SCULL STUDIOS ANNANDALE VA.

1966 MARCH 1966						
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Jacksonville & Credit Union

APRIL 1966

1966 MAY 1966						
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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		8PM Centra Advis			1 Foreign Policy Conference Soc. Welfare Conf.	2 Wilcox County
3 PALM SUNDAY	4 Nach-Vine City Committee	5 FIRST DAY OF PASSOVER FULL MOON	6	7 898-3636 4 P.M. Robert Rhesa	8 GOOD FRIDAY SSOC old Gamma Jim Sanderlin 1 o'clock St. Philip	9 2:30 Antioch Church Camden SSOC
10 EASTER SUNDAY SSOC old Gamma	11	12 T Brown's Game 8:05 P.M. LAST QUARTER	13 Rocky Stiffler 13th GCAG Conf. leave for Washington Wed. morning.	14	15 Rocky (10 A.M.)	16 Ark.
17	18 Executive Committee meeting - 10:00 A.M.	19 Better Housing Comm 2 P.M. City Hall Atlanta	20 Moultrie, Ga III - B 2:30 John Lewis NEW MOON	21	22 Fri Vogel State	23 Sat
24 Sun Vogel State Park	25	26 Talk 1 o'clock night	27 11 o'clock Jathan Wilkes 12:30 Mono Meeting Mebel	28 FIRST QUARTER	29 Penn	30

THE SCULL STUDIOS ANNANDALE VA.

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MAY
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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2 Walterboro 2:30 P.M.	3 Keep Open	4 FULL MOON	5 Meeting Miss Jackson	6 Lunch 11:55 Mr. Turner at Herrero's	7 Peace Corps 9:30 A.M. Room 106 Biology
8 MOTHER'S DAY	9 Wilcox County	10 Alabama Committee Parks 2 P.M. Committee Rm #2 City Hall	11 Rights of Conscience 1 P.M.	12 Columbia S.C. Drive Thurs. Morning LAST QUARTER	13 Columbia S.C. 3:00 Turner Rest Site	14 Columbia S.C.
15 Return Atlanta	16 5:15 Hector's Dr. Kelly	17 Dave Lunch arrange trip.	18 Wash. Inst. of Policy Studies	19 Urban 2:30 League 5:30 Dr. Thurs.	20 Baf. Miles Valdez ? NEW MOON	21
22	23	24	25 Self-Help Housing	26 Self Help Housing Conf. Fla; Ala; S.C. Allison Williams House	27 Ft. Worth Fla Mark Alter FIRST QUARTER	28 Ed Peebles
29	30 MEMORIAL DAY	31				

Peebles will stay

THE SCULL STUDIOS
ANNANDALE VA.

JUNE
1966

1966 MAY 1966						
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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1 John Reinman	2 Sheen Havens YWCA 9:30 A.M. Director Orientation EVENING	3 YWCA John Reinman Clark Wm 3 P.M. FULL MOON	4 YWCA Mrs. Dean Miss. Chile & Poker-Sat
5	6	7 S C: "Speed-up"	8	9 $135.00 Coop	10 Jat Proj. Planning Mt. Beulah Conf	11 Conf LAST QUARTER
12	13	14 VSCR's Committee	15	16 Prepare for Advis. Meet	17 Advis. Committee 10 A.M. 4 P. Meeting	18 NEW MOON
19 FATHER'S DAY Mrs. Frances Furlow 1st Presbyterian Church 1328 Pendleton. 6:45 7:30 - 15 or 20 min	20	21 NSF Emory 10:30 A.M.	22 Charles Helms	23 10 P.M. Atlanta Hotel Atlanta Study Group Room 202 Trinity Methodist Church	24	25 FIRST QUARTER
26	27 Lee County 8 P.M. St. Johns Methodist Church	28	29 9 A.M. Baker County Conference Credit union	30 Johnson Lumber Co. - Thomasville, Ga. Mr. Odis Johnson Go with for Thomas Self-Help Housing		

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JULY
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1966 AUGUST 1966						
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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				12 Noon	1	2 FULL MOON
3	4 INDEPENDENCE DAY	5	6	7 Rights of Competence Thursday Germany New Zealand Journals	8 3 P.M. arrival {Portia} Full Cr	9 Manana Credit Union Meeting
10 LAST QUARTER	11 55 11 o'clock Old Gammon VISTA Rural	12 Huntsville, Ala. 1 P.M.	13	14	15	16 CHARLES HELPFUL WOMAN
17	18 Thomasville Go. NEW MOON	19	20	21 Mrs Purdal lunch 12:30 7:30 Joyce Thus Shattuck 1330 Pryor S.W.	22 Training 12:15 Lunch Training Budget	23 Tentative op Planning Cont. office
24 FIRST QUARTER	25 8:30 10:00 "VISTA" OLD GAMMON	26 Kentucky	27 Encampment	28	29 Ed Collins RCDS Coop Meeting 8:30 AM	30 ALL DAY Poverty Prog
31						

Go Page 270 Pa. N.W.

THE SCULL STUDIOS ANNANDALE VA.

1966 JULY						1966
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AUGUST
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1966 SEPTEMBER						1966
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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 FULL MOON	2	3 2:30 Rev Sam Williams	4 SRC NOON	5 Martin Myrick	6 Part Meeting
7	8	9 LAST QUARTER	10 [redacted]	11	12	13 Speed-up Evaluation (Workshop) 1 P.M.
14 Speed up Evaluation	15	16 NEW MOON	17	18	19	20 Jet Project
21	22	23 FIRST QUARTER	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31 FULL MOON			

SEPTEMBER 1966

1966 AUGUST 1966						
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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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4	5 LABOR DAY	6 Return To Work	7 Mrs. Tilley 10 A.M.	8 LAST QUARTER	9 Building Inspection Fri. Afternoon Cleghorn Williams, Al	10
11 Chris Edley	12 Morris Brown 2 P.M. Williams Cook Cleghorn, Al. Lanier	13 Right of Conac. Lunch	14 Rights of Consc. Lunch NEW MOON	15 JEWISH NEW YEAR N. Carolina Durham Rural Problems etc 405 Florence	16 3 P.M Co-op League	17 Edley Ford Sat. Sunday Dove Road
18	19 ~~Elizabethville Ga~~ ← N.C. CAP Evaluation → Boone N.C.	20 ~~South Pentagon Conference~~	21 FIRST QUARTER	22 Clearwater	23 Clearwater	24 YOM KIPPUR Clearwater
25 Clearwater	26	27 10-12:30 Mr. Baron A. Kirkland 875-5288 Hagood Memorial Methodist Church	28 Wed 9:30 N.C. Bust N.C. Fund Cons. Ed.	29 FULL MOON Tonight Full Moon	30 Ga. Consumer Council Call Gene About	

THE SCULL STUDIOS ANNANDALE VA.

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OCTOBER
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1966 NOVEMBER 1966						
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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1 Penn Advis. Committee
2	3 Greenwood Tenant Assoc. Rights of Consumers	4	5	6 Labor Picnic Miami	7 John & Sylvia Evening 8 P.M. LAST QUARTER	8 Tom Woman John Hyman N.Y. Foundation
9	10 Go to Mont. Montgomery Francis Walter co-op Conf	11	12 COLUMBUS DAY	13 Congress of Co-op League	14 NEW MOON	15
16	17 La. Consumers Proposal	18 Meeting	19	20	21 1:30 P.M. Dean Tucker FIRST QUARTER	22
23	24 UNITED NATIONS DAY Connie Eleanor Eaton	25	26 Huntsville	27 Dentist Gene Right	28	29 John Lefferts FULL MOON
30 John Lefferts	31 Miles 10:30 Dentist 3:00 P.M.	Tues. 7 P.M. Old Common				

NOVEMBER
1966

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1966 DECEMBER 1966						
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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 Bill 50A Allison 3:30 P.M. 6 P.M. Lightning	2 Lunch Vincent Harding ?	3 Dentist 9:30 1 11:30 5 P.M. Staff?	4	5 LAST QUARTER
6	7 524-9100 10 A.M. Miss Alice Graham Spelman Com. Org.	8 ELECTION DAY 9:00 A.M. Dentist	9 W. Williams 5 PM, at N. Advisory	10 PCEW 1:30 P.M. "Day of this coming"	11 VETERANS DAY Howard Thorkelson 3 P.M. To spend weekend with us. Dentist NEW MOON	12
13	14 Coop Meeting	15	16 2 P.M. Annual	17 Meeting	18 12 Noon	19
20 FIRST QUARTER	21 1 o'clock Dentist	22 Office	23 Met N. Willian	24 THANKSGIVING DAY	25 Ala	26 Ala
27 Ala	28 Ala FULL MOON	29 Ala	30 Atlanta Dentist 4:30	Eli Trumbauer Coming		

DECEMBER
1966

1966 NOVEMBER 1966						
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1967 JANUARY 1967						
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29	30	31				

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 N.C. Fund Jackyll Island	2	3
4 leave for La.	5 La LAST QUARTER	6 La	7 La Willie Williams Meeting	8 La.	9 Take Friday off L.	10
11	12 NEW MOON	13	14 Hun To →	15	16	17 → Huntsville
18	19 Mrs. Hayes Nigerian Delegate to U.N. Robin & Me Mr. Bayero 12:30 P.M. Lunch FIRST QUARTER	20	21	22	23	24
25 CHRISTMAS DAY	26	27 FULL MOON	28	29	30	31

THE SCULL STUDIOS
ANNANDALE VA.